The New Plans For Our City Hall
Illustrated and Described.
SEE PAGE 10.

# St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Belles and Beauties of St. Louis
Both Past and Present.
SEE PAGES 17 & 18.

VOL. 41.—NO. 25. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1889.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER TWENTY CENTS A WEEK.


# THE CROWNING BARGAIN WEEK

OF ALL WILL BE THIS ONE AT

# CRAWFORD'S

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## All Second-Floor Goods Must Go!

WHICH INCLUDE

Cloaks, Wraps, Suits, Shawls, Millinery, Blankets, Bed Comforts and House-Furnishing Goods!

TWELVE BUYERS, all experts (none such), are now in the East, covering themselves with glory in the grand cash clearing-out purchases of odd lots in New Silks, Plushes, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Laces, Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Shoes, Wash Goods, Canton Flannel, Wool Flannel, Skirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Jewelry, Notions, Fancy Goods, Corsets, etc., etc.

This Week all of above Unparalleled Purchases will be Sold at from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below All Competition or No Sale.

**$50,000** Worth of New, Unique and Choicest **TOYS** now marked off, and will, when room is obtained, be spread out on the vast acreage of the Second Floor to the admiring gaze of millions!!

Roll Along Your Chariots and Follow the Crowds to Crawford's,

And Your Feet Will Be On the Right Track!

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BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS

Will be offered on Monday Morning at Less than manufacturer's prices. Please note the following:

**65c** A YARD—22-inch all-silk Black Gros-Grain; worth 85c.

**75c** A YARD—22-inch extra heavy quality Black Gros-Grain; sold elsewhere at $1.

**$1** A YARD—24-inch pure silk Black Gros-Grain, an extra bargain; cost to manufacture $1.00.

**$1.00** A YARD—24-inch fine quality all-silk Black Gros-Grain, soft-finish, will not wrinkle; worth $1.40.

**$1.15** A YARD—23-inch Namesie Gros-Grain, warranted to wear; actual value, $1.50.

**$1.25** A YARD—22-inch Black Regatta Gros-Grain, rich lustre, soft-finish, gives general satisfaction; sold elsewhere at $1.65.

**85c** A YARD—22-inch black stripe Brocaded Armure, in very latest designs, pure silk; well worth $1.25.

**$1.50** A YARD—22-inch Black Satin-stripe Armure, entirely new; actual value, $2.00.

## JEWELRY.

A large assortment of Rolled Plate Breast Pins, like cut, and many other novel designs,

**10c Each.**

Worth 25c.

OXYDIZED SILVER VINAIGRETTES, LIKE CUT,

**28c Each**

WORTH 50c.

Side Combs, 7c a pair; worth 15c.

Gold and silver Lace Pins, with chains, 5c a pair; worth 15c.

## RIBBONS.

**At $2.95**—Extra Quality Surah Sashes 4½ yards long, finished with pure silk 8-inch fringe in black, white and colors.

**At 65c**—8-inch Black Moire Sash Ribbon, with satin edge, all silk; reg. 90c ribbon.

**At 75c Per Bolt.**—No. 4 Gros-Grain or Moire Ribbon, with heavy satin edge, extra quality, in black, white and colors

Just received a new and most desirable line of Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbon, in all the new shades for fancy work.

We have a complete line of Velvet Ribbon, in all the most desirable shades for trimming purposes.

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This elegant Silk Seal Plush Sacque for

**$18.50.**

Could not be duplicated outside of Crawford's under $27.50.

SPECIAL.

Ladies' first quality Silk Matelasse Directoire Coats, with plush vest, full sleeves, pocket laps and coat revers, something new, nobby and stylish, in black only, for

**$25.00.**

Would cost $40 anywhere else.

Similar style Coat, with coat sleeves of Matelasse, vest revers and collar of plush, for

**$22.50,**

And worth $37.50 outside of Crawford's.

Ladies' fine quality solid color Beaver Newmarkets, with shawl collar and deep cuffs of black fur, Directoire pockets, inner vest, in blues, greens and black, for

**$16.50.**

## GLOVES.

Mousquetaire, 8-button length, in tans, only $1 per pair.

7-hook Kid Gloves, in browns, tans and blacks, 90c per pair.

Heavy All-Silk Mittens, fancy back, long fancy wrist, going now at $1.

Children's All-wool Mittens, just the thing for school wear, only 15c per pair.

Men's heavy Oil-Tan Gloves, 50c, 75c and $1 per pair.

## FURS.

1,000 pieces Brown, Fawn and Chinchilla Feather Trimming, 25c a yard.

Black Hare Fur Trimming, 2 in. wide, 40c a yard.

Black Coney Fur, satin-lined, 50c a yard.

Lynx Back Fur, 2 inches wide, $1.25 a yard.

Red Fox, best quality, $1.75 a yd.

Silver Hare, 2 inches wide, 90c a yard.

Silver Fox, 2 inches wide, $1.75 a yard.

Raccoon Fur, $1.25 a yard.

Monkey Fur, 2 inches wide, $3.00 a yard.

Lynx Belly, best quality, $3.50 a yard.

Black Astrakhan Trimming, 25c, 35c and 50c a yard.

Seal Plush Loops, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.

Black Hare Muffs, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Opossum Muffs, $1.50 each.

Silver Hare Muffs, $1.00 each.

Russian Monkey Muffs, $1.75 each.

Lynx Back Muffs, $2.00 each.

Nutria Muffs, $1.75 each.

Alaska Seal Muffs, $2.00 each.

Raccoon Muffs, $3.00 each.

Seal Plush Muffs, best quality, $1.75 each.

Beaver Muffs, $8.50 each.

Lynx Belly Muffs, $6.00 each.

Monkey Muffs, $5.00 each.

Monkey Collars, $3.25 each.

Children's Sets, $1.35, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50 a set.

## SHOES.

**$1.49** a pair—500 pairs Ladies' hand-sewed Kid Button Shoes, seamless, sizes 3 to 7, worth $2.50 a pair; special sale at $1.49 a pair

**$1.25** a pair—600 pairs Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, opera and common sense styles, sizes 2½ to 7; would be cheap at $2; will go at $1.25 a pair.

Misses' extra high cut Kid and Pebble Goat Button Shoes, patent leather tipped or plain, heel or spring heel, sizes 12 to 2, at $1.50 a pair; you pay $2 for the same shoe elsewhere.

Children's Bright Dongola and Cur Kid Button Shoes, sizes 8 to 10½, patent leather tipped, regular or extra high cut, at $1.25 a pair.

Children's Kid Button Shoes, sizes 4 to 8, at 50c a pair.

Ladies' flannel lined Felt Slippers, sizes 3 to 8, 50c a pair.

Infants' Button Shoes, bronze or black, sizes 1 to 5, at 25c a pair.

**D. CRAWFORD & CO.**—BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN AV.



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*It was an awful smash and an awful crash, that TERRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK. But that Terrible Wreck will bring to*

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THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS YOU HAVE EVER SEEN AT

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*Grand Sale of Railroad-Wrecked Goods bought at a Tremendous Sacrifice from the Railroad Company.*

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One carload, full size, not more than one or two in a bale damaged, and them but slightly, go at 49c, 59c, 69c, 79c, 89c and 99c each; all of them much less than half price.

**Railroad Wrecked Domestics.**

3-4 Unbleached Muslin goes at 2½c per yard.
3-4 Bleached Muslin goes at 2½c per yard.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin goes at 5c per yard.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin goes at 5c per yard.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting goes at 15c per yard.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting goes at 17½c per yard.

**Railroad-Wrecked Calicoes**

Will go at 2½c per yard. Full standard and best Calicoes will go at 5c per yard.
32-inch German best indigo blue Calicoes go at 8½c per yard.

**Equal to a Railroad-Wrecked Bargain.**

19-inch Silk Plush goes at 45c per yard and worth 65c.

**And Equally Good Are Surah Silk Bargains**

At 45c per yard and worth 65c.

**Railroad-Wrecked Towels,**

Beginning as low as 2½c each. Charge your memory on these.

**In the Front Rank of All Bargain Offerings Are Our Dress Goods.**

All-wool side band Brown and Gray Cheviot mixtures at 20c per yard, worth 40c.
40-inch Striped and Plaid Suitings at 12½c per yard and worth 25c.
52-inch all-wool Costume Cloth in gray, navy, green, brown and black, goes in this sale at 48c per yard; regular price 65c.

**As Good as Railroad-Wrecked Bargains in Cloakings.**

54-inch wide heavy Mixtures at 65c per yard and worth $1.00.
One lot at $1.00, worth $1.50, in Stripes and Plaids.
54-inch fancy Stripes and Plaids, fur back goods, goes at $1.25, worth $1.75; and at $1.50, worth $2.00.

*Grand Bargains in all departments making this a grand sale and profitable to all buyers. For a fuller notice see Globe-Democrat.*

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Seal and Plush Garments to Order a Specialty.

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

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OPTICIANS,

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Pearl Opera Glasses from $4.00 upwards.
Black Morocco Opera Glasses from $2,50 upw
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*Patented Aug. 16, 1887. Improved July 30, 1889.*

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT & SUSPENSORY will cure All Rheumatic Complaints Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases Nervousness Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of body caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. All diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES PRICE $1 PER PAIR. ALSO AN ELECTRIC TRUSS AND BELT COMBINED. Send 4c. postage for 1888 illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address

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**WATCHES!**

**WATCHES!**

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MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

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**PEARL OPERA-GLASS**

For **$4.**

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK.

CELEBRATED SOLID GOLD

Aloe's

**Spectacles and Eye-Glasses**

**For $5.00.**

Guaranteed to Suit and Eyes Thoroughly Tested.

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TECHNICAL OPTICIANS,

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Will Offer the Following

## EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS

During the Coming Week!

1 Lot Ladies' 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Silverine handles, $1.00 apiece
1 Lot Gents' 28-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, silverine handles, $1.15 apiece
1 Lot Ladies' 26-in., Gold Handles, English Silk Umbrellas. $2.50 each
1 Lot Gents' 28-in., Gold Handles, English Silk Umbrellas. $3.00 each
500 doz. Ladies' colored border Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs. 4c apiece
250 doz. Ladies' hemmed Pure Linen Cambric Hdkfs ..... 7½c apiece
250 doz. Ladies' unlaundered hemstitched Linen Hdkfs .... 10c apiece
100 doz. Ladies' embroidered initial Cambric Hdkfs ..... 12½c apiece
200 doz. Ladies' Irish Linen Cambric initial Hdkfs ..... 20c apiece
200 doz. Ladies' extra quality Irish Cambric initial Hdkfs .. 25c apiece
100 doz. Gents' hemstitched Linen Cambric initial Hdkfs ... 30c apiece
100 doz. Gents' hemstitched extra quality initial Hdkfs ..... 35c apiece
150 doz. Gents' unlaundered Linen Cambric Hdkfs ..... 15c apiece
200 doz. Gents' colored border hemmed Linen Hdkfs ..... 12½c apiece
100 doz. Children's colored border Linen Cambric Hdkfs .... 5c apiece
75 doz. Ladies' all-wool French Ribbed Jersey Vests, crochet neck and cuffs, sold all over at $1.75, we sell at ..... $1.25 a vest
100 doz. Ladies' real India Camel's Hair Vests and Pants. $1.25 apiece
75 doz. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants. 90c apiece
75 doz. Ladies' colored ribbed Merino Vests and Pants ..... 60c apiece
60 doz. Ladies' white full finished Merino Vests and Pants .. 45c apiece
500 doz. Misses' and Boys' White Scarlet Natural and Camel Hair Vests and Pants, all sizes, from 20c to ..... 75c apiece
1 case Men's real India Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers at $1.25 apiece
1 case Men's medicated scarlet Shirts and Drawers at ... $1.25 apiece
1 case Men's Natural Sanitary Shirts and Drawers at .... $1.00 apiece
1 case Men's extra fine medium weight Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers at ..... $1.25 apiece
1 case Men's mixed Camel Hair and Wool Shirts and Drawers at 75c apiece
100 doz. Men's genuine Camel Hair Half Hose at ..... 25c a pair
50 doz. Men's genuine Shaker Wool Half Hose at ..... 25c a pair
100 doz. Men's New York Mills unlaundered Shirts at only 50c apiece
50 doz. Gents' open front, wide plait, extra quality Shirts, $1.00 apiece

We solicit an examination and a comparison of prices of above goods before purchasing, knowing full well that you can purchase the Best Dry Goods in the city for the Least Money at the Old and Reliable Dry Goods House of

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES ST. **WM. F. CROW & CO.**



# HEADQUARTERS

— FOR —

## Raisins, Figs, Malaga Grapes and Currants.

100 Boxes Royal Clusters, Extra Fine Raisins.
150 Boxes Dehesa Bunch Raisins.
100 Boxes Imperial Cabinets Raisins.
250 Boxes London Layers Raisins.
50 Boxes Imperial Dehesa Loose Raisins.
200 Boxes Extra Loose Muscatel Raisins.
250 Boxes Loose Muscatel Raisins.
100 Boxes Sultana Raisins.
600 Boxes off Stalk Valencias Raisins.
425 Boxes Ondara Layer Raisins.
153 Half Bbls. Malaga Grapes.
200 Casks Currants.
25 Crates Figs, assorted sizes and qualities.
20 Sacks Figs, about 70 lbs. each.
150 Boxes 3 Crown L. L. Raisins, California.
150 Boxes 3 Crown L. M. Raisins, California.
100 Boxes 2 Crown L. M. Raisins, California.

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We have just received an elegant line of the Latest Novelties in

Cut Glass Bottles,
Triplicate Mirrors,
Manicure Sets,
Derby Silver Toilet Articles, Etc.

We carry the largest and most complete stock in the city. Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.

**MELLIER DRUG CO.**

325 Olive Street.

# THE LAST EMPIRE.

## Dom Pedro's Fall Makes the Americas a Trio of Republics.

### The Revolutionists in Full Possession of the Capital City.

### Senor de Fonesca Named as the Head of the New Government.

### The Spirit of Republicanism Spreading Throughout the Country.

### THE DEPOSED MINISTERS CLOSETED WITH THE EX-EMPEROR AT PETROPOLIS.

**So far the Movement Has Been One of Peace—The Military Forces in Full Accord With the Leaders of the Revolt—How the Change Was Brought About and the Causes Which Led to the Undertaking—The Dethroned Ruler and His Family Will Leave the Country—History of the Political Intrigues of the Empire—Methods Employed by the Champions of the Republic to Gain Support—The Fall of the Monarch a Surprise to Europe—The News Not Wholly Credited by the Brazilian Legation at Washington—Editor Childs' Recollections of His Distinguished Guest—Good Words From Many Sources for the "Modest Monarch"—Effect of the Change in Government on the Coffee and Rubber Trade—Interviews With Officials.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 16.

LIGHT is for the present triumphant in Rio de Janeiro. The country is in the throes of a revolution, not only civic but military. With the resignation of the ministry the last props fell from under Dom Pedro's throne, and the Empire is a thing of the past. The going over in a body of the Conservative faction in the House to the Republican made it a possibility and certainty. Throughout the country the greatest excitement prevails, and the news of the revolution spread over the entire new-born republic with inconceivable rapidity. From every city comes words of encouragement and approval, and the spirit of Republicanism has permeated Brazil in its entirely. The provinces are a unit in support of the coming government, and in view of the fact that the military forces of the land are in line with the Revolutionists, it can only be a movement of peace. The ex-ministry has given up all hope of a turn being made in favor of a re-establishment of the Empire, and they admit that the prospects point to an establishment in Rio De Janeiro of a Republican form of Government.

The coffee-growers and exporters are unanimous in their opposition to the old government, and as a result, have raised the price of green coffee.

The Emperor is closeted in the palace at Petropoles with the heads of the Ministers of War and of the Interior Ministry and absolute secrecy is maintained as to their plans for the future. The official dispatches are sent and received in cipher by trusted officials of the old regime, and nothing whatever is to be learned in regard to the movements of the Emperor and his household. It is likely, however that he will return to Portugal. In any case, both he and his whole family will leave the country as soon as possible.

#### History of the Troubles in Brazil.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The result of the autumn elections were doubtless in favor of the Government, though the ministers were charged with overdoing in their zeal the means adopted to secure support. During the three months that preceded the contest all the Governors and Deputy Governors, and all the principal police officials and local dignitaries were sounded, and those not favorable to the Empire were reduced to make room for successors. The last electoral fight was, in fact, considered in Brazil to be a contest between Monarchists and Republicans, rather than between Conservatives and Liberals, as had been the case in previous years. The growth of republicanism has been marked only during the past two years, since it became evident that Dom Pedro's life could not last much longer, and that the Government would then fall to the Crown Princess and her husband, the Orleans Count Deu, and their children. There has been little dissatisfaction with the Emperor and the cause of the present revolution must, therefore, be looked for in dynastic caucuses.

The press of Rio De Janeiro has been, with few exceptions, inclined to republicanism, the *Gazeta De Noticias*, the *Diario De Noticias* and the *Paiz* lead in this direction. In fact, these papers have been for some time past exceedingly outspoken, and have frequently appealed directly to the Emperor to yield to the wishes of the majority of the people, and to abdicate in favor of M. Saraiva, whom they put forward as first choice for President. As late as August last, on the occasion of the conferring of diplomas upon the students of the Imperial School of Medicine, one of the principal professors made a speech, which was enthusiastically applauded, in which the Emperor was appealed to to make war for the establishment of a republic.

At the last gathering of the Voluntarees de Patria, which is composed exclusively of army veterans, the Count Deu, who, as a generalissimo of the Brazilian army, was called to the chair, was greeted with shouts of "Viva a Republica." Afterwards the Count was received with marked hostility when he visited the northern provinces of the empire to superintend the distribution of relief to the famine-stricken population.

Just before Parliament was dissolved in the past summer of 1888, one of the members closed a brilliant speech with the words, "Down with the monarchy! Long live the republic!" sentiments which were greeted with applause by a large number of deputies present. The Government knew quite well aware of the growth of this republican sentiment in the Empire, and during months preceding the last election many districts where the sentiment was outspoken were placed under what was as much martial law as possible. The Republican party found its membership increased of late among the landed proprietors, whose interests were, they claim, sufficiently guarded by the law for the emancipation of the slaves. They say that the Crown Princess, in bringing about the sudden emancipation in May, 1888, did not allow them sufficient time to supply the places of the slaves by means of labor. A correspondent writing recently from Rio states:

"The year 1888 was one of great abundance, and the landed proprietors being unprepared with the ready money required for the hiring of voluntary labor, had the mortification of seeing their crops literally rot before their eyes in consequence of their inability to obtain men to harvest them. The emancipated negroes absolutely decline to work more than is just necessary for their existence and the landlords, being without funds, are unable to incur the expense of hiring immigrant labor. Moreover, the Government declines to consider any schemes for the indemnification of the former slave owners for the loss of their property, and it is known that the Crown Princess, who is a woman of great determination and character, has been chiefly instrumental in preventing anything from being done to relieve their difficulties. An agricultural, or rather agrarian crisis has therefore prevailed for some time past, which has extended to all other branches of of trade, commerce and industry.

The Crown Princess, her unpopular husband, and her father, Dom Pedro, are held responsible for the present widespread misery which prevails, and hence it is that the very elements which in other countries go to make up the conservative party constitute in Brazil the mainstay of the Republican movement. While the assertions of the metropolitan press here that before twelve months have passed monarchy will have been abolished in Brazil are doubtless extravagant, there are many thoughtful public men who answer it as an assured fact that Dom Pedro will be the last occupant of the throne, and that on his death the Republic will be proclaimed. The members of the imperial family have long been aware of the desire of the country for the republic.

The Count Don himself, the husband of the Crown Princess, declared two months ago at Pernambuco on behalf of Dom Pedro that the entire imperial family was prepared to surrender the throne as soon as the nation by a popular vote should demand the change to the republic. How far the Crown Princess herself was willing to surrender power has not been made clear. It is not probable that she or her party would willingly consent to sink into the oblivion of the uncrowned. The Crown Princess is not a woman of the kind to give up power for a sentiment.

The Princess Imperial—Isabella Christine Augusta Michelli Gabrielle Raphaelle Gonzague was born on the 29th of July, 1846, and was married on October 15, 1864, to the Comte D'Eu, a prince of the Orleans family, by whom she has three children. The Prince Imperial, Pedro, was born in 1875. Prince Louis was born in 1878 and Prince Antone was born in 1881. She was made regent of the Empire, June 30, 1887, at the time when her father, the Emperor, was sent by the advice of his physicians to Europe for his health. In case of Dom Pedro's death the Princess would have been by virtue of the non-acceptance of Salic law in Brazil Empress and President of the Council of State—the position held by Dom Pedro while in power.

For a long time childless until the eleventh anniversary of her marriage, the Brazilians had accustomed themselves to look for the Emperor's successor among the children of Princess Isabella's sister, the second daughter of the Emperor, Princess Leopoidine, who married Prince August of Saxe-Coburg, and whose eldest child, Prince Pedro Augusta, was born in Rio in March, 1886. Of this boy the Emperor grew to have a strong affection, and even his training was directed to the possibility that he would eventually reign as Emperor in Brazil.

All accounts agree that the Princess Imperial was a woman of remarkable strong character. During her father's absence abroad she did not hesitate to take the initiative in the greatest matters of State, and before referring them to the Emperor and her inclination was undoubtedly to make the imperial power stronger with years.

One of her first acts as regent was to dismiss the cabinet left her by her father, because she was dissatisfied with the slow progress of slave emancipation and caused the latter to be suddenly decreed without any warning. It was fully anticipated that she would, in case she came to the throne, try to make her individuality strongly felt in the politics of the nation and throughout the whole South American continent. In religion she was described as having the religious enthusiasm of her namesake of Castile with the energy of her ancestress, Maria Theresa of Austria. A writer said of her not long ago: "She certainly knows her own mind with all possible distinctness and has a way of having her will obeyed, which is well understood and rather admired by her subjects." It was her haste in proclaiming the abolition of slavery, however, that strengthened the Republican movement in the Empire. Besides that the Princess Imperial gave more encouragement to the Jesuits than was acceptable to the people. The Jesuits took advantage of the Ultramontane tendencies of the Princess and her husband, and under their influence the education of the youth was being gradually assumed by the priesthood, much to the indignation of the Liberal and Republican papers. A year ago these papers were very outspoken on the matter and they plainly told the Princess that the nation would refuse to be ruled either by her husband or by the Church of Rome, and that she must refuse to put herself into the hands of the Jesuits.

Dom Pedro's name will be inseparably connected with the history of Brazil, not only for the part he took in the emancipation of the slaves, but for the era of prosperity which came to the empire under his rule. He was one of the oldest, most enlightened and progressive of sovereigns, and, though the Republic may be proclaimed, even Republicans will be among the first to accord to him a splendid place in the history of the country.

#### The News In Europe.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The revolution in Brazil has come upon Europe with a suddenness of a thunder bolt in the night. It causes surprise but not astonishment. The world has been waiting for it for years, Brazil has been a Republic in all but the name. Its Emperor was but a Democrat in all but title and position, which he openly despised. He it was who abdicated sovereignty when he called upon Victor Hugo in his own house in Paris; both on that occasion recognized only the royalty of the mind and the nobility of the soul. There has been nothing in the policy or conduct of Dom Pedro to offend the Democratic spirit of his people. His own good sense, and the love and respect in which he has been held have stood in the way of the establishment of a Republic. He has held to the semblance of power only for benefit to his family and people; ready to relinquish it when the country asked for the sacrifice. The Imperial Family have always acknowledged that they were willing to bow to the decision of the people, whenever unmistakably and legally declared. The only cause of surprise is that the Brazilians should have found it necessary to resort to even a show of violence to bring about the change of yesterday. All men seemed to be content to await the demise of the good monarch before establishing republican institutions. Some political elements must have entered into the contest with which we are yet unacquainted, and precipitated a crisis.

The reports received from Rio De Janeiro up to midnight are very meagre. So scanty are the details that the result is as doubtful as the cause is obscure. At the Brazilian Legation and Consulate no news can be had. The officials and attaches profess to be as ignorant as the public. They declare they are waiting for official advices, but don't expect to receive any until the rebellion is quelled or triumphant, for the ocean cables are in the hands of the insurgents, and they are not likely to communicate or allow communication with the Brazilian officials abroad until their affairs are settled. There are indications that the insurrectionary movement has failed, that it was narrow and forced, based solely on the action of the army; that it is not an honest effort to establish a republic; that it is a plot of a political clique for selfish purpose. These are opinions given out at the Brazilian Legations here and in Paris.

In the latter city, the Brazilian Minister was visited by a representative of the POST-DISPATCH to-night. He affirmed that he had no trustworthy news of events in Rio and he pronounced all reports so far received unentitled to credit. He advised all to wait for definite advice from constituted authorities, and declared that up to the present the character and status of the movement could not be determined.

The *Commercio de Portugal* of Lisbon to-day publishes a special cablegram dated Rio De Janeiro, Friday, 4:30 p. m., reporting that an outbreak had occurred, but the populace held aloof from the movement and the Government had hopes of suppressing the revolt. From the tardy publication of this dispatch it is inferred that the Portuguese authorities, who have control of the cables at this end, have intercepted and withheld news of a character unfavorable to the Imperial Government and may continue to do so until the tide turns. It is noticeable that the Exchange here and the Bourses of Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Frankfort and Lisbon have been only nominally affected by the news from Brazil. Operators who have information through cipher dispatches seem to fear no serious consequences and others, deprived of information, are content to wait until they hear exactly what has happened. There is no panic; at the same time no business is doing. The whole affair is taken quietly. It is believed that the parties in Brazil have no disposition to do each other harm. The revolution, if accomplished, will be peaceful.

#### The News at the Brazilian Legation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Brazilian Legation in this city has been for a long time in charge of Mr. Da Costa as Charge d'Affairs, but a week ago Mr. Valente, the new Minister from Brazil, presented his credentials to President Harrison. Mr. Valente was formerly Charge d'Affairs in this city, and has since been Minister of Brazil in Bolivia. Neither the new Minister nor Mr. Da Costa has received any official information concerning the revolutionary movement in Brazil, beyond what has been printed in the newspapers. Indeed it has been chiefly though the newspapers and the American mercantile houses doing business with Brazil, that the legation has received its information. Mr. Da Costa said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-day that he expected the legation would be in possession of full information within two or three days.

In the meantime the substantial facts reported from Rio de Janeiro are not at all discredited by the legation. It is taken for granted that the reports are correct, as far as they go, that the revolutionary move has been made and a provisional government appointed. As to how far the revolutionists will succeed and how long the provisional government will last the representatives of the Brazilian Emperor in Washington are not prepared to say. The reports that come from the Brazilian capital, however, are a complete surprise to the diplomats. It has been well understood by the Government of Brazil for some time that there were designing, active and ambitious men in Brazil, who were engaged in propagating republican doctrines and in fomenting discontent with the monarchy. It has also been well understood that there was a good deal of uneasiness, if not positive disloyalty, in the army, but anything like the reported outbreak was not expected. The most ardent monarchists in Brazil acknowledge that a republic is bound to be established there in time, but they believe it will come by evolution, not by revolution, by the gradual modification of institutions to keep pace with the spread of general education, and not by an armed revolt. The revolution reported now is understood by the Brazilian representatives here to be merely a rebellion of the army. The Brazilian people are not supposed to be in sympathy with the revolt. The regular army of Brazil consists of about 13,000 soldiers, and of these almost one-fourth are stationed in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The military would therefore be strong enough to make their revolutionary movement an apparent success within the capital city and to overawe the people there, but in other parts of the empire it would be entirely different, the people would be numerous and strong enough to silence the military in short order, and so it is expected that the success of the revolution will not spread beyond the city from whence the reports are now coming.

A proposed reorganization of the National Guard is said to have displeased the regular army and spurred the soldiers to rebellion. The National Guard as it existed has been disbanded and partially disarmed. Within two or three months according to the declared intentions of the government it would have been revived, reorganized and put on a footing that would have rendered the regular army entirely unimportant in the Empire. The disloyal army officers therefore decided that the proper thing to do would be to strike for the overthrow of the government before the scheme of military reorganization would be effected, because after that had been accomplished it would be too late. It is believed, however, that even in its present transitional state the National Guards has not fallen so far into mucuous desuetude, but it will be able to rise up and pull down the regular army. The National Guard is composed of the yeomanry of the empire. It is composed of all the solid citizens of Brazil. It embraces all the men who have property and are interested in the continuance of the present Government and the prevention of any violent disturbance.

#### The Deposed Ministry.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Ministry which has just been deposed in Brazil was organized on June 10 as follows:

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Treasury, Councillor of State Viscount De Ouro Preto.

Minister of the Empire, Councillor Baron de Loreto.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Councillor Jose Francisco Diana.

Minister of Justice, Councillor Candido Luis Maria de Olivarria.

Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, Councillor Laurenco Cavalcanti de Albuquerque.

Minister of War, Gen. Baron de Maracaju.

Minister of the Navy, Rear Admiral Baron de Ladario.

The Minister of War has been ill and the Minister of Justice has been acting for him. There is no doubt that this ministry, including the Minister of War, was entirely loyal to the Emperor. It was a Liberal ministry appointed to take the place of the Conservative ministry which proved unequal to the task of meeting all the demands of practical statesmanship involved in executing the law passed by the Legislature last year abolishing slavery. The Conservative ministry was in office when that law was passed, and the Legislature had a conservative majority; but neither party can claim exclusive credit for the act, and apparently neither desires to accept exclusive responsibility it. The fact is that the law was passed and passed in hurry under the pressure of a popular demand so irresistible that no member of the legislature of either party had the courage to voice the claim of the slaveholders either for a three years' continuance of slavery in accordance with the previous legislative enactment or for compensation on consideration of immediate abolition. The slave owners of course have been a discontented lot ever since, and their discontent has naturally taken the shape of a republican tendency—that is to say of a disposition to overthrow the present Government, both in form and substance. But the former slave owners, according to Mr. Da Costa, would not number more than two or three thousand. The slaves at the date of final emancipation, he says, did not exceed half a million in number. The slave owners were all coffee planters, whose plantations are in the southern portion of the empire. The sugar plantations, which are in the northern territory have been worked by white free labor for years. So the revolt would appear to be confined principally to the ex-slave owners and the regular army.

Quintino Bocayuva, who is mentioned as a member of the provisional government, is the man who for years edited the newspaper named the *Paiz*, the Republican newspaper of Rio de Janerio, and who has therefore been at the head of the Republican propaganda.

The Minister of Marine, who is reported as shot, is about 52 years old, and is described as a very daring, hot tempered, and full of aggressiveness and fight. It is apparent now that the telegraph and the post-office at Rio are in the possession of the Revolutionists and it is expected that the first news from the Monarchists will come from Fernambuco or Para, both of which are important centers of communication, but both several days travel from Rio. The revolutionists may cut these cities off from communication with the capital and so keep them in the dark as to what is going on; but when the provinces begin to withhold supplies from the capital it is believed that the revolutionists will soon capitulate, and the monarchy be restored to continue its peaceful and prosperous progress toward a republic to be established without bloodshed or violence.

#### Where Does the Navy Stand?

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The *Star* to-night reports the following interview with Mr. Da Costa of the Brazilian legation here:

"The important question," said Senor Da Costa, "is where the navy stands. It is a most unfortunate thing that this should have happened when the two who are the controlling power in the Navy are here at Washington attending the Maritime Conference. One man-of-war could put down any rebellion that could arise. If Capt. Da Gama or Capt. Maurity were in Brazil either could put down the revolution in one hour. They are both friends of the Government and personal friends of the Emperor. It is unfortunate that these two strongest men in the navy should be away from home at this time. But there has been no possible reason to expect such a thing to happen. I am at a loss to understand it."

Capt. DaGama, who is one the Brazilian delegates to the Pan-American Congress here, is preparing to return to Brazil by the quickest available route. He will probably go from New York to Havre, Havre to Lisbon and from Lisbon to Pernambuco. Almost every day a steamer for Brazil can be caught at Lisbon, while it is only once a month passage can be had direct from New York. The voyage from New York direct to Pernambuco is about twelve days, and to Rio about twice that length of time. From Lisbon the sail to Brazil occupies about the same length of time.

#### Recollections of the Modest Monarch.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Mr. Geo. W. Childs, the well known proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was on terms of warm personal friendship with Emperor Pedro, and in the course of his recollections, recently published in *Lippincott's Magazine*, gives the following brief sketch of the man whom he describes as that "Modest Monarch." He says:

"I am reminded of the time when Dom Pedro, gazing at the portrait of Longfellow which hangs in my library, exclaimed: 'That is your great American poet. I have translated his works into Portuguese and made known the beauty of his verse to all Brazil.' This was in 1876, when, during the Centennial Exhibition, the Emperor was my guest, and I naturally arranged for him to visit the various places of interest in Philadelphia. At my house I presented to him the late James L. Claghorn, President of the Academy of Fine Arts, who invited him to visit the Academy, and on his expressing a desire to go, inquired what hour would be most agreeable to His Majesty. 'Six o'clock,' he said. It was a favorite hour with him, but Mr. Claghorn, not knowing this, was aghast, however, promptly at the appointed time he had the directors of the Academy on hand to greet the Emperor, who exhibited an unfeigned and very intelligent interest in the art treasures of the building. When introduced to Dr. Ruschenberger, President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, he surprised the doctor and those about him by saying 'I know you as an author,' and he proceeded to name the books the doctor had written, some of them being out of print. He accepted an invitation for the next day to visit the coal regions and set again his favorite hour of 6 o'clock as the time to start. We went in Judge Packer's private car and visited various coal mines and iron works, the Emperor's interest never flagging. He seemed to understand all the details of manufacture and paid particular attention to the Bessemer and Siemens processes of steel making. A curious incident happened while we were at the Thomas Iron works.

"Mr. Thomas (who witnessed the process of making iron with anthracite coal) came to me and said that his granddaughter would like to be presented to the Emperor, as she had previously met him in Egypt. So we turned to His Majesty, and I had hardly named the young lady, when he exclaimed: 'Oh, I met you at the Pyramids and gave you my photograph, did I not?' We were fourteen hours on that journey returning to Philadelphia at 8 p. m. I was quite worn out and went to bed. Rising early, I picked up the *Ledger* and about the first thing that caught my eye was an account of the Emperor's attendance the night before at a meeting of the Academy of Natural Science, where, it appeared, had taken part in the discussions of the evening. I mention all this to show that one monarch in the world, at least, is a man of energy and broadest intelligence and kindest sympathy.

"He seemed to know all about Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution when I made them acquainted, speaking of his original and practical application of the telegraph. The Professor invited him to visit Washington and the Smithsonian Institution, and he went. Again, when I introduced him to Joaquin Miller he instantly spoke in praise of the Sierra Nevada poems. Indeed there was apparently nothing notable in literature, art or science that had not engaged his attention. In women's medical colleges he was much interested. I broached the subject during our trip to the coal regions and he amazed me with the breadth of his information, of writing, as he did, upon the labors of those women who were sent out as missionaries."

#### Interviews on the Revolution.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Luiz Raposo, who is the American correspondent of the *Gazeta de Noticias*, of Para, and of the *Journal de Noticias* of Bahia, and who is immediately acquainted with the public affairs of Brazil, of which country he is a native, was seen in this city by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent. Mr. Raposo has recently returned from a visit to Brazil, and while the sudden revolution came as a surprise to him, he says that the drift of the past year or two has been steadily in that direction.

"Everybody in Brazil," said he, this evening, "has been looking forward to a republic as a certainty, but not until the death of Dom Pedro. He was certainly the most popular of the reigning potentates and highly regarded by all the rank and file of his subjects. There was no antagonism to Dom Pedro, and the leaders of the Republican or Revolutionary party were loyal to him, so that the causes of this revolution were not of a personal nature, seeking the overthrow. At the same time the extreme liberality of his views on all political questions, which aristocrats and monarchists in Brazil have for years opposed, predicting that they were working towards republicanism are, to a certain extent, responsible for his being now deposed. For instance, a year ago a decree was promulgated to the effect that the Government was desirous of abolishing slavery in Brazil, but that such a step would not be taken until the expiration of six years. This was a warning to the planters and slave-owners to prepare for the inevitable and it was acquiesced in by the people. It has been the life long ambition of Dom Pedro to see slavery abolished in his dominions before his death, and before he left for his trip to Europe this summer when he was very sick and his days seemed to be numbered, he impressed this upon the Princess Isabella, who was to be the regent in his absence. I see by the dispatches," continued Mr. Raposo, "that the Minister of Marine, or Secretary of the Navy, Baron de Ladario, has been shot. He was one of the most unpopular men in Brazil. His conduct has done much to bring about the revolution, and I am not surprised to hear of the attack on him. He came in with the Liberal party at the elections of last July. He was regarded as a protege of the Count de Eu, the son-in-law of Dom Pedro, who is hated everywhere and has no friends in the country."

Jose Colombaro is a native of Brazil and resident of Rio de Janeiro, who arrived in this city a few days ago, and was seen by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent. He had not yet recovered from his astonishment at the news of the revolution in that country, and said he was sorry he did not know it before and he would have stayed to see the fun. Mr. Colombara is a Republican himself and well acquainted with the leaders of the movement, who have now come into power. Said he to-night:

"I see by the latest dispatches that Senor De Fonseca has been proclaimed President, and is the leader of the revolution, and I am surprised at this as there are abler men in the Republican party of Brazil. Still, he has been one of the foremost Republicans for some eight years. Previous to that time Fenseca curiously enough was a fanatical Monarchist and servile upholder of an aristocratic form of government, and it has been believed that he went from one extreme to another because he did not get the offices from the monarchists which he considered himself entitled to. Fonseca is a short, compactly built man, dark complexioned, with a grey mustache and bright, snappy eyes, a restless manner and a vehement, impassioned delivery that made him a popular orator, well liked and well hated. He has been prominent in Brazilian politics for over twenty years.

"Next to Forsecha," continued Mr. Colombaro, "Grumtino Bucuyava is one of the great leaders of the Republicans who have now come into power. He is editor of the *Paiz*, the most popular paper in Brazil, and he is one of the most prominent men in Rio de Janeiro. Bucayava is about 45 years old, a thin, medium-sized man, dark complexion with curly hair and a beard that is now turning grey. He is what you might call a sensationalist. Always doing something dramatic and playing to the galleries. It is perfectly safe to say that the Emperor's son-in-law, the Count de Eu, is the most unpopular man in Brazil. He is a foreigner and came there about twenty years ago, since which time he has excited prejudice rather than friendship everywhere. He is a very tall, thin man and very mean. He put up a lot of tenement houses in Rio and has been a most exacting and heartless landlord. Recently there was an epidemic of yellow fever in Santos and subscriptions were put up in Rio, to which all the prominent merchants subscribed sums of $250 or $500 apiece. What do you suppose the Count de Eu subscribed? Twenty-five dollars. There was a roar of laughter all over the country. The Count is justly hated. He lives with the Emperor and has done much to impair old Dom Pedro in the confidence of the people. Dom Pedro will be well treated.

"The Empire of Brazil" said Mr. Colombaro, "would have come to an end when Dom Pedro should have been gathered to his fathers. This everybody recognized, even the friends of the Imperial family. But few of the revolutionists were sanguine enough to expect that during his life they would see the fulfillment of their dreams.

He was a very old man not in the best of health, and was one of those men, like Gladstone and Bismarck, whose death was expected to mark an epoch in his country's history. The Republicans have always felt grateful to the Emperor. He was a liberal man and was going their way, and now that they are in power they will see that he is well taken care of. If Dom Pedro had the strength of mind and body to take the stump in the election, which the provisional Government promises to hold as soon as order is restored, that is could he make a strong appeal to the people, it is possible he would be restored.

"The abolition of slavery in May last," said Senor Romero, a large coffee merchant, "was a revolution more far-reaching in its influence in Brazil than the present one to which it paved the way. All parties practically recognized the fact that slavery had to go. The question was the same as you had here—how to get rid of it quickly and safely with a due regard to the interests of the slave-owners and the industrial conditions of the country. It was generally recognized that some time before slavery was abolished a great side of foreign immigration should be turned into Brazil to furnish cheap and efficient labor. Last year it was definitely promised that six years would elapse before the fetters of the slaved would be broken and all of a sudden, without any warning, the thing was done by the stroke of a pen this summer. It was autocracy working the wrong way. Some of the revolutionists go so far as to say that there should be universal suffrage, that the ballot should be at once put into the hands of the freed slaves, as was done here. I am not one of these, believing a man should be able to read and write before he can vote. Among the millions of freed slaves of Brazil I don't believe a dozen of these could tell one letter from another. They were quick to take advantage of their freedom to stop work. This summer only starvation or privation would compel an ex-slave to do a stroke of work. Nobody could get labor, and wages went up prodigiously, so that those compelled to hire workmen to gather their crops lost heavily. The revolution appears to have taken place peacefully and the army to have gone over to a man. Dom Pedro could avert bloodshed, but only he, if resistance is made. If he endeavors to make a fight for it he will lose his popularity. The slaves would probably fight if armed. The leaven of Republicanism has been spreading quickly of late years through the Republics of the South portion of South America and the moral effect of the United States as well as the liberal tendencies of the Emperor himself. A Brazilian republic was inevitable some time or other."

#### Good Words for Dom Pedro.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 16.—Notwithstanding the apparently truthful character of to-day's news about the outbreak in Brazil, there is still doubt here in well-informed quarters as to its size and the permanent effects. The whole thing bears somewhat the aspect of an attempt to influence the coffee and other markets, and the precise nature of the case has been stated officially and in terms that admit of no dispute of faith in the stories afloat will be forthcoming.

A gentleman but recently returned from Brazil and whose acquaintance in that country is widely extended, said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-day: "I cannot believe that, whatever may have taken place, the ultimate result will be the permanent retirement of Dom Pedro. He is one of the wisest and best monarchs in Christendom. He came into power many years ago, as the successor of his father, who had been a most beneficent and acceptable ruler to his people, and the son has proved worthy of his father's footsteps that he has now a great name for himself. He has never been a despot. On the contrary, he is officially known as, and signs himself, 'Constitutional Emperor and Defender of Brazil.' He is very liberal and paternalistic in his people here not only always admired him but have always trusted him. I know this to be true. Why even the so-called Republicans in the Empire have access to him. They have printed a newspaper at Rio for years, and the Emperor, I think, subscribes for it. The editor is personally acquainted with the Emperor and the tone of the organ, while aggressive on the point of a change of government has never been disrespectful to the authorities in existence. It is astonishing to see it stated that the result reported springs from the rapid growth of republican principles in the Empire. As a matter of fact the last election went overwhelmingly against the Republicans. So few of their candidates were successful at the polls that they have not been able to carry through any measure whatever."

"You credit the news, then, to look upon the affair reported as being only a local flurry?"

"I am unable to believe it representative of any general feeling or purpose. The capital and the character of the country have always supported the Emperor. He was liberal, wise, progressive. The people of Rio, I know, took pride in his spirit of inquiry, which led him to visit other countries and study new systems for use at home. The whole country and particularly the city of Rio profited greatly by his applications at home of what he had gathered abroad. In fact, praise of the Emperor could be heard in every part of the Empire, except in a remote section contiguous to Paraguay, where the people speak Spanish and have grown to sympathize with their neighbors across the border line. Some bad feeling remained there growing out of the war between Brazil and Paraguay, but the section is so remote from Rio and counts for so little in the affairs of the country at large that no account need be taken of the bad blood there. No, it is impossible to believe that the present trouble is of force enough to change the form of Government in Brazil. It is a constitutional monarchy and the Emperor has proved himself to be a liberal ruler and the people in the end will sustain him.

"The mention of the name of Princess Isabell recalls the fact that some years ago she created a great sensation in Rio by appearing in the mornings at the Cathedral dressed in the plain garb of a workingwoman and carrying a broom she would sweep out the building with her own hands, and then the steps and sidewalk in front. The newspapers made mention of it, and in time the explanation followed that the Princess was doing self penance for some sin she had committed. The people became much interested and much of the comment was in condemnation of the Princess. She was not the least influenced by it, but kept up the sweeping until she felt spiritually relieved. In this country Princess Isabella would be a leader of the Blue Stockings. She is represented as a woman of abundant isms and great will power, and with almost a masculine taste for the exercise of authority. She is very devout, and gives liberally to the poor."

#### Baltimore's Trade Affected.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—Baltimore business interests are considerably interested in the news of the revolution in Brazil, as a large and remunerative commerce has been built up between that country and this city. The news of the revolution had its effect upon the coffee market here this morning and prices went up ¼ cent per pound in consequence. The telegraph wires were busy all the morning pouring in orders for coffee, and the demand from all parts of the country was strong. There was in fact a rush on the part of the dealers and jobbers to secure supplies in order to be protected should the trouble develop serious proportions. After the excitement caused by the sudden movement had passed off, the street quieted down. Mr. Thornton Rollins, one of the largest coffee importers, expressed the sentiment of the trade when he said: "We do not anticipate any serious trouble. The object of the revolution may be accomplished, but without bloodshed. Prices of coffee will scarcely be forced up, because a blockade of the ports or extended revolutionary trouble is scarcely probable. Coffee will be higher in the future anyway, but because of a short crop."

#### Will Cripple the Rubber Trade.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The news of the change of government in Brazil caused a great flurry in local coffee and rubber circles to-day, and nothing else was talked of among the merchants engaged in those industries. The rubber men were perhaps the most concerned of the two, for in the event of hostilities between two factions of the country, it is likely to first make itself felt upon the export of rubber from the Amazon district, upon which so many American manufactures depend. A *Globe* reporter, A. H. Alden of the rubber commission firm of Geo. H. Alden & Co., gave an interesting insight into the condition of affairs in the affected country. Said he: "We cabled to a leading financial firm in London, who have successfully placed the two last Brazilian loans on the London market, asking their opinion of the trouble and its probable effect upon exchanges. We have just received the following dispatch in reply: 'Brazilian republic probable; exchange declining; peaceful result probable.' We also cabled to Para for further information, but have not yet received a reply. I have lived in Brazil myself and have noticed that there has been a growing desire among the people in the Amazon provinces to possess their own government."

#### Chicago Coffee Merchants Anxious.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The revolutionary news from Brazil caused a good deal of commotion to-day among the wholesale coffee merchants, most of whom deal directly with New York importers. The opening of the Coffee Exchange was anxiously awaited by the agents, dealers and speculators. "It's hard to tell at this time the exact effect which the revolution will have on the coffee market," said Franklin MacVeagh's coffee man. "It will probably affect the price of Brazilian exchange, and if the coffee will go down in price, but if the holders of coffee hang on and the ports of that country are blockaded then up will go the price and coffee will go above the poor man's reach. The supply in the United States is small, about 420,000 bags, I think. I don't see why we cannot do business in a republic as well as in an empire," said T. V. O'Connor, the agent of Hard & Rand, the New York importers, who have a large house in Rio de Janiero. "I received a cipher dispatch this morning to sell slowly and with caution. Prices are stiff now owing to the failure of the Brazilian crop, and as we depend nearly altogether on Brazil for our supplies the prices will go up independently of the revolution. While it lasts the import trade will be practically at a standstill."

#### Local Views on the Effect on Staples.

In reference to the effect of the Brazilian revolution on the coffee trade of this country, A. W. Billings said: "I do not think that it will have the least influence. The amount of the coffee trade with Brazil is very much overestimated. Rio coffee does not all come from Brazil and the exports of this commodity from that country last year were less than $3,500,000. This includes the entire world and not the United States alone. Accustomed as South American countries are to revolutions, they know how to change their Government without interfering with their trade. Under no circumstances would the entire stoppage of the Brazilian coffee supply amount to much, and there is no probability that the shipment of 5 per cent of it will be interfered with by any revolution that may take place."

S. C. Klingstein, who has for six years been interested in the rubber business, said: "We will get crude rubber from Brazil, no matter what government revolutions may take place. Europe takes by far the greater part of the annual export, amounting to over $7,000,000, but no change in government is likely to interfere with this trade. Matters will progress as they have done."

Sugar is another staple on which it is feared the revolution will have a serious effect. Mr. L. C. Good, an old agent, has little idea of this, however. "Less than 10 per cent of the sugar supply," he says, "comes from Brazil, and regardless of what the revolution will be it cannot have any effect. Another reason why sugar will not advance is that the refiners do not want it to. They want it to go down, as they are nearing their buying season rapidly."

Mr. Wm. Senter said the trouble could have no effect whatever, as far as he could see, on cotton.

#### No News at Midnight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—At midnight the Brazilian Minister had received no cablegrams about the revolution in Brazil. The State Department had no news to communicate. From the fact that cablegrams were being received by business men the Brazilian Minister concluded the revolutionists had possession of the cable and would permit no cablegrams to be sent to him.

### A CHANGE IN VENEZUELA.

#### The Reign of Dictator Guzman-Blanco at an End.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There is exciting news from Venezuela. The reign of Gen. Guzman-Blanco as Dictator, it appears, is at an end. Both the people and the Government have repudiated him. A letter just received from a prominent gentleman at the capital of Venezuela says: On Saturday, October 26, the statues of the "illustrious American" were demolished, mostly by the youth of Caracas, headed by our students. The Government did nothing to disturb the perpetrators, nay, it appears even that at least the Governor, "Dr. Cassianos," and the Chief of the Police were rather in the conplot. One party went to Guzman's estate in the east of the city, called "Lacuadara," which was invaded and badly used. The house was broken into, the furniture was broken into pieces, etc. Nearly at the same hour the statue of Guzman in other towns of Venezuela was thrown down. The President, on October 26, wrote a decree, signed by all the Ministers, that the statue of old Guzman should be replaced as soon as possible by another. This decree has produced considerable disgust in some quarters and from it may spring forth a dissension having ugly consequences.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. A. Parejo, immediately resigned his office, and the government accepted the resignation.

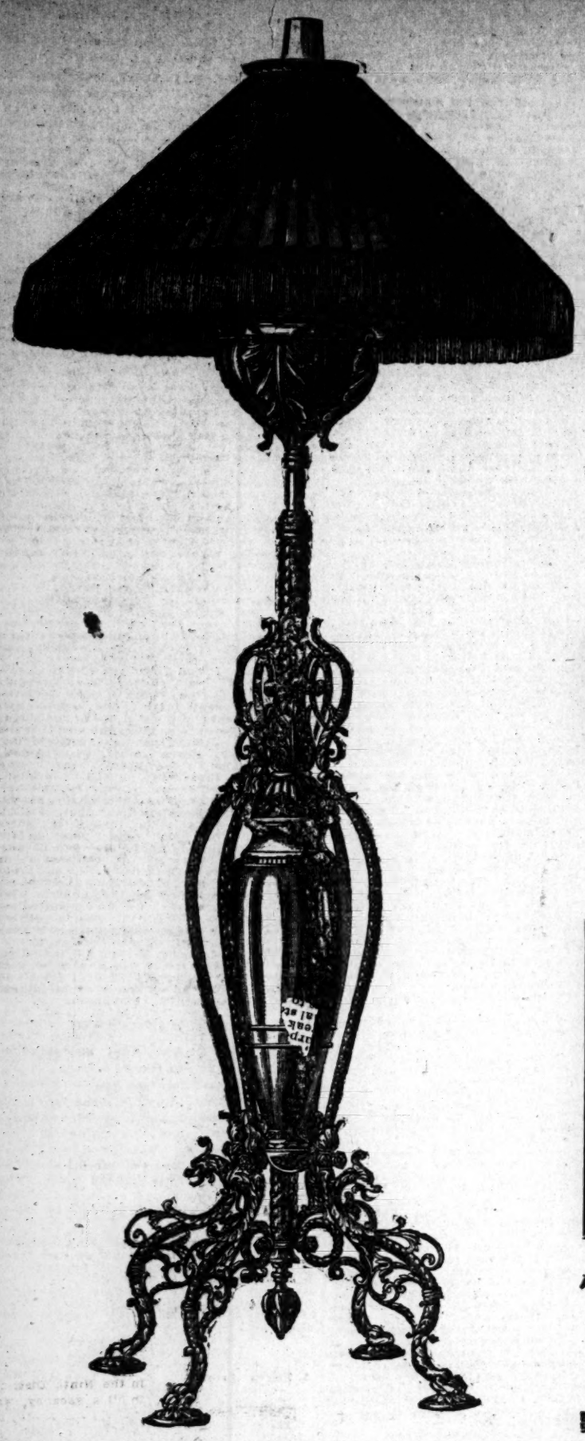
I think by the next French mail Gen. Guzman will receive his letters of withdrawal.

As Minister to France it is said that Dr. Modesto Urbanjia, for many years a resident of Paris, will be named plenipotentiary in Guzman's place, and it is very likely that this will lead to an arrangement with Great Britain on the Guinea question, as it is known that the cabinet of St. James refused absolutely to have anything to do with Gen. Guzman. I believe there is an end to ex-President Guzman's influence in Venezuela.

#### What Members of the Legation Say.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The officials of the Venezuelan Legation do not attach any importance to the statements made in the "private letter" said to have been received here from a "prominent gentleman" at the Capital of Venezuela alleging that the statue of Gen. Guzman-Blanco recently suffered indignities at the hands of students of Caracas. They point to the fact that similar outbreaks of these youngsters



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# HALFORD GETS HOT.

## He Defends Mrs. Harrison Against the Attack of a Newspaper.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE DOES NOT VISIT THE GREEN-ROOMS OF THEATERS.

Story of Her Call Upon an Opera Singer—The Pan-American Delegates the Guests of Mr. Blaine—Pension Commissioner Raum "Taking Stock"—The Cruiser Baltimore—A Postage Stamp Advertising Scheme—Quarantining Cattle—British Postal Savings Banks Advocated—Bond Offerings and Acceptances—Location of the Public Building at Springfield, Mo.—Washington News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Secretary Halford appears to have very strong opinions about presidents' wives and opera singers. A morning paper reported to-day that Mrs. Harrison left her box at Albaugh's Theater last night between the acts and visited Miss Emma Juchs in her dressing-room. The *Capital* this afternoon prints an interview in which Mr. Halford ventilates his indignation in this way:

"Somebody ought to be 'bored for the simples' for making such a statement as I saw in a morning paper regarding Mrs. Harrison. It is preposterous and absurd on the face of it, that the wife of the President of the United States would leave a private box at a theater to go behind the scenes and call upon an actress or an opera singer. And yet such an allegation is made concerning a visit on the stage at Albaugh's last evening in which Miss Emma Juch is represented as having been the recipient of a call from Mrs. Harrison. Any one who made up such a story must have been hard pressed for facts, since Mrs. Harrison did not leave the private box placed at her disposal until the performance closed, and then she went straight to her carriage. Yesterday Miss Juch, accompanied by her mother, called at the White House and spent half an hour in social converse with Mrs. Harrison in the red parlor. But there was no visit paid to Miss Juch's dressing rooms, nor did Mrs. Harrison have any intention of making such a call.

### Quarantining Cattle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Secretary Rusk's attension was called to an item sent from Harrisburgh by telegraph relating to the quarantine of some twelve herds of cattle in Chester, Pa., by the agents of the Department of Agriculture, stating that the State authorities were claiming that the department had exceeded its authority in the matter. The Secretary says that the State authorities of Pennsylvania had notified the Bureau of Animal Industry that they had found an outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at Upland, Chester County, in that State and that two of the animals had proved to be so diseased by post-mortem held by the State veterinarian. In accordance with the rules and regulations of the department made by his predecessor, Secretary Coleman, under the law of Congress creating the bureau, an inspector was sent to Upland, and arriving there, he placed a quarantine upon all cattle that had been exposed to those said to be diseased. He found that the premises where the alleged outbreak occurred was a cattle yard from which cattle were sent to Philadelphia markets and thence transported to other States and Territories. For this reason it was believed necessary that the premises and exposed cattle should be quarantined in order to prevent any spread of the alleged disease to other States. The action of the department was taken simply for the purpose of protecting the great cattle interests of the country and to guard against any possible dissemination of the dreaded disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, for which special purpose the Bureau of Animal Industry was established by Congress.

### Pan-American Delegates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—A party of 101 persons, comprising most of the members of the marine conference, several delegates to the three Americas congress, and about twenty others were the guests of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy to-day at Annapolis, Md. The party left Washington at 10 o'clock this morning in a special train furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arrived at Annapolis after 11. The cadets of the naval academy were assembled under arms on the parade ground and after Capt. Sampson, the Commandant of the Academy, and his officers had received the distinguished party, a dress parade was given; a salute was also fired in honor of Secretary Tracy. After the parade the party was escorted about the academy grounds and through the various buildings, and at 1 o'clock a reception was held at the commandant's house by Capt. Sampson and his daughters. A luncheon was served here and at 3 o'clock the visitors left for Washington, where they arrived shortly after 6. Secretary Tracy left the party at Annapolis Junction and took the limited train for New York. The only other member of the cabinet present besides Secretary Blaine and Tracy was Attorney-General Miller.

### Commissioner Raum Taking Stock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Pension Commissioner Raum is, as he expresses it, "taking stock" to-day. He has issued a circular requiring all of the 4,600 employes of the Pension Office to give certain information about themselves. The questions asked concern age, place of birth, place whence appointed, length of service in the Pension office, salary received, place of residence in the city, etc. This information, the commissioner desires for his private use. In issuing the circular the Commissioner disclaims any covert intent, but he simply wants the information for his guidance in the conduct of the office. Many of the ladies of uncertain years omitted to answer the question as to age.

### Postal Savings Bank System.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—H. A. Smith of Germantown, Pa., who has examined the workings of the postal savings bank system during his three years' residence abroad in Great Britain (where it has been in successful operation for the last twenty-five years, in France, Belgium, Austria and Italy), has just had a conference with Postmaster-General Wanamaker on the subject of introducing a modified form of this system into the United States. As it seems to him unwise at present to confide so vast a sum as the savings of our people would be to the custody of either national, State or municipal governments, he has suggested to Mr. Wanamaker the following plan as working on the lines of least resistance and as an entering wedge to something better: The passage of a law providing, first, for the preparation by the Government of a postage stamp savings card, substantially embodying the features of one which he handed Mr. Wanamaker; second, for the refunding of the face value of undefaced postage stamps attached to said cards, on their presentation at the post-offices.

### Public Building at Springfield, Mo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day decided upon a location for the public building to be erected at Springfield, Mo. The selection of this site has been a matter of animated controversy for more than a year. A site was selected sometime ago but the selection was cancelled because of the protests received. Recently Mr. Windrim, the supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, visited Springfield, and the site chosen today is the one approved by him. It is in what is known as the "Central" location, and is on the corner of Boonville and Brower streets. The location formerly selected was known as the "northern location."

### Testing a New Invention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—A board of officers to consist of Col. H. G. Gibsin, Third Artillery; Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery, and Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed to meet at Washington Barracks on November 16 or as soon thereafter as practicable for the purpose of testing in the presence of the inventor, A. N. Plymouth, the merits of a device which he claims will afford protection to the body from rifle and pistol bullets. The board will report fully on their test and express an opinion on the merits of the invention.

### Bond Offerings and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 16.—Bond offerings and acceptances at the Treasury aggregated $36,250 to-day, as follows:

Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars 4s at 127 and $8,000 4½s at 105¾.

The bond purchases from August 3, 1887, to date were as follows: Four per cents—Amount purchased, $94,671,250. Cost, $121,160,446.53; cost at maturity, $165,273,094.50; saving, $44,112,647.97. Four and a half per cents—Amount purchased, $124,973,750; cost, $135,029,036.60; cost at maturity, $141,605,432.19; saving, $6,576,395.59.

### Patents for Wisconsin Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Assistant Secretary Chandler and Assistant Attorney-General Shields to-day accorded a hearing to Houghlin and others (their attorneys, King & Bro.) against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Co. Houghlin and others protested against the issuance to the railroad company of patents to the 3,000 acres of land in Northern Wisconsin, alleging that they were original settlers and had prior right. Britton & Gray represented the railroad company. Decision reserved.

### Expenditures Authorized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Secretary of War has authorized the following expenditures: Under draining parade at Fort Sheridan, $1,000; provisionary hospital at San Carlos, $4,000; moving buildings to facilitate grading, etc., at Fort Wadsworth, $1,500; coal shed at Fort Schuyler, $2,500; grading and filling in about the forts, about the new buildings at Fort Sheridan, $2,000, and grading and filling works at Fort Hamilton, $1,500.

### Yellow Fever at Key West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Surgeon General Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service to-day received a telegram from Dr. Possey, reporting one pronounced and one suspicious case of yellow fever at Key West.

### The Cruiser Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the official report of the trial of the United States ship Baltimore. The board report that the Baltimore left the Capes on Friday at 6:30, getting underway at 8 a. m. Weather fine. The mean draft of water was 19 feet 11½ inches, making the displacement 4,567 tons. The ship ran two hours to the northward and returned with the win abeam. The speed for the four hours aggregated 20.1 knots per hour.

### An Advertising Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—W. J. Arkell of New York was at the Post-office Department to-day to see the Postmaster General about his proposition to have advertisements printed on the back of postage stamps.

Mr. Arkell offers $100,000 a year for the privilege. The Postmaster General was not at the Department during the day. Mr. Arkell will probably not see him until Monday.

### Tracy and Noble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Secretary Tracy, Secretary Noble and several members of the Naval Committee of the Senate and House will leave Washington to-morrow for New York to witness the departure of the European squadron on Monday. The party will go down the bay on the United States steamer Dolphin.

### PROSPERITY.

It Is Shown in the Report of South Carolina's Agricultural Development.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16.—The annual report of Hon. A. P. Butler, Commissioner of Agriculture, which is to go to the printer today, contains some interesting information. During the year ending August 31, 1889, 212,101 tons of phosphate rock was removed from the navigable streams of the State, against 190,22 tons last year, an increase of 21,827 tons. The royalty actually paid into the State Treasury was $212,101.96, against $186,993.87 last year, an increase of $25,108.09. During the last year the department distributed 132,500 miscellaneous publications, containing valuable statistical and other information for the encouragement of immigration and the fostering of the agricultural interests of the State.

Referring to crops the report says: "The seasons were generally favorable for cottons. The estimated yield for 1888 was 558,642 bales; for 1889 the yield is estimated at 639,998 bales. The yield of corn in 1889 has never been excelled in South Carolina. The yield in 1889 is estimated at 20,751,133 bu, against 13,916,642 bu in 1888, an increase of 6,834,501 bu. The yield of oats in 1889 was 3,571,992 against 4,059,846 in 1888. The rice yield in 1889 was 93,134,508 pounds, against 67,792,374 pounds in 1888. The yield of sweet and Irish potatoes was 3,856,000 bushels. The yield of tobacco was 377,899 pounds. The yield of sugar-cane syrups was 1,253,740 gallons. The estimated value of the principal crops in the State for 1889 is $56,211,447, an increase over 1888 of $11,616,090.

### A Disagreeable Discovery.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 16.—Since the Mayor's veto of an ordinance, last Saturday, appropriating several hundred dollars to pay a contractor for work done that exceeded the contract price, it has been learned that the contractor was paid the money for the work upon its completion, it having been appropriated in a general appropriation bill. It has caused an investigation by the Mayor and he has discovered that this has been the custom in Kansas City for years past and that thousands upon thousands of dollars have been paid out in excess of the amount named in the original appropriations as the the contract price paid for the work to be done. In many cases this excess money has been paid and then the ordinance passed appropriating the excess, whereupon it was paid again. The discovery of this state of affairs has caused something of a sensation. The auditing committees of the Council are principally the ones to blame, and then the City Engineer, those in charge of public work and the Mayor are censured for carelessness.

THE Madison Club entertainment will be held at South St. Louis Turner Hall this evening. The entertainment will consist of minstrelsy, variety and song and dance.

# A BOOMERANG CRITIQUE.

## MISS LOIE FULLER SUES EDITOR FISKE FOR INDULGING HIS IMAGINATION.

His Alleged Persecution Drives the Fair Actress From the Stage—Damages Asked for Injuries to a Child—An Indian Seeking His Inheritance in Court—Other Litigations.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

APES were served today in this city upon Harrison Gray Fiske, editor of the *Dramatic Mirror*, in a suit for $50,000 for alleged libel, brought on behalf of Miss Loie Fuller, the American actress, now in London. Miss Fuller recently took the lease of the Globe Theater in London from Richard Mansfield and opened with "Caprice," some two weeks ago, the play being well received in the British metropolis and the actress being highly spoken of by the metropolitan and provincial papers. She has now fallen sick and was compelled to abandon most of the plans she had formed and is in the care of her parents, who are with her in England. This result is attributed to the defendant in the present suit, and Miss Fuller's attorneys in this city assert that, but for Harrison Gray Fiske and the articles he wrote and caused to be published in his own and other papers, Miss Fuller would now be well and enjoying a justly earned success in her profession. Howard Taylor, who wrote the play, is understood as supporting the position of Miss Fuller, admitting that if anybody has any right to its foreign production it is she, and that Miss Maddern's contract with him only pertains to its production in America. The first time "Caprice" was played outside of the United States was in Jamaica this spring, where Miss Fuller appeared twice in it, the company at that time being managed by William Morris, who had previously been with Minnie Maddern. Suit will be begun in the Supreme Court Monday against Mr. Fiske.

### Damages for Injury to a Child.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 16.—A verdict for $6,500 was to-day returned against the German Cracker Co. for damages sustained by Mrs. Josephine Busch in an injury to her child. The accident, out of which this litigation grew, occurred on Davenport and Sixteenth streets nearly a year and a half ago. Horace Sharp, while driving a team of the defendant, ran over the 6-year-old daughter of the plaintiff, and she sustained severe personal injuries. The driver was subsequently arrested, tried and fined for fast driving on the public streets. The civil suit for damages followed next, with the result stated.

### That Jury Was All Right.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 16.—After the jury in the suit of John M. Dean, the Rhode Island merchant, against Sheriff Hockman, to replevin the stock of millinery belonging to the giddy Mrs. Reitbmuller, retired, Henry Wollman, attorney for the attaching creditor, received information that three members of the jury had been intimate acquaintances of the dashing blonde milliner. Mr. Wollman apprised Col. Wofford the attorney for Dean, of what he had ascertained. It was agreed between them that the verdict of the jury should be received and set aside and a new trial had. The jurors brought in a verdict for the defendant this afternoon. It found the mortgage of Dean to be only a pretended mortgage, the attachment of $1,500 valid and Wollman nearly fainted. The jury had given him everything he had asked for and he had consented to have it declared off. Col. Wofford, however, agreed to pay the $1,500 if sufficient time was given his client to do so.

### An Indian Sues for His Inheritance.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 16.—Kish Ka Ko, grandson of the Chippewas' chief of that name, has retained a lot of lawyers and is looking up his claim to the Indian reservation on which Bay City stands. Mr. Kish Ka Ko's other name is Henry Caby, and he lives at Worth, Arenac County, where he is regarded as a man of some means and influence. His claims are said by some who have examined them to be in a pretty good state of preservation. The city will make a strong legal fight against the Indian.

### Damage Suit Over a Search Warrant.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PALMYRA, Neb., Nov. 16.—Perry Thompson commenced suit to-day against Lafayette Meacham for $1,000 damages. Last October Meacham had a search warrant issued claiming Thompson had stolen property concealed on his premises. Officers failed to find anything and Thompson says the search greatly alarmed his wife causing her severe illness; that his credit and standing was greatly injured, and he therefore prays for damages.

### Damages Sought for an Electric Shock.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—John Dooley, formerly a lineman for the United States Electric Light Co., to-day started a suit against that corporation for $10,000 damages for injuries received in repairing defective wires. He was hurt last July, and is still in a critical condition.

### A Mining Suit Involving Millions.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—The Durant Bonnybel mining suit of Aspen has been on trial all week in the United States Court in Denver, and about $6,000,000 are involved. Among the prominent attorneys in the suit are Senators Teller and Wolcott of Colorado.

### A Noted Case Docketed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The King-Pillow case is set for hearing in the Chancery Court here on Monday. There is no telling what will grow out of it.

### An Unsolicited Honor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—Louis F. McCoy, the clerk of the Circuit Court, was to-day unexpectedly and without any solicitation upon his part, appointed clerk of the Court of Appeals. The salary of the offices is the same, $3,000, but McCoy's new position is virtually for life.

### The Knights Asked to Cooperate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to-day sent a long letter to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Atlanta, Ga., urging it to co-operate in the movement to secure the general adoption of the eight-hour rule on May 1, 1890.

### Accepted a Call.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 16.—Rev. D. Y. Griggs, the eloquent Chicago lecturer, has accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Monticello, and will enter immediately upon his work.

# THE WEATHER.

## Daily Weather Bulletin.

The following observations were taken at 7:59 p. m., local time, 8 p. m., 75th meridian time at all stations.

SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16, 1889.

| STATIONS. | Height of Barometer. | Thermometer at 7 a. m. | Wind, direction. | Rainfall in 24 hrs, inches | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston, Mass | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| New York City | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 30.68 | 36 | NW | .... | Cloudless |
| Washington City | 30.70 | 34 | Calm | .... | Cloudless |
| Norfolk, Va | ..... | ... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Charleston, S. C | ..... | ... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Augusta, Ga | ..... | ... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Parkersburg, W. Va | 30.58 | 36 | NE | .... | Cloudless |
| Jacksonville, Fla | ..... | ... | .... | .... | ..... |
| F. A. L'ding, N. W. T | 30.30 | 30 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| Pensacola, Fla | ..... | ... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Wichita, Kan | 30.50 | 36 | N | .... | Cloudless |
| Montgomery, Ala | ..... | ... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 30.18 | 42 | W | .04 | Clou |
| New Orleans, La | 30.16 | 50 | NW | .54 | Clo |
| Shreveport, La | 30.28 | 42 | NW | .02 | Clo |
| Fort Smith, Ark | 30.38 | 40 | NE | .18 | Clo |
| Little Rock, Ark | 30.24 | 36 | N | .50 | Rai |
| Galveston, Tex | 30.34 | 48 | N | .60 | Clo |
| San Antonio, Tex | 30.46 | 46 | N | .. | Clo |
| Brownsville, Tex | ..... | ... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 30.24 | 42 | NE | .34 | Rain |
| Memphis, Tenn | 30.20 | 40 | NE | .44 | Rain |
| Nashville, Tenn | 30.24 | 44 | NE | .06 | Rain |
| Louisville, Ky | 30.42 | 46 | E | .... | Clo |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 30.52 | 38 | NE | .... | Clo |
| Cincinnati, O | 30.52 | 40 | NE | .... | Ptly |
| Concordia, Kan | 30.58 | 32 | S | .... | Clo |
| Pittsburg, Pa | 30.60 | 36 | E | .... | Clou |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 30.66 | 30 | SE | .... | Clou |
| Oswego, N. Y | 30.64 | 26 | N | .... | Clo |
| Cleveland, O | 30.66 | 36 | E | .... | Ptly C |
| Toledo, O | 30.62 | 36 | E | .... | Cloudl |
| E'lt'de Ste M'rie, Mich | 30.48 | 30 | W | .... | Cloudless |
| Manistee, Mich | 30.58 | 36 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| Grand Haven, Mich | 30.60 | 32 | NE | .02 | Cloudless |
| Marquette, Mich | 30.46 | 30 | S | .... | Cloudless |
| Chicago, Ill | 30.50 | 40 | NE | .... | Cloudless |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 30.60 | 34 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| Duluth, Minn | 30.42 | 34 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| St. Paul, Minn | 30.50 | 28 | SE | .... | Cloudless |
| La Crosse, Wis | 30.58 | 34 | E | .... | Cloudless |
| Davenport, Io | 30.58 | 36 | NE | .... | Cloudless |
| Des Moines, Io | 30.52 | 36 | SE | .... | Cloudless |
| Dubuque, Io | 30.60 | 30 | Calm | .... | Cloudless |
| Keokuk, Io | 30.56 | 36 | Calm | .... | Cloudless |
| Cairo, Ill | 30.32 | 38 | N | T. | Rain. |
| Springfield, Ill | 30.52 | 36 | NE | .... | Cloudless |
| St. Louis, Mo | 30.48 | 42 | NE | .... | Cloudy. |
| Springfield, Mo | 30.40 | 38 | NE | .14 | Cloudy. |
| Kansas City, Mo | 30.54 | 42 | NE | .... | Cloudless |
| Omaha, Neb | 30.54 | 36 | S | .... | Cloudless |
| Huron, Dak | 30.38 | 30 | SE | .... | Cloudless |
| Sioux City, Dak | 30.48 | 32 | SE | .... | Cloudless |
| Moorhead, Minn | 30.28 | 34 | S | .... | Cloudless |
| St. Vincent, Minn | 30.14 | 32 | S | .... | Cloudless |
| Bismarck, Dak | 30.16 | 40 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| Fort Buford, Dak | 30.14 | 34 | S | .... | Cloudless |
| Ft. Assinab'ne, Mont | 30.12 | .. | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| Fort Custer, Mont | 30.20 | 46 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| Helena, Mont | 30.26 | 38 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| Rapid City, Dak | 30.26 | 34 | NW | .... | Cloudless |
| Cheyenne, Wyo | 30.42 | 32 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| North Platte, Neb | 30.46 | 34 | SW | .... | Cloudless |
| Denver, Colo | 30.52 | 32 | S | .... | Cloudless |
| Pueblo, Colo | 30.52 | 30 | W | .... | Cloudless |
| Dodge City, Kan | 30.52 | 36 | S | .... | Cloudless |
| Fort Elliott, Tex | 30.46 | 34 | N | .... | Cloudless |
| Fort Sill, I. T | 30.52 | 36 | N | .... | Cloudless |
| Abilene, Tex | 30.52 | 42 | N | .... | Cloudless |
| El Paso, Tex | 30.34 | 52 | NE | .... | Cloudless |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 30.38 | 40 | NW | .... | Ptly Cldy |
| Montrose, Colo | 30.48 | 30 | S | .... | Cloudless |
| Yuma, Ariz | 30.10 | 68 | N | .... | Cloudy. |
| San Diego, Cal | 30.10 | 62 | W | .... | Cloudy. |

NOTE.—T. indicates trace of precipitation.

## Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16, 1889.

| LOCAL TIME. | Barometer. | Temperature. | Dew-point. | Direction of Wind. | Velocity of Wind. | State of Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 a. m. | 30.54 | 34.0 | 29 | NE | 12 | Clear. |
| 1:59 p. m. | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| 8:00 p. m. | 30.48 | 42.0 | 33 | NE | 12 | Cloudy. |
| Means | 30.51 | 38.0 | 31 | .... | .... | ..... |

Maximum temperature for day, 45.5.
Minimum temperature for day, 33.0.
River, .....

W. H. HAMMON,
Observer in Charge.

THERE will be a fair and sale of fancy articles for endowing a free cot for children at St. Luke's Hospital to be known as the Mercy Cot, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, November 26, at the Pinkwick.

# St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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## TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1889.

*Subscribers receiving the* POST-DISPATCH *by carrier will confer a favor by reporting to this office any lateness in the delivery of their papers, or any irregularity or other cause of complaint, in order that the same may receive prompt attention.*

*Weather forecast for to-day, for Missouri: Fair; clearing in eastern portion; warmer; variable winds.*

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.


BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

The Plans for the New City Hall.

LONDON'S SHAME.

Belles and Beauties of St. Louis, Past and Present.

PAGE 1—GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAGE 2—THE REVOLUTION in Brazil—The Capital City in the Revolutionists' Hands—The Head of the New Government—The Situation in General—General Politics—General Telegraph.

PAGE 3—PRESIDENT HARRISON Angry; He Says His Wife Does Not Visit the Greenrooms of Theaters—Washington News—Pan American Delegates—South Carolina Prosperous—A Boomerang Critique—Litigation—The Weather—General Telegraph.

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PAGE 26—DR. BROWN-SEQUARD Tells What His Famous Tonic Can and Cannot Do—The Game of Skat and How to Play It—Wm. F. Howe on Crime in New York—About Brass Buttons.

PAGE 27—INDIAN BURIAL CUSTOMS—Kate Field's New Paper—Inventor of Soap—Dramatic News, Local and General—General News.

PAGE 28—"BLIND LOVE," by Wilkie Collins, Continued—Electrical Invention—Electrical News—The Oldest City Employe.


THE Morton cocktail, which is the latest drinking fad, has lots of bitters in it.

THE attempt of the police to enforce the law against the publication of lottery advertisements is marked by excessive kindness.

AN ex-guard of the Work-house makes serious charges against the management of that institution. His statement appears to call for an investigation.

AN arrest has been made in connection with the publication of lottery advertisements, but it was made in a way which affords the greatest protection to the prisoner.

IT would be impossible to find a more attractive subject than the belles of St. Louis, past and present. The article on the subject in to-day's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is full of interest.

THE building of a new City Hall is an important work, and every St. Louisan will view with interest the plans submitted to the committee and presented in to-day's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

MAYOR CREGIER of Chicago declares that if Chicago cannot get the World's Fair he wants St. Louis to get it. This is equivalent to an unconditional support of St. Louis, as Chicago cannot get it.

NOTHING was lacking is yesterday's arrest of a local journalistic lottery agent to make it a perfect farce except the humble public apology of the police for causing some inconveniences to the arrested man.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER stood with the W. C. T. U. in opposition to Democratic "saloon tickets," but she will rend the prohibition movement to pieces rather than be dragged by it into open opposition to the Republican "buffet" ticket.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S Thanksgiving turkey is not to be a strutting gobbler, but a meek and low-voiced hen. Moreover she is to be sent from Rhode Island, one of several States that have become Democratic since they voted for HARRISON last fall.

THE powder and bullet fight of the Republicans at the county seat of Hazard County, Ky., drove the lawyers under the benches. The tongue fight over the spoils of the Republicans at the national capital forced the President to go duck shooting. These are lively times for Republicans.

NO BURCHARD was present to mar the cordiality of the occasion when BLAINE and HARRISON assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic University at Washington the other day. But Col. SHEPARD, in his New York *Mail and Express*, protested against "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" with the vehemence of forty Burchards.

THE growth of the scope and measure of the National Silver Convention since its inception in this city has been wonderful. The delegates already appointed by Governors of various States assure a splendid body of representative men, whose action cannot fail to have an important effect on the conclusion of the silver question in this and other countries.

THE proposed confederation of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance is significant, more perhaps from a political than an industrial standpoint. When the workingmen of the fields and shops get together and recognize fully their common interests in opposing discriminating and trust-encouraging tariffs, extravagance in national expenditures and corruption in elections the victory of reform will be nearer.

INTERESTING special dispatches in another column foreshadow a good deal of trouble for Senator INGALLS of Kansas in his fight for a fourth term in the Senate. But he knows Kansas and can fool her to the top of her bent. When he is downed his party will be apt to go down with him, and Kansas cannot change her politics or her position on any question with more ease and celerity than INGALLS can.

REMARKING that the POST-DISPATCH is making vigorous war on the illicit lottery business in this city, the St. Joseph *Herald* adds that the St. Joseph police are conveniently blind to the fact that the lottery business is carried on under their noses also. The Police Commissioners of St. Joseph are appointed by the same Governor who controls the police machine in St. Louis, and there are none so blind as those who will not see.

CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR BURKS seems to have made a show of surrendering everything to the Merchants' Exchange in order that he might get a firm grip on the grain inspection fees. His course in the matter of inspection on the east side of the river has the appearance of a discreditable trick to gain an advantage over the grain men. But what else could be expected of a man who accepted an office for which he was unqualified, despite the protest of all citizens whose interests are affected by the conduct of the office?

THE arrest made yesterday on account of the publication of a lottery advertisement by a disreputable local sheet was made on the advertisement of a foreign lottery and by Officer RUDOLPH, the only officer on the force under accusation for perjury. If the police authorities had sought the best legal advice they could not have given the prisoner a better loophole to escape punishment. Why was not some other officer chosen and why was not the arrest made on an advertisement of a notorious American lottery scheme which appears constantly in the local lottery organ?

### A POSTMASTER FOR ST. LOUIS.

For the first time in a long series of presidential elections St. Louis gave a Republican plurality last fall, and President HARRISON has every reason to regard that plurality as a high compliment to him personally. In return for such a compliment from the greatest city of his native Mississippi Valley, the fifth city of the Union in population, he can well afford to be at some pains to fill her Federal offices with Republicans whose character, capacity and fitness will reflect credit upon his administration and tend to lift his party out of its minority in this State.

Above all personal or partisan considerations a capable and faithful administration of those offices is due to the great industrial and commercial interests of St. Louis. In the Post-office especially, her Republican and Democratic business men alike demand a strictly business administration—such as President HARRISON supported WANAMAKER in giving to Philadelphia, in spite of the united opposition of QUAY, CAMERON and all the other party bosses and leaders in Pennsylvania.

The great majority of his own party expect this much from President HARRISON. The people, irrespective of party, have a right to demand this much of him, and to protest against any attempt on his part to divide or shirk any part of the responsibility for the appointment.

Surely his experience so far should have made him sick of turning such offices over as spoils to Congressmen or other spoils-mongering "Deputy Presidents," who have no idea above rewarding henchmen, paying campaign debts and purchasing further promotion with the positions at their disposal. The St. Louis Congressmen especially are notoriously a trio of accidents whose squabbles and dickerings over the spoils in the few short months between November and April disgusted the better elements of their own party and flung it back into a minority again in this city.

All that St. Louis asks of the President in this matter is that he will consult the wishes of the business men of the Republican party rather than the slates of the trading politicians, and appoint one who will be a first-class Postmaster and not a henchman or worker for any aspiring politician.

### REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Rumors of a movement to change the government of Brazil from a constitutional monarchy to a republic have been afloat recently, but the sudden and violent revolution reported as having occurred at Rio is a surprise.

The only American monarchy was so prosperous, orderly and peaceful, yet so free and democratic, and the declared purpose of DOM PEDRO to abdicate in favor of a republic whenever his people should indicate such a wish at the ballot-box was so well known that only a peaceful settlement of the question was anticipated. Moreover, the Republican party had manifested but little strength and seemed to be composed mainly of the small class dissatisfied with the recent total abolition of a system of chattel slavery that had long been in process of extinction.

A so-called Republican party originating in a protest against the abolition of human slavery, and proceeding at once to revolutionary violence without any appeal to the ballot box, or obtaining any formal sanction from a majority of the people, does not promise Brazil a freer or more popular government in place of the one she has. It promises rather to inaugurate a series of military dictatorships and civil wars.

The peace and prosperity of the United States may well inspire Brazilian patriots with visions of a Union of South American Republics as great and glorious as ours. But a report that the army has taken possession of and deposed the present government of Brazil, does not promise a very close imitation of the methods by which the United States of North America have become so great, so united and so happy.

BRAZIL is a very extensive country and a mere military coup d'etat in the capital may prove to be anything but an accomplished revolution. We would not advise coffee speculators to invest very largely on the meager and much muddled reports so far received from Rio.

IT is rather a sad reflection on the stage, and particularly the portion of it devoted to comic opera and burlesque, that a young woman connected with it cannot quietly leave one city for another without the starting of a rumor that she has eloped with some wealthy admirer. But it is to some extent deserved. LILLIAN RUSSELL, who offers the latest case in point because of the rumors started concerning her sudden departure from Chicago, has out such pranks before. MARIE HOLTON, a New York Casino favorite, skipped to England with a married man, it is said now purely for advertising purposes, and many other notable comic opera and burlesque stars have done similar wicked things. What must be the morale of a set of young women who are willing to lose reputation for profitable notoriety! and what must be the condition of the public to whom notoriety is equivalent to popularity!

THE German butchers object to handling American live cattle because they have a lively way of resenting the feeling of their ribs and the chugging of their flanks which the stolid German cattle take with sleepy good nature. The American cattle believe in the American principle of give-and-take reciprocity, "You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

THERE should not be much wonder that the Philadelphians treated the South American visitors like a pack of dime museum freaks and stared them out of countenance at the Union League Club. It is so seldom that strangers stop over at Philadelphia that the inhabitants regard them as genuine curiosities, pretty much as they do a circus.

THE New York *Sun* traces the origin of the name Chicago to the Odjibway Indian word "Zhikog," meaning a skunk. The New York WORLD, however, corrects the *Sun* and traces the name to the Odjibway word "Chigozam," meaning "on the lake." Both are partly right. The name is a combination of the two words. The name of the skunk was used by the Indians in a figurative sense to express the idea of a bad smell. By combining the two words the name Chicago, signifying "A bad smell on the lake" was obtained.

A NEW YORK tough was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for biting off the head of a live duck. The President is shooting off the heads of a lot of ducks, and yet there is no thought of arresting him. But then the President is not a New York tough.

IF the match between SULLIVAN and the negro JACKSON should be made, the latter can console himself with the reflection that JOHN L. can't black his eye, anyhow.

THE President would find it more profitable and popular to "shoot" the spoils politicians than to shoot ducks in order to get rid of importunities for a time.

THE row among the base ball organizations is a case of "diamond cut diamond."

### THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

#### Unreasonable Delmar.

*To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:*

Recognizing your paper as being the most progressive and enterprising journal of the city and the one that always champions the cause of right, I beg to inclose a copy of a paper left at my residence to-day. It relates to Council bill No. 134, now pending and in the hands of the Railroad Committee. What right have citizens living on Delmar avenue to object to the granting of a franchise to this organization to plant their ornamental poles and string their deadly wires in front of their residences? You will notice in the inclosed circular the following statement: "Imagine yourselves and children living alongside these wires, and remember at any time when you are occupying the street they may part and strike you or them to death." What matters it if a few citizens or children are stricken to death by coming in contact with electric wires, so long as the ends and aims of our benevolent street-car corporations are reached? In a population of sixty-five or seventy millions of citizens a few men, women or children, more or less, will not be missed, and as a law-abiding citizen and a friend of corporations I maintain that the corporations have a perfect right to rip up the beautiful Delmar avenue, plant their ornamental poles from end to end, string their wires thick enough to obscure the rays of God's beautiful sunlight, or do anything else that is necessary to increase the value of their stock, and I consider it a piece of impertinence on the part of citizens residing along the line of Delmar avenue to object in the slightest degree to their efforts to accomplish this end. Delmar avenue is a beautiful street, beautifully paved, shade trees have been planted, citizens have bought ground, built and beautified their homes, believing they would be permitted to rest in peace and quiet for the balance of their natural lives; but that is no reason why a corporation should not be granted a franchise, free gratis, to tear up this beautiful street, jeopardize the lives of its citizens, and depreciate the value of residence property, so long as it increases the value of the street car corporation bond. I believe in doing what is right and should be done. When I was a very young man I sometimes cherished the thought that justice sometimes demanded that valuable franchises should be sold rather than given away in large cities, but experience in money-making enterprises has taught me that this is a wrong principle, for the reason that it would entail a hardship on corporations greatly to be deplored by stockholders thereof. A RESIDENT OF DELMAR AVENUE.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—Always introduce the gentleman to the lady.

SUBSCRIBER.—Wm. K. Vanderbilt is the wealthier.

REX.—A groomsman usually makes a wedding present.

CRIBBAGE.—Cribbage is considered a scientific game.

MISS A.—The gentleman should be introduced to the lady.

READER.—For ordinary advertisements you have to pay no license.

S.—The fastest trotting record for a mile is that made by Maud S., 2:08¾.

J. H.—They fought twice. Dempsey won the first and La Blanche the second battle.

SUBSCRIBER.—Both employe and employes are correct. The first spelling is preferred.

SUBSCRIBER.—John L. Sullivan fought Paddy Ryan at Mississippi City on February 7, 1882.

READER.—If you will simply address the letter to the Mayor of the town it will be delivered.

J. K. P.—None but the owners of the property used as a private alley have any right to use it.

INQUISITIVE.—1. Rose Coghlan was born in Petersboro, England, in 1853. 2. Yes, she is married.

CONSTANT READER.—The Ashland is a fifth-grade school, and the salary of the principal is $4.50 a day.

STEADY SUBSCRIBER.—Such letters are destroyed at the Dead-Letter Office after thirty days if no address can be found from contents.

CONSTANT READER.—A royal flush is the best poker hand. It cannot be beaten, but may be tied by a royal flush in another suit.

ZION RED.—1. The race between the R. E. Lee and Natchez took place in 1870. 2. The St. Louis bridge was opened on July 4, 1874.

SUBSCRIBER.—A person introducing another to a business house is not responsible for a bill unless he specifically makes himself so.

JEAN READ.—1. The great boat race between the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez took place in 1870. 2. The St. Louis Bridge was formally opened July 4, 1874.

C. B. K. AND L. F. G.—In the Brooklyn series St. Louis won 11 games and the Brooklyns 8, and in the Athletic series St. Louis won 9 games and the Athletics 8.

KING'S FOOL.—More than 1,000 bushels of grain have frequently been carried in a box car. Two hundred and seventy-five barrels of flour were never loaded in an ordinary freight car.

PATRON.—1. No person has exclusive rights on the Mississippi River. 2. In 1770 St. Louis had 700 inhabitants. Prior to that time it is difficult to determine what was the population of the city on any given date.

PATRON.—The St. Louis, New Missouri, Eagle, Griffith and Adams Sand companies are all engaged in dredging sand from the river. No exclusive privilege is granted and cannot be under the ordinances.

READER.—The groom and groomsmen should not wear gloves at a morning wedding if they would be in accord with the prevailing fashion. If gloves are worn they should be of brown or other quiet color but not black.

LAST CENT.—1. A copper of 1855 is not at a premium at present. 2. J. P. A. Burks, 2160 Cass avenue, or C. Chambers, Jefferson avenue and Carr street, city, are experts in the value of coins and will give you the information you require.

READER, East St. Louis.—1. If there is no further understanding B only purchases the real property and cannot collect debts due the former owner. 2. In such a suit it would not be necessary to swear to each particular claim. The claims could be bunched.

DAISY.—1. We cannot make any recommendation in answer to your first question. 2. Not knowing the objects of the club it is not an easy matter to select a name. You might call the organization the Quintette or you might call it the Spoiled Five. The floral kingdom offers you a number of pretty names to choose from.

CONSTANT READER.—1. Bread crumbs will clean the spots from paper. A lady who absents herself from home when aware that an acquaintance intends to call may be committing a gross breach of good manners or not, according to circumstances. 2. Information about dancing academies is furnished in the advertising columns only.


MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.


# GROSS STUPIDITY.

## A Series of Blunders That Make the Administration of Law Ridiculous.

### A WARRANT ASKED FOR ON EVIDENCE THE POLICE DID NOT HAVE AND ISSUED ON EVIDENCE THEY DID NOT KNOW THEY HAD.

**The Information Against John Gilbert Sworn Out by Officer Rudolph, Who Has Yet to Answer to a Charge of Perjury Made Against Him by the Gamblers—Another Pseudo Editor Boldly Prints a Lottery Advertisement in Defiance of the Law and the Police—Chief Huebler Makes Explanations Which Require Explaining—A Series of Stupid Mistakes Which Tell Why Criminals Go Uncaught and Why Offenders Are Not Made to Answer for Their Crimes—Another Offending Publication.**

INACTIVITY has given way to the police department, and the awful tangle into which the police and lottery men are getting themselves would be exceedingly ludicrous if it was not a matter of so much importance.

One foolish break is following another in such quick succession, that it is difficult to keep track of them all. Ill-advised raids, warrants sworn out by officers themselves charged with felonies, and sworn out not on evidence pointed out to the police but on chance evidence which happened to fall in their way. This is the record of what the police have done since they were roused by outraged public sentiment from their slumbers.

The climax was reached yesterday afternoon. Under the direction of Chief Huebler a warrant was sworn out for one John Gilbert, an employe of an alleged newspaper and not even its ostensible head. The sheet has been printing advertisements of lotteries for two years, and has enjoyed immunity from punishment. In ordering the warrant Chief Huebler did his proper duty. But the manner in which he did it was so clumsy and so blundering that one can hardly credit it when one thinks that he is a man who for years has been dealing with shrewd criminals, and who is personally and officially honest.

The worst of the blunders he made when he directed Officer Rudolph to swear out the warrant. Officer Rudolph is the man who testified in the Avery case, and only Friday a warrant was sworn out for his arrest on a charge of perjury. In the mind of the public and everyone except the gamblers, the presumption is, of course, that Rudolph is innocent of the charge; that the prosecution begun against him is simply a bluff on the part of the gamblers to frighten the authorities. But the fact remains that Rudolph is charged with perjury and that there is a warrant now out for him. Why Chief Huebler should have selected him is curious. He has at his service seven captains, fifty-nine sergeants, ten detectives and 545 patrolmen, making a total of 621 men, any one of whom might have sworn out the warrant, yet he selects for that duty a man who has yet to prove that he has not sworn falsely. Chief Huebler's conduct in this respect was peculiar. Without suggesting even the possibility of Rudolph's guilt, it still remains a fact that he is not the best witness that could be obtained against even a known criminal. If Gilbert is tried before Rudolph and Rudolph undertakes to testify against him, the fact that he is awaiting trial for perjury will be a heavy weight for the State to carry in prosecuting the case. If Rudolph is tried first and convicted, his testimony against Gilbert will be absolutely worthless if he should testify at all, but if he should be convicted he would be dismissed from the force and would naturally be hostile to any prosecutions in lottery or gambling cases.

What a palpable blunder this was.

But it was not the only one. When Rudolph applied for the warrant he presented to Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes the two copies of the alleged newspaper of the date of November 12, 1889. It was one of the few papers that did not contain the advertisement of a certain lottery which robs and unlawfully takes from the poor and duped people of St. Louis thousands of dollars every month that they can illy afford to lose. The papers contained telegrams from New Orleans giving, incorrectly, the numbers said to have drawn the principal prizes. Rudolph presented them to Mr. Dierkes and pointed out the telegrams as if there was no question about the warrant following immediately. Mr. Dierkes looked at the telegrams and then at the statute. He said he was in doubt as to whether that publication came under the statute and he would let the Court decide the question. The warrant would have been refused, although advertisements have been constantly printed in this alleged paper for more than two years, and although it had taken public indignation seven days to stir the officials up to the point of asking for it if it had not been that Mr. Dierkes looked over the paper and found there the advertisement of a Mexican lottery, which is printed at intervals and does not do one-hundredth part of the harm that the other lottery does. It was just as much an offense and deserves just as long a term in the penitentiary, but it was not the offense the police thought they were prosecuting, it was not the offense that had been pointed out to them, it was not the offense which had been most often committed and it was not an offense they had discovered. They were entirely ignorant of it and Mr. Dierkes deserves the credit of having discovered it. Rudolph had had those papers four days and Chief Huebler had seen them, but they had not discovered this unlawful publication, though it occupied half a column and was set in "display" type.

CHIEF HUEBLER

was asked to explain these queer blunders and his explanation was far from satisfactory as to the selection of Rudolph as the one to swear out the warrant and an admission of carelessness as to the lack of evidence.

"How many men have you in this entire force?" was asked.

"Seven Captains, fifty-nine Sergeants, ten detectives and 545 patrolmen."

"Making 621?"

"Yes."

"Well, why, with 620 other men who could perform the duty equally as well, did you select the only man in the entire force who is now charged with perjury?"

"I did not do that. Rudolph was instructed to look after that case four days ago, and he secured that evidence then and has had it locked up in his desk ever since. He was not charged with perjury then, and when the charge was made I did not propose to notice it. The charge is false and will not be proved, and I do not propose to treat Rudolph in any different way because of the charge of perjury. Because the gamblers choose to accuse him of it is no reason why I should preshume it true. Rudolph stands on the force just as if the charge had not been made and I propose to treat him accordingly. I will not give color to the gamblers' charge by acting towards Rudolph as if I thought he was guilty."

"But suppose he should be convicted——"

"He will not be convicted."

"It is to be hoped not; but you cannot sit there and say what a court and jury will do. Has not your experience shown you that the police cannot rely on the courts in gambling cases? This case is not yet before either a judge or a jury, and Rudolph will be neither convicted nor dismissed. There need be no fear of that."

What Chief Huebler said of his treatment of Rudolph is true. Unquestionably he should not entertain a presumption of guilt raised only by the accusation of gamblers, but he did not need to do that. No one knew that Rudolph had been working on this case. No one would have known anything about it if he had quietly turned the evidence which he did not know he had over to another of the 620 men and let him swear to the warrant, and the prosecuting witness in a case in which the defendant merits the extreme penalty of the law would not have been a man charged with perjury.

But the Chief's explanation of how the evidence was missed was almost as curious as the other.

"Do you know that the warrant was not taken out for advertising the lottery which does such a big business here?"

"Yes it was."

"No, it was not."

"Well, what was it taken out for, then?"

"For advertising a Mexican lottery."

"What Mexican lottery?" asked the Chief, who had suddenly become the questioner.

"A lottery that is run in Mexico, and there is no charge of advertising the lottery which has its its agents and venders here."

"Well, I sent Rudolph down to get the papers containing the drawings and he brought them up here and I saw them and told him to lock them up in his desk."

"Yes, he had them, but publishing the drawings is not the offense. It is advertising a lottery, and it is a legal question whether publishing the drawings is advertising the drawings when the lottery is not mentioned."

"Well, what else do they publish?"

"A regular advertisement of the lottery."

"I had not seen that. I thought that the complaint was for printing the list of tickets. I will send Rudolph down and get one of the papers with the advertisement in it."

To think that after all that has been said, Chief Huebler did not know what he was doing when he ordered a warrant issued!

Fortunately, he was helped out of the difficulty by the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, but chiefly by the multiplicity of the pseudo editor's crimes. No wonder the police are not feared. No wonder this same so-called editor, with a warrant hanging over his head, braved the police, and yesterday repeated his offense by publishing again the unlawful advertisement. Judging by the past he was safe in presuming that the evidence of his crime would never reach the eye of the Chief of Police although printed and circulated among several hundred people.

But the sloth and blundering of the police has not only failed to daunt this brazen criminal but it has encouraged others to commit like offenses for the profit there is in it. Another indecent newspaper, a weekly, came out yesterday and about the most prominent thing on its last page was a half-column advertisement of the same lottery the other so-called newspaper has so frequently printed and which Chief Huebler had never seen.

In some places this would be called effrontery, but the pseudo editors of St. Louis evidently think it requires no boldness to violate the laws of this State and do not deem it necessary to attempt concealment of their crimes. They publish them and are sure the evidence of them will not reach the police authorities.

Chief Huebler can secure the evidence against this second criminal for 5 cents at any news stand or on the public streets where it is cried out for sale, but possibly it may require seven days more of prodding to stir him up to doing his duty in this case.

ARRESTS, BUT NO CASES.

It was thought on Friday that the police had at last gone actively to work, and that the raids they made would result in the punishment of criminals, but it was a mistake. The raids were ill-timed and foolish. The authorities had learned that some of the venders had received the tickets for the next drawing. The POST-DISPATCH had given them the names and location of thirty offenders, yet with all the fuss made about the raids they only got four of them. And what was the result? It is no offense to have in one's possession lottery tickets or advertisements unless one's purpose is to sell or circulate them. Ignoring this fact, or being ignorant of it, the arrest of four venders was ordered. Only four, because they had no evidence against the others and the wily police were sure they had evidence against these, but when the venders were taken to the Four Courts Chief Huebler found that two of them had to be released at once and no warrant was asked for another and he walked out. A good case will probably be made out against one of the four, but only one out of thirty. The police had chosen the worst day in the whole month for the raid.

THE POLICE WERE NOT THERE.

One drawing had just been made. Business for the next had not quite begun. The venders had just received their tickets and the selling of them had not begun. The tickets had been distributed to the venders the night before in the office of the Adams Express Co., not three hundred yards from the Four Courts. There the agents and venders gathered to receive them. The police knew it; they had the information; they knew also that by one move they could capture the principals all at once in the very act of distributing their unlawful goods and with the evidence of their crime still upon them, but they failed to act, they neglected the opportunity, they permitted this crime to go on under their very noses and let the criminals walk away undisturbed. If this is not conduct for which officers sworn to do their duty should be made to answer, what negligence may they not be guilty of with impunity?

AN ARREST MADE LAST NIGHT.

The warrant for Gilbert's arrest was served shortly before 7 o'clock last evening. At about that hour Deputy Sheriff Reedy proceeded to the defendant's place. He found Gilbert at home and read the warrant to him. The latter did not seem to be much surprised. He had expected just such a call, apparently, and was prepared for the emergency. The offense charged being but a misdemeanor the deputy had been empowered to accept a bond. Such a document in the sum of $300 for appearance before the Court of Criminal Correction was already made out for the accommodation of the defendant and the deputy left with the paper in his possession. He did not make a return and the official report of Gilbert's arrest will not be made until Monday morning.

Chief Huebler said that he thought the warrant charged the printing of an advertisement of a Southern scheme and was first apprised of the true nature of the complaint by a reporter of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The Chief intimated that a second warrant will be issued for the publishing of the advertisement which has been so repeatedly published. He also hinted pretty strongly that the course of action pursued by another St. Louis publication on the lottery question will be fully investigated before many days.

### Capt. Joyce at Work.

About 7 o'clock last evening, Capt. Peter Joyce started out to make a personal inspection of the various gambling dens. He found a crap game in progress at the house of William Quincy in Pool alley. Summoning Sergt. Keily, and Patrolmen Donlan and Collins he raided the game. Eleven players were arrested and taken to the Four Courts where they gave bond. Quincy was not in the house at the time. Capt. Joyce says he will obey the orders of the Board of Police Commissioners, if he has to break in the door of every gambling-house whenever a light is seen in the place.

### A Craps Raid.

Jeff Smith, Dick Love, Theodore Washington, John Jordan, Bob Dickson and Steve Smith were arrested yesterday afternoon at No. 703 North Eleventh street, charged with craps playing. They will be tried to-morrow in the Second District Police Court.

### Fell Dead in the Street.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Dr. W. Smith, a prominent physician of Atlanta, Canada, while leisurely walking along Twenty-ninth street about 11 o'clock to-night fell suddenly to the pavement. Pedestrians near by hastened to him, but found him dead. Papers on his person established his identity. He had been stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, where he arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy.

### The Knights of Labor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—To-day's session of the Knights of Labor was given up to love talks on subjects of interest to the Knights, the Assembly going into committee of the whole on the state of the order. Different methods of raising an educational fund were discussed, but no plan was determined upon. The eight-hour law and other questions will be discussed next week.

### THE SPOOK PRIESTESS.

**Mrs. Levy of Washington Recounts Her Experience With Mme. Diss Debar.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The last victim of the "Princess" Diss Debar is a wealthy Washington widow named Levy, who, as related in this morning's paper, was induced to pay the ex-medium's expenses for a tour abroad in September last. Mrs. Levy, who lives in a handsome house, No. 437 Missouri avenue, tells this story of her adventures with the spook priestess:

"I did not know the woman at all when she came to my house one night last August. I had never seen her before. She told me that her name had been Mme. Henry, but by a recent marriage she had become Mrs. Marsh. Even then I did not know who she was, because I had not read about her career in New York. She showed me spirit messages from my dead husband and told me a pitiful story of her persecution. It was not till she had been here a little while that she told me her story. She said that immediately upon her release from prison Mr. Luther B. Marsh went to her and said that, as he had nothing else to give her, he would give himself. They went to Baltimore, she said, and Cardinal Gibbons married them. Then her husband's relatives got him away from her, she said, and the woman told me she wanted to stay here until she heard from him. Finally she got, or pretended to get, a telegram from Mr. Marsh, saying that he had eluded his captors and gone to London, where he waited for her to join him. She told me that she was afraid that Mr. Marsh's relatives would learn of their marriage and put her in prison again and put him in an insane asylum. The woman said she was afraid to go to London alone, and had no money and wanted to go to London and to make a tour of Europe anyway, and I volunteered to go with her till she found her husband. She certainly worked on my sympathies and gained my entire confidence. We started to Europe on the 4th of September. When we got to London she said she was a particular friend of Madame Blavatsky, and asked whether we should go to her house or to a hotel. I said I did not wish to go to a hotel, and we started for Madame Blavatsky's. The next day Madame Blavatsky sent for me to call on her. I went and she told me not only that she didn't know the woman, but also that she was a fraud. I found that her husband, Mr. Marsh, had never been in London, and became convinced that she was a thoroughly bad woman, who would hesitate at nothing to gain her ends. I am sure she has mediumistic powers, but she is none the less bad for that. I think she must be a trifle insane in some respects. While she was here before we started for London, she would say her prayers and go to confession as regularly as any Catholic could. I was raised a Catholic and she could not have deceived me about her belonging to the church. My daughter was almost well when we started for Europe and not seriously ill. She is entirely well now. The woman never got any money from me save her expenses to London."

Mrs. Levy retains her faith in spiritualism and is inclined to treat her adventure with the Diss Debar as something of a joke, and she says that Diss Debar is a very intelligent woman and a charming companion.

### BLACK BART'S FATE.

**Halzhay, the Highwayman, Sentenced to Prison for Life.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BESSEMER, Mich., Nov. 16.—The jury in the case of Halzhay, the lone highwayman, known as "Black Bart," remained out but forty-five minutes, returning a verdict of guilty. The Judge then sentenced Halzhay to the penitentiary for life at hard labor. The rendering of the Judge's charge to the jury consumed over twenty minutes time, and it was 9:30 when the jury retired for deliberation. At 10:15 they re-entered the jury box and the foreman announced the verdict of guilty as charged. Halzhay seemed dazed at the result and took down completely. He had evidently hoped for a lighter sentence. His attorneys, who have labored earnestly in his defense, will make an effort to secure a new trial for their client, but with slight hopes of success.

### SAVED HER NECK.

**A Negro Prevented From Lynching His Wife.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—While a party of whites were passing along a lonely road in Smithfield, near this place to-day, they were attracted by the screams of a woman, and on approaching the adjacent woods they saw a negro man just in the act of hanging a naked negro woman. He had a rope around her neck and was just drawing her up to the limb of a tree. The negro fled and the woman told her story as follows: Richard Henderson, her husband, had a lock of his paramour's hair, which the wife found and burned. This enraged him. He first beat her, then took her to the woods, stripped her and whipped her with switches until she was a mass of raw flesh, and was then about to hang her.

Richard was caught and is now in jail.

### The Ohio Senatorship.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.—Gen. Sam Carey returned to this city from Lancaster, O., where he made a jollification speech, feeling in excellent humor over a remark of the committee that his speech contributed to a largely increased Democratic vote.

"What do you think of Allen O. Myers, General?"

The General confessed he had not read the sensation. When given the substance of it he said:

"Allen lacks a balance wheel but he is honest. He is right. We should not elect a millionair to the Senate."

"Who is your choice?"

"John McMahon. He is a splendid man and would represent the State with distinguished ability."

"How about Mr. Baker's candidacy?"

"It is out of the question," said the General, forc

# NOT A WALK-OVER.

## Opposition to John J. Ingalls' Candidacy for a Fourth Term.

### RESUBMISSION CUTTING AN IMPORTANT FIGURE IN THE CONTEST.

**Ingalls Incurs the Enmity of Prohibitionists and Resubmissionists on Account of His Straddling Position on the Temperance Question—Chances of the Opposition—Osborne and Peck in the Race—Proposed Monument to Gov. Martin—A New Soldiers' Home—The Stevens County Murders—Effects of Prohibition on Labor—Kansas News.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.—Senator John J. Ingalls has inaugurated his campaign for a re-election. He will come before the next Legislature as a candidate for a fourth term. He has served eighteen years and has represented the State longer at the national capital than any other member of the Kansas delegation. His friends do not attempt to disguise the fact that considerable opposition to Mr. Ingalls has developed during the past year. Since the defeat of John P. St. John as a third term candidate for Governor it seems to have become the settled policy of the Republican party not to continue a public servant in office even for a third time, and now that Mr. Ingalls comes up for a fourth time, there is a very strong element in the party who think it is time he should be retired. He has incurred the opposition of a large number of the radical Prohibitionists by his straddling position on the temperance question. For many years he was a bitter opponent of the prohibitory law, but recently he has attempted to win favor among the Prohibitionists by giving the law a lukewarm support. His sincerity is doubted and the earnest champions of the law feel that in the event of another struggle over the temperance question in Kansas they could not depend upon Senator Ingalls for assistance. Then he has the enmity of the equal suffragists, for he has repeatedly declared himself as opposed to the municipal suffrage law which was enacted by the Kansas Legislature and, in fact, opposed to any law which gives the right of suffrage to women in any form. But notwithstanding the opposition of [illegible] fourth term crowd, the radical [illegible] and the friends of equal [illegible] there is no man in Kansas who has [illegible] stronger personal following than has John J. Ingalls, and if the opposition expect to defeat him it will be necessary for them to organize at once and to organize thoroughly. Unless they can unite upon a strong man, Mr. Ingalls' re-election is assured. The Senator inaugurated his campaign in this city this week. He arrived here on Wednesday, and for the past four days has been receiving his political friends.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

Acting under the instructions of Gov. Humphrey, Adjutant-General Roberts is preparing a general order which will require all commanders of militia in responding to calls from sheriffs of counties or mayors of cities to assemble their commands at their armories, where they will await under arms until the Governor has been notified and orders received. This order has been called out by the recent action of the Mayor of Axtell, who was clearly within the law. But that law, through some oversight, gives the Mayor or Sheriff the dangerous power of calling out the militia, without even the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, his generals or any of his staff. This action contemplated by Gov. Humphrey, will not in any sense thwart the purposes of the statute, but will enable him, as the responsible officer, to conduct and order all movements of troops after their assemblage in their armories.

A MONUMENT TO GOV. MARTIN.

A movement has been inaugurated in this city to erect a monument in Capitol Square to the memory of the late ex-Gov. Martin. A committee has been appointed to get the subject before the people of the State, and especially before the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Typographical Union, the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and other orders of which the deceased was a member. A committee consisting of Gen. D. W. Wilder, Railroad Commissioner Greene and C. A. Henrie, has been appointed to prepare an address and furnish the same to the press of the State, asking the subordinate posts, lodges and unions of the several organizations above mentioned to appoint delegates to a general meeting to be held in Topeka to perfect an organization. It is estimated that the monument, which will include a statue in bronze of Gov. Martin, will cost about $10,000.

VISITING HISTORIC GROUND.

Gov. Humphrey and other State officials yesterday paid a visit to the historic ground of Lecompton, once the capital of the Territory of Kansas. They inspected the old Territorial Capitol, the prison where ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson and others were held in chains, the hall where the infamous Lecompton Constitution was adopted, and many other interesting points. The site of the old Capitol is now occupied by the United Brethren College.

THE STEVENS COUNTY MURDERS.

Eighteen citizens of Hugoton, who have been indicted in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas for the murder of Sheriff Crose and his posse of four deputies, will be brought to this city to-morrow. These murders, it will be remembered, were committed in what is known as No Man's Land, or the Neutral Strip, and were the outgrowth of the famous county seat war in Seven's County, Kan., between the towns of Hugoton and Woodsdale. The murderers have so far gone unpunished, because it was generally believed that No Man's Land was under the jurisdiction of no court. The men will be taken before Judge Foster, and United States District Attorney Ady will make application for an order removing the prisoners to the Eastern District of Texas. The prisoners will make a desperate fight against going to Texas, on the ground that the Texas court nor no other court has jurisdiction over the Neutral Strip. It will be one of the most complex questions that has been presented to the courts for many years. Heretofore no attention has been paid to crimes committed in No Man's Land.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON LABOR.

Labor Commissioner Betton was recently asked by Gov. Humphrey for statistics relative to the labor employed before and after prohibition in the several manufacturing industries in the principal cities, breweries and distilleries to be taken in connection with the others. Mr. Betton has replied as follows:

"I have no record of the number of hands employed in manufacturing prior to 1886, but as the total capital employed in manufacturing in the State, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture for the year 1878, was $6,426,902, against $19,000,000 reported to my bureau in 1888, it is fair to presume that the number of employes increased nearly threefold during the seven years. The first year (1878) was prior to the passage of the prohibitory law. In my first report (1885) I find the number of persons engaged in manufacturing pursuits to have been 19,000, and the capital invested $19,000,000. In my fourth report for the year 1888 I find the number of employes to have been 16,977; capital employed, $37,500,000. These figures will probably answer your question, 'Do the manufacturing industries employ more men than the breweries did?'"

A NEW SOLDIERS' HOME.

A charter has been filed with the Secretary of State for the Ellsworth Soldiers' Home. Mother Bickerdyke, the old army nurse, is the founder of this home, and has already secured $20,000 from responsible capitalists for the enterprise. She promises that in a short time she will have $50,000.

### Ingalls at Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 16.—The growing resubmission movement in Kansas since the election in Iowa may or may not amount to anything, but it is certainly cause for alarm among those Republicans and especially among the Republicans who desire the re-election of United States Senator John J. Ingalls, who must take his chances before the Legislature in the winter of 1891. The Senate portion of this body holds over, but the House will be chosen next fall. Senator Ingalls counts on securing the vote of every member of the Senate, but the anti-Ingalls people assert that with a close House and a chance of defeating him there will be a stampede in the Senate against him. Ingalls rules by favors he has to give and many of his present supporters, State Senator Bentley of Wichita claims, will desert him at the first chance. In the State Senate is ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, who has long had a desire to be a United States Senator. Another aspirant is George R. Peck, the general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Both are clever politicians and popular men and are ready to pool their issues if they secure any kind of a following whatever by the election for members of the Legislature next fall. Ingalls is not idle by any means, and notwithstanding the claims of his enemies, has a strong, compact following and is particularly solid among the old soldiers whose cause he has espoused in Congress. Ingalls was not a soldier in the war and during the war was an anti-Lane man, which at that time was considered a mild form of treason by the horde of patriots who supported Lane, but in the Senate he has been a consistent friend of the soldiers, and three years ago secured the passage of a liberal pension act. He is strong, also, on account of his intellectual culture, his aggressiveness and his rare audacity. Nothing can beat him except a landslide, but it is a landslide he fears. The uncomfortable situation of Allison in Iowa, who must take his chances before a Legislature with only a bare party majority of six in his favor, and some of the Republican members known to be opposed to him, worries Mr. Ingalls. That is it worries Mr. Ingalls' friends. Ingalls himself is never worried so far as the world can discover, but it is certain that the Iowa situation has moved him. Before that he was indifferent to the talk about the "Rebellion," and the revolt of many of his former friends. Since that he has been paying some outward attention to politics, and this evening returned to his home in this city, from Topeka, where he spent several days. He telegraphed in advance for two parlors, bed-room and bath, and the news of his coming was heralded all over the State, that his followers might have notice and be on hand to pay their respects and report the situation in their respective localities. They poured in in numbers, but there was no great local demonstration such as has marked the Senator's visit to the capital in times past. Among other callers were Osborne and Peck, who both live in Topeka, and Peck took the visiting Senator up to his house one evening and entertained him. Peck could do no less. He was appointed United States District Attorney by Senator Ingalls during Ingalls' first term, succeeding Cyrus I. Schofield, who is now a Congregationalist minister at Dallas, Tex. In 1879, when Ingalls came up for re-election, the fight was close, the opposition uniting on Chief Justice Horton, also of Atchison. James R. Hollowell, now of Wichita, was a State Senator in the Legislature of 1879, and had a vote. Hollowell wanted Peck's place and would not vote for Ingalls unless it was given him. Peck generously handed Ingalls his resignation and the place was promised to Hollowell. Hollowell voted for Ingalls and Ingalls was elected by the narrow majority of one. Thus Peck made the Senator and discharged his debt to Ingalls for making him United States Attorney.

Senator Ingalls will not consent to talk to the newspapers on the causes which led to Republican defeat in Iowa and Ohio. He was questioned by a reporter in Topeka yesterday and this is all the reporter got out of him:

"You must please excuse me if I do not express myself on the subject. The causes which led to the defeat of the Republican gubernatorial candidates in Ohio and Iowa have already been diagnosed by eminent specialists and I think there is no reason for me to express myself concerning the subject. I trust you will not ascribe my hesitation to speak on the political situation to any indifference on my part. Affairs are just now in a sort of transition state and it would be better to await developments before the matter can be discussed understandingly."

The first day he was in Topeka he told a reporter that the resubmission talk in Kansas was all a "hullabaloo." Yesterday he talked more freely to another reporter, to whom he said:

"I am not fully prepared to express my views upon this subject of resubmission, as I am not fully informed as to its extent. I have been making inquiries and expect to know the nature and extent of the movement. I believe it is larger and stronger than many Republicans now think it is, and that it must be met calmly and with reason. There is no need of fright or uneasiness, but there should be a consultation among leading Republicans as to what should be done, if anything. I will give you my views later, just as soon as I am fully informed myself."

### The Resubmission Movement.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 16.—The resubmission movement among the Republicans has crystallized so far into a call for a meeting Monday night next at one of the largest halls of the city to organize a Republican Resubmission Club. The call shows over two hundred names of the leading Republicans and business men of the city. After considerable talk and deliberation it was decided that the movement to be most effectual with Gov. Humphrey in getting him to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the resubmission question should come from Republicans. This idea seemed to prevail among Republicans and all resubmissionists of other political parties were quick to concede the logic of the conclusion and the latter were by no means active in urging any other plan. The call for the meeting is signed by the leading business men, all Republicans conforming to the plan agreed upon. Among them are: W. S. Corbett, President of the Board of Trade; Geo. H. Blackmilder, Vice-President of the Board of Trade and a leading capitalist; A. W. Thomas, a leading capitalist; C. Reed, Judge District Court; A. H. Carpenter, State Oil Inspector; Col. M. Stewart, business man and Past Commander of the Kansas G. A. R. These will give an idea of the character and standing of the men who have taken hold of the resubmission question and mean to agitate it until meeting with success. There has been much more resubmission talk since the election than before. The Republicans have taken hold of it more earnestly and while, before the election, in trying to save the ticket, many kept quiet, now everything is removed and they come out with their opinions most freely.

The resubmission wave has spread over the southwestern part of the State with wonderful force and rapidity. In Cornby county on the south, according to one of the leading Republican State politicians who lives there, the Hon. W. P. Hackney, there is a wonderful sentiment among the Republicans asking for it. As evidence that he is correct the 2,000 change in election returns in a year is cited, which come about simply by the Democrats in convention resolving for resubmission. If one fully understands the power of party prejudice in Kansas, especially among Republicans, he may be able to comprehend to some extent the force of the resubmission agitation which was strong enough to bring about so radical a change. There is an idea that the agitation comes only from the larger towns. It may be correct to say that it is probably more forcible in the cities, but by no means is the agitation confined there. As an instance, in Stafford County over half the townships have organized Republican Resubmission clubs. The same is true of Clarke and Mead Counties and the southern tier of counties far to the West. This may tend to disprove the many statements to the effect that the movement is confined strictly to cities. As far as the Southwest is concerned the object of the Republican Resubmission clubs is to thoroughly organize and elect delegates to a State convention of resubmission Republicans which will ask the governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the question. In the event he refuses there are many theories as to the future. The Democrats seem willing to join the Resubmission Republicans on a State ticket next year, and many of the latter are quite favorable to the scheme. Should such an arrangement be made, Kansas will present an interesting political arena next year.

CONGRESSMAN PERKINS' VIEWS.

The Hon. E. W. Perkins, Congressman from the Third Congressional District, who has always been a strong Prohibitionist, said today:

"Yes, I think the Republican party is in danger if it don't take hold of the resubmission question and allow the people to vote. I think if the question should be voted on today prohibition would be lost. There has been a wonderful change in sentiment on this question in the last year. I doubt if the State Administration will call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the question. The question would receive less liberal treatment by the present Legislature anyhow, than with the one elected on that issue. Let them wait until next year, and let the question come up in electing a Legislature, and something can be done."

Mr. Perkins is quietly spoken of as watching his chance to get an underhold on Ingalls in the coming contest, and Ingalls having switched a few months ago to the Prohibition track, it is believed Perkins has calculated that on the resubmission idea he will be able to give Ingalls a very interesting race.

A MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.

Mrs. F. H. Stone to-day received by mail a power of attorney from her husband, who mysteriously disappeared several days ago. It was postmarked Denver and is thought to explain that he left home of his own accord for reasons not yet known. His prominence as a business man and a leading citizen caused his disappearance to be followed with universal interest and much speculation as to his whereabouts and cause of absence.

### The Southeastern Railroad.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARSONS, Kan., Nov. 16.—W. B. Stone, the President of the old Salina, Columbus & Southeastern Railroad Co., was in the city yesterday. He reported matters progressing satisfactorily in regard to the Southeastern Railroad, and is confident that he has at last got Eastern capitalists interested who will build the road. Two representatives recently sent here have made an examination of the route, coal lands and other matters pertaining to the line, and will leave to-night for New York to make a report on the matter. Something in regard to this line will now be heard inside of thirty days, and it would not be surprising to see active operation commenced almost immediately on this line.

### The Light Went Out.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 16.—The Dickinson County Teachers' Association met this afternoon, there being about one hundred prominent teachers present. Papers were read by Supt. Moulton of Abilene, Supts. Nihart, Herington and others.

The city is involved in an electric light muddle that bids fair to make considerable trouble. The City Council last night ordered the lights of the city entirely shut off, an action which causes considerable excitement. A big suit against the city seems likely to be brought.

### A Literary Feast.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Nov. 16.—The Ladies' Literary Club entertained yesterday about one hundred prominent ladies of Mankakan and Abeline, the occasion being the annual gathering of the trio of literary leaguers. Papers were read by Mrs. Slater, Superintendent Winans, Mrs. Senator Green and others. A magnificent banquet was a feature of the evening.

## SUICIDES.

### An Unaccountable Deed—Self-Butchery by a Lunatic—Other Cases.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ALBION, Mich., Nov. 16.—Harry Dearing, 18 years old, was a clerk for E. F. Mills & Co. This morning he opened the store as usual and then went to the basement, where he hanged himself. He was one of the most exemplary young men in the city. He was a decided favorite in the city and nothing points to any reason for his self-murder. Before entering Mills' store this morning he stopped at a neighboring business house, chatted pleasantly with some friends and seemed in excellent spirits.

### Disappointed in Love.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 16.—Maud Seely, a young woman living in the lower end of the city, attempted suicide by the laudanum route. Her former lover married an uptown lady the night before, and the Seely girl threatened to take her own life when she heard of the wedding. She still lives, but with little hope of recovery. She refused to tell where she got the poison.

### A Lunatic's Self-Butchery.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—William W. Walker, a patient at the Lunatic Asylum near this city from Fulton County, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a knife he had secreted in his clothes. He lived only a few hours. His remains were shipped to Fulton County for burial.

### Hanged Himself in a Monument.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—Early this morning a man, aged 40 years, was found hanging inside of the soldiers' monument on top of East Rock. Several papers bearing the name of Snyder were the only clue to his identity.

### Eccentric and a Drinker.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16.—B. B. [illegible], a merchant of Holly Springs, Miss., committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the temple, in his own house. He was a somewhat eccentric character and was addicted to drink.

## OBITUARY.

### Yankton's Oldest Settler Gone—Joined the Silent Throng.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 16.—Hon. Jacob Branch, the oldest settler in Yankton, died to-day. He was a prominent character in the Territory, having resided here since 1856. During that time he has occupied the position of member of the Legislature, County Commissioner and Alderman and has been a controlling factor in politics. He was engaged in the hardware business at the time of his death.

### Death of Col. Pinkham.

QUINCY, ILL., Nov. 16.—Col. Nathan Pinkham, aged 73 years, died this afternoon of dropsy. Deceased is well known in this locality, having lived here for fifty years. He had accumulated a large fortune during his life-time. A wife and daughter remain to mourn his death.

### Joined the Silent Throng.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., Nov. 16.—Charles F. Bauer, a prominent German farmer living near the city, died this afternoon at 2 o'clock, aged 61 years.

### A Prominent Capitalist Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—T. C. Leake, Jr., prominent in various land and mining companies in the south, and president of the Alabama Land & Improvement Co., died today.

### Died of Hydrophobia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—About nine months ago Daniel Farrell, employed at the Point Breeze Gas Works, was bitten on the little finger of the left hand by a mongrel cur that hung around the works. The wound was cauterized at the time and apparently healed. When Farrell returned from work a week ago he complained of a strange feeling. On Wednesday a physician was summoned. Within a few hours thereafter the patient had a violent attack of rabies, and the convulsions continued at short intervals until to-day, when his sufferings ended in death.

### Denver Wants It.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—A report is current that Denver Catholics will attempt to have Sister Catharine (Miss Kate Drexel) locate the home for her new missionary order in Denver.

### Frozen to Death.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—Pat Gallagher and Ed Connelly, miners, losing their way, were frozen to death about eight miles from Glenwood Springs, Colo.

# DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

### THE END OF THE FAMOUS CRONIN TRIAL NOT FAR DISTANT.

**The State Rests and the Defense Opens Its Case—The Dramatic Testimony of Witness Clancy—Lawyer Forrest's Efforts to Have Damaging Evidence Stricken From the Record—The Court-Room Crowded.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

Dr. Cronin.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—The State has closed the case against the alleged Cronin conspirators and the defense put two witnesses on the stand to-day. The occasion of ending one side and beginning the other was characterized by the same scenes which marked the opening of the trial proper. It was the defense's grand opening, and the friends, acquaintances and sympathizers of the five defendants turned out in force to show that it was now their inning. But a big majority of the Glan-na-Gael crowd found themselves on the sidewalk, not possessing the open-sesame pass-word. The court-room was more crowded than ever and even standing was allowed by indulgence of the Judge.

With the exception of James Clancy's short story, the proceedings were tame and formal. Clancy, a New York newspaper man, was used by the State as its parting shot. His accent is very "English, you know," but his dignified appearance and hirsute adornment moderated the unseemly levity on account of his affected way of talking. He imitated O'Sullivan's voice, manners and actions with the art of a professional mimic and the jury were visibly impressed with his dramatic and realistic style. O'Sullivan told him that he had known Dr. Cronin for five years, and was introduced by Justice Mahoney, whereas the fact is that Mahoney introduced O'Sullivan to Cronin only two weeks before the murder.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

One day the body was found Clancy went to O'Sullivan's house and asked him About Cronin's disappearance. The defendant said:

"Oh, he'll turn up all right. He hasn't been murdered."

The same evening the body was found and Clancy paid another visit to O'Sullivan's house. The iceman said he had heard about a body being found in the lake, but when told that Cronin's body had been found in a catch basin he gasped:

"What the body of Dr. Cronin! Is it true?"

He took out his handkerchief, and, wiping the perspiration from his face, sank into a chair, growing paler all the time. The witness asked him if he would not go and identify the body, as he claimed to have known the doctor so well.

"I couldn't go," he stammered. "I wouldn't know him. I can't bear to look at a corpse. It would be no use for me to go."

Clancy repeated his proposition but O'Sullivan refused to stir from his seat and acted as if prostrated with nervousness. He could not even recollect his friend, Justice Mahoney's address, and gave the witness a false one.

The story of Clancy's life in England, his connection with the Fenian conspiracy to found a Republic in Ireland, his trial for shooting at two policemen and imprisonment for ten years, was brought out under cross-examination and proved interesting to the Court and jury as well as the spectators.

"The State rests its case at this point," said Judge Longenecker, and the prisoners heaved a sigh of relief that no more identifications or surprises, no confessions were to be arrayed against them.

OPENING OF THE DEFENSE.

Then, without any "flourish of trumpets," without even the formal introduction of "May it please the Court," W. S. Forrest, the "Little Giant" of the defense, stood on his feet and inaugurated the case for the defense by moving to strike from the record nearly all the testimony which has an important bearing on the State's case. The lawyer had his little list of objectionable witnesses before him and proceeded to enumerate the testimony which he wanted excluded, presumably because it was an easier way of making a defense, but Judge McConnell exercised his prerogative of overruling each motion separately and then in a lump. The next move of the defense was to call Frederick Squibb, the official reporter at the coroner's inquest. His notes were used to show that the evidence given by several persons at the inquest differed from their stories at the trial.

The discrepancies shown were not of a character to hurt the State's case, but the defense wanted to show them, so as to attack the veracity of the witnesses in their speeches to the jury.

Michael J. Schaack, the suspended captain of police, made a point for the defense by swearing that when he took Dinan's white horse and buggy to Mrs. Conklin's residence, she looked at the rig through the window and told him the horse was not the one which was used to drive the doctor away.

Lieut. Koch who accompanied Schaack in the rig, spoilt the effect of the Captain's evidence. He was expected to tell the jury that the heavy rain which came down at the time the rig was taken out did not change the horse's appearance. But the Lieutenant swore that the rain darkened the horse's color making it look like a dun. This explained why Mrs. Conklin failed to identify the animal at first sight.

The defense had by this time run out of ready witnesses, so there was no afternoon session.

## APPALLING DESTITUTION.

### Misguided Settlers in North Dakota Verging on Starvation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—Hon. W. P. Murray has just returned from Devil's Lake, N. D., for the Chamber of Commerce, where he made a personal investigation of the reports of destitution and suffering among the farmers. He says:

"The situation has not been overdrawn and there is great want and suffering and need for immediate relief. There is not a farm that has not been mortgaged to death. The country is in the hands of money, elevator and machine sharks, whose depredations are a hundred times worse than the drought. A great mistake has been made in the false inducements held out to settlers, and immigrants have been deceived into locating in a new country without the necessary means to start in life and tide them over a bad season. Why, the suffering caused by the lack of the bare necessities of life is terrible. The farmers and their families are in need of flour, shoes, underwear and clothing of all descriptions. Then there is a scarcity of fuel. The Government issued an order permitting each settler to have five cords of wood from the military reservation. This went into effect last Thursday, and all of Wednesday night farmers could be seen coming to the reservation. Some of them drove thirty miles, and their horses are so miserable that they can haul back only a half cord of green wood."

### Albert and Blanche Are Now Happy.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Albert Gilbert, son of a leading merchant of Jeffersonville, came here yesterday with Blanche Jameson, a pretty girl from the country, near New Albany, and attempted to get married. He had a certificate from his father stating that he was 21 years old, but as the girl was under age and no legal guardian was present, the clerk refused to grant the license. The same couple tried to elope a year ago and were then stopped by Gilbert's father. This morning Gilbert renewed his application and secured the appointment of a guardian for the girl, and this evening they were married. The consent of the elder Gilbert to the match now was explained when the son stated incidentally that he had been served with a warrant charging him with betrayal under promise of marriage.


# CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

515 FRANKLIN AV.

I beat them all in low prices; no removal sale or alteration sale, but a genuine Clearing Sale.

Having bought more goods for the season than I can dispose of before spring, I have put the knife into them, and will for the balance of the month, before taking inventory, sell all my goods at cost.

*Velvet Carpets, a fine selection, for* ..... *80c; elsewhere $1.00*
*Velvets at* ..... *$1.00; elsewhere $1.25*
*Moquettes* ..... *$1.12 1-2; elsewhere $1.50*
*Meltons* ..... *$1.10; elsewhere $1.50*
*Body Brussels* ..... *80c; elsewhere $1.00*
*Body Brussels, a large line with border, for* ..... *$1.00; elsewhere $1.25*
*The best 3-Ply for* ..... *80c; elsewhere $1.00*
*The best 3-Ply for* ..... *70c; elsewhere 90c*
*The best 3-Ply for* ..... *65c; elsewhere 85c*
*All-wool 2-Plys from* ..... *20c Upwards*

Linoleums and Oilcloths in any width at manufacturing prices.

Lace Curtains from 75c a pair to the finest, less than auction prices. Portieres in 35 different styles and a fine line of Rugs that beat competition.

Remember these are no old styles or shopworn goods, but only of the stock and styles and make in foreign and domestic manufactory.

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NORTH SIDE. CALL EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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EXCELLING in QUALITY and FINENESS OF WOOL, in SOFTNESS and DELICACY OF TEXTURE, any that have ever been offered to the public. The structure of the fabric is such as to impart a GLOW OF HEALTH and AVERT THE DANGER OF TAKING COLD FROM SUDDEN CHANGES SO PECULIAR TO OUR CLIMATE.

Highly commended by the leading physicians of Europe and America. We solicit inspection and correspondence. Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

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### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The undersigned have associated themselves as co-partners in the practice of law under the firm name of Frank, Dawson & Garvin. All legal business intrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

NATHAN FRANK,
JAMES P. DAWSON,
WILLIAM E. GARVIN.

My absence from the city in Washington, D. C., from time to time during my Congressional term will not interfere with the prompt attention to business, as the above named gentlemen have been associated with me in the conduct of my business for many years.

NATHAN FRANK.

St. Louis, Nov. 13, 1889.

### STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

NOTICE—A meeting of the shareholders of the Acme Brake Co. will be held at the office of the St. Louis Safe Deposit & Trust Co., 513 Locust st., in the city of St. Louis, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of adopting by-laws and increasing the number of directors from four to seven, and of transacting such other business as may come before said meeting.

JAMES V. S. MARRET, President.
ARTHUR H. WILSON, Secretary.

$75 per Month Salary, and expenses paid, any active man or woman to sell a line of Silver Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry by sample only; can live at home. We furnish Team Free. Full particulars and sample case Free. We mean just what we say, and do exactly as we agree. Address at once, Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

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We make a specialty of buying and selling first-class local securities. Telephone 1305.


## DIED.

BAILEY—At Houston, Tex., November 9, of malarial fever, WALTER C. BAILEY, only son of Mrs. E. Llewylin and brother of Mrs. H. B. Robertson.

CRANE—At Pepperell, Mass., November 11, FRANCIS W., son of the late Francis W. Crane of this city.

CHARD—BELLE, the beloved daughter of the late David Chard and Mary Chard, November 15, aged 8 years and 2 days.

Funeral will take place Sunday from the family residence, 1828 Carr street, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.

CUSHING—November 15, at 5 o'clock a. m., after a lingering illness, Mrs. JULIA CUSHING, aged 54 years.

Funeral will take place Sunday, November 17, at 2 p. m., from family residence, 7318 Pennsylvania avenue. Friends of the family invited to attend.

GAYNORD—Friday, November 15, 1889, BRIDGET M., beloved daughter of Edward and Honora Gaynord, aged 22 years.

Her funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Sunday, November 17, from the family residence, 2753 Chouteau avenue, to St. Malachy's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

New Orleans (La.) papers please copy.

NIES—Saturday, November 16, at 10:35 p. m., ANDREW LEE, beloved son of John Nies, Jr., and Agnes E., nee Peters, aged 2 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence, 1531 Franklin avenue, on Monday, November 18, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

SMITH—Friday November 15, 1889, CHARLES BLAND SMITH, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, November 18, at 10 a. m., from the family residence, No. 86 Vandeventer place, to St. Alphonsus Church, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MEMORIAL.

In memory of Miss Nellie Mathews, died November 11, 1889.

"Only a shadow that falls at eve
Darkening the face of the sun;
Only a beautiful light gone out
From a fair young life that is done.

"Sorrow is ours, but the darkened life
Gleams on the farther shore,
And the radiant soul like a guiding star
Shineth—forevermore.

"Broken in twain is the precious chain,
Sundered so far and wide;
But the Father hath love that will make it whole,
On the 'beautiful other side.'"

A FRIEND.


FLOWERS. FLORAL DESIGNS For Funerals, Wedding Bouquets, etc. LINDELL FLOWER STORE, 605 Washington Avenue, Lindell Hotel.


### An Argument Against Lynch Law.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Nov. 16.—Elihu and Joseph Paign, sent from here a year ago on a twenty-year sentence for criminal assault, and who narrowly escaped lynching when a mob gutted the jail here, were last night pardoned on the presentation to the Governor of the fact of their innocence. This fact was established beyond the shadow of doubt. It was only by the undaunted courage of the Sheriff that the mob last year was prevented from lynching them.

### Heavy Fall of Snow.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—A heavy snow storm visited the southern part of this county this morning. At the mining town of Jenny Lind it fell to the depth of three inches. A coal train that came in from there to-day was covered with snow.


FOR RHEUMATISM — THE OLD RELIABLE AND ONLY SURE CURE — FOR NEURALGIA
LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS — J. H. BLOOD PROP. ST. LOUIS, MO.
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND NEURALGIA
FOR GOUT — SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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IMPOSSIBLE TO DETECT THEM. Premium Wigs & Toupees. 30 Premiums received at St. Louis Fair. Ordinary length of hair from $8 to $16; short-cut, from $12 to $20. Satisfaction guaranteed at M. J. DARCEL'S, No. 307 N. Seventh st. Formerly under Southern Hotel.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.
SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

| Cleaning. | | Dyeing. | |
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| Coat | $1 00 | Coat | $2 00 |
| Pants | 50 | Pants | 1 00 |
| Vests | 50 | Vests | 1 00 |

W. SURBLED, 6 N. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. Orders by express promptly attended to.


### ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—Office of the St. Louis Gas-Light Co., 912 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., November 14, 1889.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Gas-Light Co for the election of four (4) directors will be held at the office of the company, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, December 2, 1889, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. THOMPSON, President.
GEO. M. PASCHALL, Secretary.


AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC—Week Commencing MONDAY, NOV. 18. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. —THE— J. C. DUFF COMIC OPERA COMPANY, From the Fifth Avenue Theater, N. Y., In the Latest and Only Genuine Comic Opera Success of the Season, PAOLA. By Harry Paulton and Jakobowski. Authors of "ERMINIE." Original Company. Sixty People. Picturesque Costumes. Augmented Orchestra. Scenery by Goetcher and Young. "An unqualified go."—N. Y. Sun. "Better than 'Erminie' or the 'Queen's Mate.'"—Chicago Inter Ocean. "Its success is fairly won."—N. Y. World. STRONGEST CHORUS TRAVELING. Monday, Nov. 25—Little Lord Fauntleroy.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE TO-NIGHT (Sunday) at 8 and all the week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, CHAS. H. HOYT'S Latest and Greatest Comedy Hit, A BRASS MONKEY. The New York Herald says of A BRASS MONKEY: "It's a 'razzle-dazzle,' as the song implies, from the front to the rear." A BRASS MONKEY Is a Whirlwind of Frolicsome Fun Quite Unparalleled in the history of Musical Farce Comedy." A BRASS MONKEY DROLL—DASHING—ORIGINAL! A BRASS MONKEY CHAS. H. DREW ..... as Josiah. FLORA WALSH ..... as Baggage. A BRASS MONKEY REPLETE WITH NEW MUSIC! NEW SONGS! NEW FUN! A BRASS MONKEY HOYT'S LATEST AND BEST PLAY. A BRASS MONKEY BEST FARCE-COMEDY IN THE FIELD. Sunday, Nov. 24—Sol Smith Russell

POPE'S. ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MATINEE TO-DAY, The Renowned American Actor, Lewis Morrison AS "MEPHISTO," In his Sublime Scenic and Dramatic Production of 'FAUST.' A performance absolutely WITHOUT A PARALLEL in the history of the American Stage. The Magnificent Scenery by D. B. HUGHES and GOETCHER & YOUNG. The Marvelous "Brocken Scene!" The Pinnacle of Stage Craft. The most Marvelous Electric Effects ever seen on any stage. Next Sunday—POWERS' "IVY LEAF."

GRAND CONCERT For the Benefit of The Ladies' Baptist Aid Society Will Be Given at ARCADE HALL, CABANNE STATION, Thursday Evening, Nov. 21, at 8 p. m. The following well-known artists will appear: Mrs. Helen Ames of New York, soprano; Mrs. Maude Ste. I. Hardy, alto; Miss Ayla Sieveld, pianiste; Mr. Jesse Cozzens, tenor; Mr. W. M. Farmer, bass; Mr. J. A. K. Iesselhorst, flutist

# LONDON'S SHAME.

## Disclosures Which Tarnish the Names of People in High Places.

## Activity of Officials to Prevent a Public Investigation.

## Some of the Names Linked With the Cavendish Square Crimes.

### GLADSTONE WILL OUTLINE THE PROGRAMME OF HIS PARTY AT BIRMINGHAM.

**Proposed Disestablishment of the Church in Wales—The Irish Question—Salisbury's Policy—A Tory Member Hissed at Cardiff—The Tudor Exhibition—Why Archduke Johann Resigned From the Austrian Army—Vile Attack on Miss Caldwell by a French Newspaper—Prince Murat to Be Held Responsible—Catholic Churchmen in Europe Pleased With the Results of the Baltimore Centennial—Disasters Which Have Recently Befallen the Agricultural Districts in Spain—News From Germany's Capital—Matters to Come Before the Canadian Parliament—General Foreign News.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is about as easy to try to smother the rising fires of a fierce volcano as to suppress the facts in the Cavendish Square scandal, something about which was cabled the POST-DISPATCH last week, and if in spite of the most powerful efforts of the Tory Government in balking the police, this flood of foul social lava does break through the crust of official secrecy, a great many prominent people are going to be deluged with disgrace. Not only the names of the aristocracy of the peerage and their legitimate offspring are mixed up in this mess, but also men of the aristocracy of finance and commerce. Some of the most powerful money magnates of the city are mentioned in the evidence given by messengers who have been terrified into confession. If the real facts ever do get out it will be the biggest social sensation ever known in England or anywhere else.

IT TOUCHES THE THRONE.

The high and even exalted position of the persons concerned is the striking moral lesson of the baseness and absolute rottenness of what is called the nobility and the best blood; it even touches the throne itself, for Prince Albert Victor's name does not escape. But the best authorities say that while "Collars and Cuffs" visited the house in company with an equerry who since the exposure has been dismissed from the royal service, the Prince did not know the real nature of it, and is in no way implicated in the revolting scenes there.

The names known and generally talked about so far are Lords Somerset, Beaumont, Euston, Ronald, Gower and one official high in position, now in India, who has been summoned home, but according to current gossip he does not intend to come. Beaumont and Euston believe it will be impossible to convict them under the law and have not left the country. Gower is on the continent. These names, however, are a mere fringe to the number of prominent people in all walks and conditions of life who will be exposed if Labouchere's threat that the question shall be raised by Parliament amounts to anything.

THE NEW LAW.

Some people of no particular social position are implicated too, and as usual these are men on whom the law has closed its grip. Undrr the new law, which is the result of Stead's exposures, men charged with such crimes may be brought up for secret trial and sentenced without the public knowing anything about it. This was done a few days ago, with more or less obscure people involved. No court records are accessible, but report has it that two men charged were brought up at the Old Bailey and remanded for trial. Two messengers were convicted and punished. The press is kept in ignorance. Unless the matter is pushed with far more energy than seems probable now, there will be no more public trials, because the Grand-jury will never indict. More so in London than anywhere else the Grand-jury have a way of smothering things without seeming to. It is easier to get men you want on a Grand-jury here than it is in St. Louis. In this case with the powerful efforts to suppress the facts it is scarcely likely that the Grand-jury will ever have them dragged out in open court.

INTERFERENCE OF THE HOME OFFICE.

There is no case on record where the Home Office has interfered so arbitrarily with the police as in this one. It is a usual thing for the Home Office not to interfere in criminal cases till they are just ready for trial, or after conviction. In this instance Monroe received positive instructions to take no steps in the matter without first consulting Matthews, who, of course, is merely a mouthpiece for Salisbury and the Tory Government. If they had not then purposely delayed by the Home Office the men for whom the warrants were out would not have escaped. Rumor says Monroe was ready and even eager to execute the warrants if allowed to do so. There was some talk this week that he intended to resign, but this is scarcely probable, as it would only be another way of bringing about the very exposure which the Government and aristocracy of England are using every effort to suppress.

The case has been in charge of Inspector Abberline, one of the shrewdest men in Scotland Yard, who secured ample evidence. The names of the messengers are all known. Once let the facts get squarely before the people that the Home Office, instead of bringing the criminals to justice actually helped them to escape because they were rich, and things begin to look very serious for the Government. Salisbury is as much alarmed as he is disgusted at the threatened exposure of the dirty details.

CONSULTING WALES.

Light for [illegible]dal was first known, and be[illegible] fore any steps could be taken, the Prince of Wales was consulted. The Prince promptly said he did not believe the stories. He sent Probyn, who is comptroller of his household, and always consulted in matters of social diplomacy to see Somerset. Somerset was very indignant and denied the charge. When Probyn broached the details he said: "I should think that with a man in my high position a simple denial was enough." Probyn—who is an extremely dignified old fellow—said: "Of course that is all very well between you and me, but 'twill not satisfy the Prince. However, I am glad to hear of your confidence in establishing your innocence, as you will probably soon have to do in the eyes of the public. I am informed a warrant has been issued for your arrest to be served in the morning."

"I am ready to meet it," said Somerset, as he escorted Probyn to the door; but within two hours he packed his bag and departed for parts unknown. The general opinion in London is that he has gone to America.

HOW IT WAS UNEARTHED.

The way in which the scandal came out is curious. The manager of the telegraph office in Cavendish Square noticed two messengers disposing of more spending money in one day than they earned in a week. Afraid that the office was being robbed, he reported the matter to Arthur Blackwood, Secretary of the Post-office. Blackwood sent two detectives to follow the boys. He saw them enter the house and unearthed the whole plot. The house is kept by a man named Hammond, who fled from London three hours after the thing was known.

One of the humorous features of the case grew out of Probyn's visit to Somerset. The police had been watching Somerset's house and saw Probyn go in there. They shadowed Probyn, not knowing who he was. A few years ago the wife of Somerset's brother obtained a divorce from her husband on the same crime with which Somerset is charged.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Not the least singular feature about the case is the attitude taken by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *Gazette* says: "We hitherto abstained from commenting upon these rumors for various reasons. Among others because we had most positive assurance in relation to the greatest of the scandals that they were entirely groundless and that in relation to the others there was no legal evidence which would justify conviction. Now, however, that Labouchere has seen fit to broach the matter publicly, making assertions that criminals have been allowed to escape because Ministers intervened to defeat the ends of justice, it would be absurd to keep silence any longer. The whole of Europe is ringing with accusations which assert in the broadest terms that a certain illustrious personage conspired to silence the disclosures made in the recent trial. We do not believe a word of it. But that is one of the penalties we have to pay for the smartness with which the prosecution was smuggled through the police court and the Old Bailey without a single word finding its way into the public press. The cruellest hardship is thus being inflicted upon men of the highest reputation who have no opportunity afforded of cleansing their names from the stigma of this odious and revolting offense. The attempt to hush things up might have had some justification if it had succeeded. It has utterly and hopelessly failed. Our press is silent, but across the channel every paper prints the hideous story. However reluctant the Ministers may be to have a repetition in London of the Cornwall trials in Dublin, it seems at present as if there was no other way of showing that in the case of titled persons accused Mr. Matthews has not been playing tricks with justice."

## THE PRODUCTS OF SPAIN.

**Disasters Which Have Befallen the Agricultural Districts—Cause of Emigration.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The news of a revolution in Brazil, followed by the report of another in Venezuela, may have the effect of somewhat checking the wholesale exodus of the farming classes of Spain to South America. The emigration has assumed alarming proportions because of the many disasters which have recently befallen the Spanish agricultural districts. It would almost appear as if the pests in existence were concentrating their attacks on the chief agricultural sources of Spanish wealth. These visitations, which have caused so much distress in the important provinces of Catalonia and Valencia, must be regarded as doubly serious just now, in view of the dubious financial position of the Government. While the crops of wheat, barley and maize in the Barcelona and Ville-Franca district have been poor, the phylloxera and mildew have continued to spread over the vineyards, many new centers of infection having now been discovered in the Ordal Valley, remote as that section is from the originally tainted area.

THE LAST REMEDY.

The proprietors have almost decided to cut down their vines entirely with the hope of saving at least the rents, and should this desperate measure be adopted there will be no fruit for three years, even if the vines survive. The vineyards of Panadea have been practically destroyed by mildew and the loss of this important crop has caused consternation among the proprietors and laborers alike. Similar destruction is reprted from various provinces, noticeably in the districts around Vendrell and Cerveran. In Valencia also mildew and phylloxera have committed fearful ravages. Speaking generally the Spanish grape crop this year is a failure and the loss is more serious to the unfortunate growers as they could have obtained exorbitant prices for their wines in the French market in consequence of the commercial rupture between France and Italy. The application of sulphate of copper to arrest the diseases of the vines has everywhere proved a failure.

OTHER CROPS THREATENED.

A voracious worm also threatens the existence of the cork plantations. It is being kept fairly in check at present by its natural enemies, but its activity causes much anxiety. At the same time the olive trees have been attacked by an insect which has caused great damage in the Ampurdam district. Many of these trees are already dead, and the authorities have summoned meetings for the discussion of measures to arrest this additional plague. At Valls the nut and locust bean trees are also suffering from the attacks of a fungus. Moreover, the export demand for such fruits as Spain still produces abundantly is falling off and prices have declined. Foreign buyers no longer compete as formerly for the first cases or baskets of oranges, tomatoes or apricots, and not a single sack of the earth nuts [illegible] Valencia, formerly purchased [illegible] insisted [illegible] her mis[illegible] by Frenchmen for the manufacture of oils, is exported, the Marseilles merchants now obtaining all that they require from India. These misfortunes fully account for the large emigration from Spain to South America.

## GLADSTONE TO THE FRONT.

**He Will Outline His Party's Programme in His Speech at Manchester.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A definite arrangement has now been made with Mr. Gladstone as to his great speech in Manchester. The delegates of the National Liberal Federation are summoned for their first business session on Tuesday, December 3, and on the evening of that day Mr. Gladstone will review the political situation generally in an address which he is already preparing. This feature will enhance the interest of the first day's meeting and insure a splendid attendance of delegates. On Monday, the day before the Federation business begins, a number of public meetings will be held in Manchester and its vicinity, to be addressed by the men of note who will be drawn to so attractive a political center. There will be three sessions of the Council of the Federation, which consists of representatives of Liberal associations throughout the United Kingdom, and fully 3,000 delegates will be present. The meetings will be held in the Free Trade Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Sir James Kitson, President of the Federation, will preside. A conference and public meeting under the auspices of the Women's Liberal Federation will also be held.

*Wm. E. Gladstone.*

THE CHURCH IN WALES.

It is now learned that the recent conferences at Hawarden have resulted in giving a very high place in the Liberal programme to the policy of disestablishment and disendowment of the church in Wales.

The Irish question remains exactly where it did after Mr. Gladstone's speech in Wales. The strongest arguments against the retention of Irish members at Westminster appear to be their numbers, and the fact that if they are precluded from voting upon English bills—which would be quite easy of operation—the Government might be in a minority upon such legislation while they held a majority on imperial questions. But these are not insuperable objections, and if that plan were adopted a Minister who could not obtain a British majority on an English bill would hardly deserve the support of Parliament. However, there has been no resolution taken as to such details. Mr. Gladstone has expressed his willingness to defer to parliamentary opinion in regard to them, and there is much more concerning home rule which must be developed in the same tentative way. This is particularly the case with regard to the treatment of Ulster. It is scarcely possible to learn the wish of Ulster as to being kept outside an Irish parliament until the Ulster people are in presence of the fact that it is the intention of Parliament to establish such an institution in Ireland.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

The "careful consideration" which Lord Salisbury says is being given by the Government to the question of pauper immigration into England from the continental countries will undoubtedly result in definite proposals next session, whether further information is forthcoming or not. There is no question that this grievance of the working classes is becoming more and more a burning question, especially in London, and it is to a great extent at the bottom of the present labor movement. Indeed, there are keen observers who think that but for the misery caused by this immigration Socialism would not have made its recent rapid strides, and said a leading Tory: "The matter is one which a Conservative Government is much better fitted to deal with than a Liberal Government could be. If the Government does not act in the matter itself several Independent Conservatives are prepared to take the subject up next session, but the matter is plainly one in which the Government should take the initiative. It will certainly be one of the great questions at the next general election if it is not definitely settled before."

*Marquis of Salisbury.*

GOSCHEN HISSED AT AT CARDIFF.

Mr. Goschen made a speech at Cardiff yesterday evening and was roundly hissed for his references to the tithes and other questions intimately concerning the people of Wales. At another point in his speech he referred to Mr. Gladstone as the exponent of views dangerous to the welfare of the empire, whereupon the audience, at the call of some one in the body of the hall, gave three rousing cheers for Mr. Gladstone, greatly to the discomfiture of the renegade Chancellor of the Exchequer who hurriedly rounded his remarks to a close.

STATISTICS OF THE STRIKE.

The accumulating statistics of the recent strike of the dock inborers show that the damage done thereby to the commerce of London has been widespread and permanent. As a result of the temporary stoppage of business on the docks, Hull and Hawick have absorbed an immense amount of foreign trade which formerly came to London, while the bulk of the wool received from Australia is now discharged at Grimesby. In addition to this showing the returns of the Board of Trade disclose the fact that 509 strikes took place in England, Scotland and Ireland during the year 1888. Of these only 209 were successful.

The strikes affected 156,000 men and £450,000 were lost to the men in wages during the time the strikers were out.

THE TUDOR EXHIBITION.

The Tudor Exhibition which opens at the new London Gallery is likely to prove a worthy successor to the Stuart show of last year. Lord Delisle and Dudley, the owner of Penhurst, the historic home of the Sidneys, is the president of the committee with Lord Brownlow, Lord Hardinge and the Duke of Westminster as vice-presidents. As in the case of the Stuart exhibition, Her Majesty has consented to act as patron and it is expected that the Windsor Holbeins will form one of the principal features of the show, which is to include a series of portraits of the most eminent statesmen and warriors and men of letters who flourished under the Tudor dynasty. It will not perhaps be easy to bring together so large a collection of personal relics, but the promises in this line are numerous, while the earlier period to be illustrated will permit of a more imposing display of armor than was possible in the case of the Stuarts. Most of the great historic houses associated with the Tudor dynasty will be represented, and contributions are already promised by the owners of Knole Hatfield, Burghley, Kimbolton and Hardwick.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

A large attendance of distinguished persons were attracted to yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Federation League by the announcement of the league's new departure in resolving to urge on the Government the necessity at regular intervals of imperial conferences to consider matters of common concern ripe for discussion—an outcome of Sir Charles Tupper's recent suggestion. But it is not probable that the league will urge these conferences without pointing toward the Zollverein as their result. On the contrary Lord Rosebery strongly condemned as utter folly the attempt to undermine free trade principles. Sir Charles Tupper was present but did not speak.

CURRENT LONDON TOPICS.

The reception by capitalists and others of the projected Firth of Clyde Canal, to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the North Sea, is very gratifying to the promoters of the scheme, and the work will be begun at once. A firm of Manchester has contracted to complete the canal at a cost of £8,000,000.

Five eminent engineers will sail from France, December 18, for the Isthmus of Panama, charged with the duty of investigating and making a final report on the condition of the Panama Canal. They are expressly instructed to conceal nothing, but to make an absolutely trustworthy representation of the situation, upon which may be determined the question whether efforts shall be made to continue the work or to abandon it.

Sir Samuel Morton Peto is dead. The firm of which he was a member, were awarded the contract for building the new House of Parliament; but in 1845, Sir Samuel withdrew from the firm, and the work was continued by his former partner, Mr Thomas Grissell. Sir Samuel then devoted himself to railway building, and was interested in the construction of the leading lines in England besides building roads in several other countries. He was at one time a member of the House of Commons.

This week Senator Evarts with his family sailed on the City of Paris. Coleridge gave him a dinner while here. Commodore Gerry and family sailed on the same ship, also Mrs. George Hearst. Mrs. Murat Halstead and daughter sailed on the Lahn.

## ARCHDUKE JOHANN.

**The Young General's Reasons for Leaving Austria—A Suicidal Policy.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

VERY few people who read the article published on Thursday in the Berlin *Tageblatt*, to the effect that Archduke Johann Salvator of Austria was about to enter a ship-building yard in London, failed to understand that it was meant to discredit the young General's qualifications in the eyes of the world. The Archduke Johann is a bachelor of 36, the fourth son of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany, who abdicated in 1859. He is a long way removed from any prospects of succession to the throne, being a member of a younger branch of the imperial house. His reason for wishing to retire into private life is one which illustrates the way in which things are managed in Austria.

The Archduke Johann is a keen military reformer. But the multitude of Archdukes who object to reform is so great that such efforts have very little chance of success. The Archduke became disgusted with the opposition he encountered and finally gave up the struggle.

He proposes now to devote himself largely to military literature. He has already had several flattering offers from London publishers, and will undoubtedly accept one of them and make London his future home. In the field of military literature he is already well known, a lecture which he delivered six years ago to a society of officers having attracted much attention. It this lecture he severely criticised the red tape system, which is nearly as injurious to the Austrian army as it is in the army of Great Britain. His outspoken criticism excited the wrath of the authorities, and he has been in disfavor with them ever since.

The Austrians have long been masters of the art of losing the services of good generals. The Archduke Charles, brother of the Emperor Francis I., was for many years the only commander in Europe who could face Napoleon with the ghost of a chance in his favor, but he was so hampered by the court that his brilliant talents were made useless.

The Italian campaigns of 1866 produced two brilliant leaders on the Austrian side, the Archduke Albert, son of Napoleon's adviser, and Baron Kuhn, who about a year ago was retired from active service because he had made a speech criticising the military policy of the court party. The action of Archduke Johann is a symptom of the discontent that prevails among the ablest men of the dual monarchy. It is to be feared, however, that it will have little effect. No permanent improvement could be expected from anything short of a general striking off of the Archdukes who are now barnacles impeding progress.

## CALDWELL—MURAT.

**A Vile Attack on the Lady in the Columns of a Paris Newspaper.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The sensation of the American colony here is a most filthy attack on Miss Caldwell, which appeared yesterday in the *Echo de Paris*, a paper which is edited by blackmailing ragamuffins. The article fills two columns, evidently paid for by friends of Murat. It is headed "Autour d une Marriage" and signed "Violette." It is impossible to print the indecent accusations brought against the girl, with whom no one has dared to find fault for anything but a little silliness under the glamor of a princely coronet. The following extract from the article serves to show the general tenor:

THE VILE ATTACK.

"Now the brutal fact which compelled the fiance to bow himself for the last time out of the presence of his worn out charmeress, who had been brought to him from distant lands by means of a disreputable agency, was her pretension to deduct from the sum allotted to him for means of pleasure not less than four-fifths for the payment of an enormous rent which now, that the marriage is broken off, has to be paid by the Prince, who besides got left on his hands a magnificent present which he had to buy for the bride. So the dupe is really not the one that was at first thought to be. Dupes, indeed, are the majority of our young Frenchmen, who sell their coronets for foreign gold. These foreign heiresses are almost always adventuresses, who, hooted from their own countries, shelter themselves in dark, dirty agencies, which procure for them the entree into Parisian society. In this particular case the matrimonial campaign was carried out with the greatest skill. The most tempting promises were held out. The millions spoken of were like snow in April—melted away under the first ray of sunlight—and if any fortune there was it was a mere bagatelle to set against the splendid crown that this adventuress had spotted from the outset, especially when it is remembered that the woman was nearly 40 and devoid of personal attractions of any sort."

THE PRINCE MUST ANSWER.

The writer of the article follows up this tirade by scandalous charges against Bishop Spalding, asserting that he was the lover of one of the ladies and had used his clerical title to stave off the creditors of the Caldwell family. After portraying the Misses Caldwell as struggling with great financial difficulties, and harassed by creditors, the article concludes with the statement that if the Prince had married Miss Caldwell he would be bankrupt in honor as well as in fortune. This vile attack caused the greatest indignation among Americans. A male relative of the young lady has written to the Prince to direct his attention to this attack and to ask him whether, as the late fiance of the lady, he proposes to take steps to punish the author of the abominable libel. Should the Prince refuse to do so he will be held responsible for it and receive the punishment the writer deserves.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Gerry of New York was robbed of some valuable jewels by a hotel thief this week.

Mrs. James Ayer is progressing, but is not yet able to leave her room.

Mrs. Horton, wife of Monetary Congressman Horton, who is stopping at the Continental, is on the sick list of Americans this week.

## CROPS IN CUBA.

**Opening of the Season for Sugar-Making—General Notes.**

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The season for sugar-making opened this week on the magnificent "Central Constancia," belonging to Apeztegina Bros., in Cienfuegos. The owners expect to make 32,000 to 34,000 hogsheads of 2,000 pounds each during the coming crop. Frequent rains during October caused the cane to mature, and it is expected many other estates in Southern Cuba will be at work before the end of November. New sugar may be looked for in the market shortly, and the promise of a good crop is general throughout the sugar-making zone. Old stocks are nearly exhausted and prices are nominal at 5¾@6¼ reals the arroba of twenty-five pounds.

The weather during the month of October and so far into November has been remarkably hot, the winds prevailing from the South. Happily we are now beyond the season of hurricanes, and our great staple sugar cane is safe from harm, and we look for a good business for the seasons of 1889-90.

Owing to the constant vigilance of Capt.-Gen. Palamanca better order prevails throughout the island, and much more confidence exists. Many new enterprises are being projected, which being carried out, will give employment for capital and labor.

Your correspondent learns of several parties of emigrants forming in the old country—Spain—with the intention of settling on the new lands of Eastern Cuba.

The coal shute at Pensacola being completed, vessels will now load Alabama coals for Cuba, either in sailing vessels or barges, the latter being towed to the ports of the island by large steam tugs.

## CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

**Churchmen in Europe Gratified at the Result of the Baltimore Centennial.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

ROMAN Catholics in Europe are well pleased with the results of the Centennial celebration of the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States and the foundation of the University of Washington. It has given deep satisfaction at the Vatican. By these events the world has been notified and especially the Protestant world, of the great advance made by the Catholic Church in America. The religious press in England and on the continent give leading articles on the subject fully in accordance with its importance and from their various points of view. The Declaration principles adopted at Baltimore so far as it can be appreciated through the meagre sketch cabled across the wire is widely noted and variously commented upon. It is rarely that the church declares itself free from the State and in no need of protection by or connection with the State which has thrived so wonderfully on such a basis offers a striking instance of the value of independence which may lead to the reconstruction of its relations with the governments of Europe.

Another point is noted by many journals, Catholic as well as Protestant. The prosperity of the church in the United States is likely to diminish the support given the Holy See in the demand for the restoration of temporal power, and as that prosperity increases with State or temporal assistance there is a prospect that the papal claim may be relaxed, and that one of the most serious contentions cease to disturb the political and spiritual realms of Christendom. The principle may be maintained out of respect to the prerogatives of the pontiff, but its enforcement no longer insisted upon as its utility becomes less and less apparent, and the assumed prerogative lapse like many which have been enjoyed by the kings of earth. Thus the example of America powerfully reacts on Europe, and the great celebration in the United States may have a most beneficial result for church protection throughout the world.

## GERMANY'S POLICY.

**She Is Not Selling Territory—Diphtheria in Berlin—General News.**

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Prince Bismarck has refused to sanction a proposal submitted to him for the sale of African territory controlled by Germany, and is credited with the remark that Germany was acquiring, not parting with territory, no matter where located.

The Conservatives of Schleswig have called a conference of their party to meet at Rindsburg on November 20. The precise nature of the business to be transacted is not disclosed.

Johann Orth, formerly Archduke John Salvator of Austria has announced his intention of becoming a citizen of Switzerland and taking up his residence permanently in that country.

A few days ago a brewer employed in the Tivoli Brewery at Berlin disappeared mysteriously. Search was made for him without avail until the third day of his absence, when his mummified body was found in the drying-room of the malt-house.

Diphtheria, which has been prevalent for several weeks in Berlin, has become epidemic and many parts of the city are quarantined.

An explosion occurred in a dynamite laboratory at Hamburg to-day, shattering the building and setting fire to several adjoining houses, which were burned. Fortunately the explosion occurred at a time when no one was in the dynamite factory and consequently there was no loss of life.

A man was caught by the Frankfort police last night in the act of murdering a woman in the street a la Jack the Ripper. The body of his victim was horribly mutilated. The fiend gave the name of Sender, but it is believed to be an alias.

Emperor William proposes to build a [illegible]


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# WAIT A MINUTE!

That is what everybody says to their friend accompanying them when they pass our store. **WHY IS THIS?** Because our place is so attractive and everything looks so clean and nice that they

## MUST GO IN AND SEE

What we have. Their astonishment is great. They say we never knew you had so many nice things, and your goods are so awfully cheap. Why, the other stores we have been at ask much higher prices for their goods.

## THE BENEFIT OF BUYING FROM US

Is very plain. Being manufacturers, we can sell you goods for what other dealers pay for theirs. As for quality and style, the reputation of our house allows us to sell nothing but the best. Call and be convinced.

# H. J. NATHAN & BRO.

GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE,

## 1128-1130 OLIVE STREET.

## BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bedroom Suits (Oak, Walnut, Cherry) | $10.50 |
| Parlor Suits, 6 pieces, Plush, assorted colors | 30.00 |
| Folding Beds (Upright) guaranteed | 29.00 |
| Sideboards, all woods and styles | 12.50 |
| WARDROBES, Double or Single | 7.50 |
| Double Beds (Mattress and Springs complete) | 4.15 |
| Odd Plush Chairs and Rockers, 100 styles | 4.50 |
| Ingrain Carpets | 25 |
| Brussels Carpets, 65 styles | 65 |
| Floor Oil Cloths, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 | 25 |
| Lace Curtains, new designs | 1.50 |
| Mattresses, our own make | 1.75 |

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# A GREAT Barr SLAUGHTER SALE

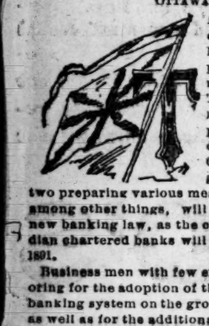
SEE THE Globe-Democrat — AND — Republic — FOR — Bargain Items.


did palace on Unter den Linden, and has acquired a site for that purpose.

### LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

**The People's Liking for American Institutions—Annexation Sentiment.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 16.



HERE will be an early session of Parliament next year, probably about the middle of January. The Canadian Legislature will have plenty of work cut out for them, as the Cabinet has been engaged for a week or two preparing various measures. Parliament, among other things, will be asked to pass a new banking law, as the charters of the Canadian chartered banks will expire in January, 1891.

Business men with few exceptions are clamoring for the adoption of the agrarian national banking system on the ground of its simplicity as well as for the additional security it affords stockholders and depositors. That there is a tendency in Canada in favor of American institutions is a significant fact that the American public ought not to lose sight of.

The friends of the federation movement in Canada will favor the adoption of that scheme. Public meetings will also be held here during the coming session in the interest of that movement. The sentiment in favor of federation, however, makes little headway, and it goes without saying that the majority of Canadians, to-day, would prefer national independence, despite the intent but not widespread feeling in favor of annexation. It is expected that the negotiations for a settlement of the Behring Sea difficulty and the Atlantic fishery question will bear fruit shortly. This is the general opinion here. An official of the Fisheries Department recently returned from Washington whither he went to convey important data to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister.

Lord Stanley, Governor-General, returns from the Pacific Coast next week.

### HUNTING FOR MACKEREL.

**Canadian Cruiser on the Lookout for American Fishermen.**

HALIFAX, Novia Scotia, Nov. 16.—Owing to the presence of a large fleet of American seiners on the coast, brought hither by the report of large quantities of mackerel in this vicinity, the customs authorities have been ordered to transfer the steamer Argus to the Marine and Fisheries Department. The Argus went to sea this morning. She took supplies for a ten days' cruise and a quantity of ammunition, rifles and revolvers. The Argus will cruise along the coast as far as Lockport.

### OLD WORLD GLEANINGS.

**Scandalous Charges Against the Maharajah of Bhownugger.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.—Charges of a scandalous nature against the Maharajah of Bhownugger have become so numerous that it is reported that the Government will order an inquiry, covering both the political and private life of the accused monarch. The offenses alleged are of a most revolting character.

**Statue Unveiled.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

BELFAST, Nov. 16.—The statue of William III. was unveiled here to-day in the presence of 30,000 Orangemen. The unveiling ceremony was performed by the wife of Maj. Saunderson, the Orange leader.

**Decorated by the Sultan.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The Sultan has conferred the first-class decoration of the Order of the Medijidie upon Herr von Radowitz, German Ambassador to Turkey. The star of the order presented to the Ambassador is set with brilliants.

**American Money in Rome.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

ROME, Nov. 16.—An American syndicate of capitalists has offered to make a seaport of Rome at a cost of $25,000,000. This offer is being considered.

**The French Chamber.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—M. Floquet was to-day elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, receiving 383 of the 400 votes recorded.

**Arrived at Queenstown.**

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The Cunard steamer Etruria, from New York, November 9, arrived here this morning at 4:10 o'clock.

**Hotel Destroyed.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOAWEN, Mo., Nov. 16.—The Lawson House burned at 7:30 to-night. Loss $6,000. Insurance $3,000. The fire originated from a defective flue. The proprietor, his family and several of the servants were at Ben Deering's meeting at the Methodist Church, as were nearly all of the citizens. When the alarm was given there was a stampede, and Mr. Deering's sermon was postponed till Sunday. The baggage of the hotel guests was saved. The fire leaves Lawson without a hotel.

**Valuable Horses Incinerated.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—A fire broke out last night in the livery stable of James P. Gills, which was entirely destroyed, together with sixteen head of horses, among them the stallion Minglewood, owned by Mainward & Gill and valued at $2,000, and the 3-year-old colt Withers, worth $1,500. The total loss was not less than $20,000; not insured.

**For a Quarter of a Million.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 16.—J. T. Nix, a merchant at Greenville, S. C., assigned at 10 o'clock last night for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are about $250,000. Assets, including notes, nominal and actual assets, $75,000.

## IS IT RUBE BURROWS?

### KILLING OF A MAILED DESPERADO IN BLOUNT COUNTY, ALABAMA.

**The Dead Outlaw Supposed to Be the Redoubtable Rube Burrows—Another Doubly Fatal Encounter With Pistol and Knife in Kentucky—The Slayers of Young Fordham Captured—The Criminal Calendar.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—Prof. B. F. Crump, who teaches a school at Oneonta, Blount County, arrived this morning and gave the particulars of the killing of a man in Marshall County who was supposed to be Rube Burrows. Friday D. A. Scott, who lives near Albertville, Marshall County, reported to Sheriff Morris of Blount County, that a suspicious looking man, heavily armed, was lurking about the woods. Sheriff Morris furnished Dr. Scott with two Winchester rifles and instructed him to capture the man if possible. Dr. Scott kept a lookout supposing it was Rube Burrows. Friday morning he met the man in the woods near his house and attempted to arrest him. The man was armed with a Winchester and when ordered to surrender turned and opened fire on the doctor. Scott returned the fire and protected himself by getting behind a tree. They were shooting at close quarters and the doctor, taking careful aim, fired several shots at the man's body. He saw dust fly from the outlaw's clothing, showing he had been hit by the balls, but still he did not fall and seemed to be unhurt. Dr. Scott then aimed at his head, and a ball from his Winchester passed through the outlaw's neck bringing him to the ground, fatally wounded. The man lived only a few minutes, but as Dr. Scott approached him he said:

"You think I am Rube Burrows, but you are mistaken. My name is Smith."

Prof. Crump said that the man's identity had not been discovered. There was no scrap of paper or anything on his body that would furnish a clue to his identity. Many people think the man was one of the two who defeated Sheriff Morris and his posse, with such fatal results, in Blount County, recently. Dr. Scott examined the body and found that the upper portion of the man's body was protected by a coat of mail, rudely constructed, but strong enough to turn a Winchester ball and protect the wearer from injury.

**The Dusenberry Assault Case.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 16.—The case of Dick Dusenberry, who was charged with criminally assaulting Bettie Sira, at Montgomery in 1888, has been on trial in the Circuit Court all week. Miss Sira was an unsophisticated country girl whom Dusenberry met on the train at night while on her way from Virginia to Benton City in this county, induced her to get off at Montgomery, with him and go to a saloon and pass the night. The State, which closed its evidence last night, made a very strong case. Examination of witnesses for the defense began this morning. Judge Robinson, one of the attorneys for the defense, stated that they were prepared to show that the misconduct of the prisoner and the prosecuting witness was a mutual affair. A great many depositions from parties in Virginia were read to show that the girl's reputation for truth was not good.

Among the witnesses examined was Conductor James Reach, who had charge of the train on which Miss Sira was a passenger. He stated that he first saw Miss Sira when his train was a few miles out from St. Louis. "She had a ticket to Mexico. She said she wanted to stop at Benton City. I told her we did not stop at Benton City, and that it was no place for her to get off if we did stop; that there was no night agent and no hotel at the depot. I told her she could get off at Montgomery City or Mexico, but that she would get to Benton City one hour sooner by stopping at Montgomery, and that she would find a hotel at the depot at Montgomery. After I left St. Charles or Gilmore, Dusenberry called my attention to the fact that the lady wanted to get off at Montgomery. I repiled that I knew the lady's wants. Later on I went through the car and saw them talking, occupying adjoining seats. As I went through the car to make up passengers to get off at Montgomery I saw them asleep, he holding her hands. I waked them up and as the defendant went back to the rear end of the car I told her not to go with that man or any one else. The porter helped her off the train and that was the last I saw of her."

Miss Sira has also brought suit against the Wabash for $50,000. The case will be resumed Monday morning.

**A Much Married Minister.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 16.—F. B. Damron, a self-styled divine of Evangelical tendency, is in the toils of the law, his trouble being too much married, and he is now held in durance vile at Ergo, Mo., while evidence of his guilt is collecting. He married wife No. 1 at Ironton, Lawrence County, O., April 9, 1879, his first wife's maiden name being Rosa Gerhart, who has proven true to him until his desertion and marriage some weeks since. At Lawrence, O., Damron was an employe in an iron smelter. Years ago his family moved to Henry County and located. Some time since he brought his wife and children and located at Carthage. He was once a member of the M. E. Church, but failed to come up to the mark of his high calling. After living in Carthage awhile he conceived he had a call to preach and started out as an evangelist. He kept up correspondence with his wife, but while in the Indian Territory near Mud Springs he passed himself off as a single man, and was popular among the unmarried ladies where he was conducting a revival. Following up his success as an evangelist, he went to Ergo, Mo., where a great awakening was held through his eloquence, and where he completely won the heart of a Miss Jennie Hutchinson and was married to her. He went to a point in Arkansas and wife No. 2 wrote back for her trunk. Officials who knew his first wife's name began an investigation. Meantime he had written to wife No. 1 to sell all her effects and come to Clinton, Mo., where he was in jail for blowing up a saloon on Eighth street in Chicago. She came here and went to the jail the first place, and believed that Damron must be there. Finding her mistake, she cast herself about for employment, and is now engaged in the laundry at Baird College. Marshall Richardson, of this city, was instrumental in locating Damron and causing his arrest. His preliminary trial will be held the 23d inst., at Ergo. His wife here shows very little interest in the matter, but the father of his last wife is prosecuting him.

**Convicted of Conspiracy.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—The jury in the case of Aldermen William Manese of the Eleventh Ward, Pittsburg; David Doughty of the Sixteenth Ward, Pittsburg; and D. R. Callen of Allegheny City, and amateur detectives J. G. Bauder, James Boyle and John Dougherty brought in a verdict of guilty, to-day. The quintette were indicted for conspiracy to blackmail the proprietors of unlicensed liquor saloons, or "speak easies," as they are commonly called. There are 700 in Pittsburg. The three detectives who styled themselves the "Bauder Detective Agency," made information before the Aldermen against the "speak easy" proprietors for illegal liquor-selling, and afterwards connived with three aldermen to secure a quiet settlement for a money consideration. Alderman Doughty was once a teacher in a Presbyterian Sunday-school. Both he and Callen are well-fixed financially. Pending the probabilities of a new trial none of the defendants were sentenced to-day. On each of the three counts to the indictment there might be imposed a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for three years or both. Alderman Porter of the Fifteenth Ward, Pittsburg, and his own gang of detectives are yet to be tried.

**Murderers Captured.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 16.—Sheriff Sparhawks, after a long chase, has captured the four men who murdered B. F. Fordham on the Sweet Water trail near Myersville, Wyo. The names of the men are Samuel E. Montgomery, William H. Lovell, Arthur Grant and M. S. Thornton. The party were on their way from Rapid City, Dakota, to Oregon. When they started, Fordham, a boy of 18 was with them, but left at Crook's Gap and went ahead with a trapper named Smith. After his departure one of the party missed some money and Fordham was pronounced the thief. He was overtaken near Myersville and accused of the theft. He protested his innocence, but without avail, and Montgomery started with him for Myersville. On the way in Montgomery deliberately shot and killed the boy. The captured men were given a preliminary examination and held for murder.

**Capture of a Desperado.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 16.—Yesterday evening Officers Rye and Rudell arrived here, bringing with them a young man named Chas. Thomas, who, with three others a few nights ago chloroformed and robbed an old farmer and his wife, securing $200 and four horses. The officers followed the robbers and came upon them in a cabin on the Canadian River, in the Indian Territory, at daylight Thursday morning. A fight ensued in the house. Thomas was captured, but the others escaped. The prisoner says his home is in East St. Louis. Two horses and a part of the money were recovered.

**Probably Fatal Affray.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—At Palarm Station, a small place on the Fort Smith road, about twelve miles from this city, Night Operator Carroll and Station Agent J. A. Abott got in a quarrel this afternoon which resulted in Abott being seriously if not fatally stabbed by Carroll who cut and bruised Abott until he was almost unrecognizable. Carroll was brought to this city in the night by Special Agent Potter. The trial will take place Monday.

**Furnished Bonds.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 16.—Constable Joe Gaines and posse, W. McKennelly, James Wells, Rube Lewis and Jeff Brook, all prominent citizens of Marysville, Cook County, and locality, who were indicted by the Grand-jury last week, and soon afterwards arrested and put in jail, all being refused bail by the County Attorneys, were taken to-day before District Judge Barrett, who, after hearing the testimony of twenty witnesses, allowed bonds in the sum of $3,000 each, with the exception of Wells, whose bond was $1,000, which was given.

**Shot a Pullman Porter.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—News was received to-night that a passenger named Coleman, on the Camden branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, had shot and instantly killed D. Scott, a colored porter, this afternoon. The killing was the result of a quarrel. It took place while the train was within fifteen miles of Camden. An inquest was held at the town named. The murdered man's relatives live in Arkadelphia. No arrests have been made, although Coleman offered to surrender.

**A Kentucky Double Tragedy.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MT. VERNON, Ky., Nov. 16.—This afternoon Hugh McHargue attacked William Bloomer at the L. & N. depot, with a pocket knife, cutting a fatal gash in his side, close to the heart. Bloomer pulled his pistol and shot McHargue through the brain, the ball entering his right eye and passing out at the back of the head. McHargue fell from the four-foot platform to the railroad track. Both will die.

**Sneak Thieves at Work.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 16.—A sneak thief entered the residence of A. S. Winston, banker, in this city last night and succeeded in bagging $104 in money from the trunk of one of the servants in the house. The money represented her savings for over a year. This is the fourth robbery committed here in three days and the police strongly suspicion that professionals are working the town.

**Says It Is Spitework.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—Marshall MacGowan of Kansas City, arrived here this morning, and at 7:30 this evening he left with Frank J. Schwartz for Kansas City. Schwartz is wanted there for fraudulently disposing of $75,000 worth of jewelry. Schwartz agreed to go back without the formality of requisition papers. He says the indictment is spitework and he has no doubt he will be speedily acquitted.

**A Cowardly Deed.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BONNE TERRE, Mo., Nov. 16.—Some dastardly wretch opened a switch on the St. Joe Railway, in consequence of which the engine and two cars of the incoming noon train was derailed, throwing the engine over upon its side and seriously scalding Chas. Vogt, the engineer.

**Minor Crimes.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 16.—James Kelly was shot and killed by Charles Wyman at Ophir, Toole County, on Thursday night. The two had some trouble over a law suit for $1.50 and on meeting quarrelled over the matter. Wyman was arrested. It is said that Kelly was drunk when the quarrel arose.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 16.—A gang of counterfeiters has swindled farmers in this section out of many thousands of dollars. They usually represent themselves to be stock or grain buyers. They offer to purchase the farmers' stock or grain and pay a small sum to bind the bargain. In this transaction, by giving the farmer counterfeit money and securing good money in change, the swindlers have gathered in several thousand dollars.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 16.—Information was filed in a Justice's court yesterday by T. H. Hunter, charging Isadore Mogis, a prominent and wealthy farmer, with forgery. Hunter is Moderator and Mogis Director of School District 14, and the alleged forgery consists in signing Hunter's name by Mogis to a report sent to the County Superintendent. The case will be tried Monday.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 16.—Jim Botts, colored, was bound over to the District Court yesterday charged with shooting his sweetheart, Louisa Green. Botts asked the girl to accompany him up town, and upon her refusal drew a revolver and shot her through the left shoulder, inflicting a painful wound.

## ATCHISON SECURITIES.

**They Are Held by the Majority of New England Farmers.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Vice-President Reinhart has returned from New York. He says that three of the most reliable bank note companies—the American, Franklin and Homer Lee—are working day and night on New Atchison securities, and guarantee delivery, beginning December 15. These securities include the various denominations of general and income coupon and registered bonds, bond scrip and cash subscription certificates. The latter will be delivered within a week. Mr. Reinhart also says that he has advised that deposits should be made at once, and that the Union Trust Co.'s negotiable receipts, which are given in exchange, are identical in nature and value with the securities deposited. The limit of time under which bonds should be deposited is December 15. Deposits made last Wednesday morning in New York or Boston alone exceeded $3,700,000, and as these deposits run from $100 up, the clerical labor involved can be imagined. In London large blocks have been turned in, both from English and Dutch holders.

"It is remarkable," says Mr. Reinhart, "to find how the bonds of the Atchison Co. are held in New England, in like manner as are the holdings of French securities in the provinces of France, where almost every farmer, big and little, is an investor."

**New Fast Mail Train.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 16.—To-morrow will be a great day in Omaha railroad circles. General Superintendent J. Lowrey Bell, of the Railway Mail Service, and Superintendent White arrived in the city to-night to see the first fast mail west of Omaha start. Mr. White and Chief Clerk Cramer of this city go out on the Union Pacific, while Mr. Bell remains at this city. Omaha comes in for special benefits by reason of the fast mail for the Union Pacific, as the postal authorities have arranged, as already announced, to make up the carrier packages on the train for immediate delivery in the business districts. Winter time schedules on nearly all the roads centering at Omaha go into effect to-morrow. Those on the Union Pacific, the Northwestern and St. Paul & Omaha are made largely for joint trains, in pursuance to the deal effected between those roads in October. Fast mail trains also will be run for the first time in the history of the roads west of the Missouri and those connecting at Council Bluffs transfer with the Burlington trains between the Bluffs and Chicago and the Vanderbilt trains between the Bluffs and San Francisco, Portland and Butte. The Union Pacific overland train, which heretofore has left at 8:25 a. m., was abandoned this morning on account of the new schedule to-morrow. Several passengers at the depot were using sulphurous language this morning on this account. They are compelled to lay over until 6:40 to-night when they will go out on the limited mail train. A special car will be attached to this train for the use of Supt. White of the mail service and General-Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific. The Burlington & Missouri changes its train dispatcher's office on the Alliance branch from Aurora to Alliance. Pullman cars begin running from Lincoln to Newcastle, Wyo., on Monday.

**To Prevent Collisions.**

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 16.—The Railroad Commissioners made public to-day their report on the collision of the two sections of the fast Chicago express, near Palatine Bridge, on September 27, by which three persons were killed and nine injured. After a careful consideration of the circumstances attending this accident, the board is of the opinion that the principal cause thereof was the rule of the New York Central Railroad Co. permitting these sections to be run at such close intervals as five minutes. It is to be considered, however, that the company only adopted this rule after its adoption by the Time Convention. The commissioners recommend:

1. That the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. amend rule No. 87 so that it will read, "Passenger trains running in the same direction must not keep less than ten minutes apart," unless some form of block signal is used.

2. That the railroad company take into consideration the subject of equipping the entire line with block signals, particularly the portion between Spuyten Duyvil and Croton, and submit to the Board of Railroad Commissioners an estimate of the cost thereof and the practicability of the same so as not to interfere with the punctuality of the service, particularly of local trains.

3. That all six-wheel trucks be equipped with a brake on every wheel instead of as at present, brakes only on the outside wheels.

## COLLIDED AT A CROSSING

### FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL NEAR CHICAGO.

**A Suburban Passenger Train Wrecked by a Switch Engine—Bad Wreck on the Louisville & Nashville—Peculiar Fate of a 7-Year-Old Boy—A Young Lady Mangled by Runaway Cars—A Day's Mishaps.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—There was a serious accident on the Illinois Central road at Grand Crossing this morning which resulted in the fatal injury of one man and slight wounds to four others. An Illinois Central suburban train, consisting of three passenger cars, was just pulling out from the Grand Crossing station, city bound, when a switch engine on the Lake Shore track with one freight car attached struck the smoker of the passenger train, throwing it from the track. Both the engine and smoker were badly damaged. The Lake Shore tracks cross the Illinois Central tracks at Grand Crossing, and the switch engine was moving east at a good rate of speed when the collision occurred. Following are the names of the men injured, who were all laborers:

Michael Ryan, badly injured in the back and right side. Lives at Pullman. Taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Will die.

John Nolan, bruised about the face, lives at Kensington.

Frank M. Kinna, bruised about the arms, lives at Pullman.

Ole Sanson, slightly injured, lives at Pullman.

Richard Kuch, also slightly injured, lives on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, Riverside.

The last four were able to proceed to their work on the next train.

The Illinois Central tracks were blockaded for half an hour. The Hyde Park police were notified and arrested the engineer of the switch engine and the crew of the freight train, which was being made up at a short distance from the scene of the accident. The men's names arrested are Engineer W. H. Laurtman, Conductor E. L. Hailey, Fireman J. A. Lux, Brakeman A. J. Whiebeck. They claim the accident resulted from the fact that the track was so frosty that the brakes would not work. They are charged with running at a greater speed than allowed by law and with disregarding signals.

**Strangled to Death.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEIGH, Neb., Nov. 16.—Little 7-year-old Clarence Conrad, living with his parents about two miles from this place, coming home from herding cattle last evening about 5 o'clock came to a sudden death. His mother had fastened his mittens together with a heavy string around his neck. This string caught on the knob of the saddle when the boy attempted to alight from his horse, and not being able to help himself he died of strangulation. The horse walked up to the well to drink and Mrs. Conrad noticing her boy came out of the house and found his dead body dangling by the side of the animal.

**Mangled by the Cars.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—Miss Nellie Cook, an attractive young lady, sister of Section Foreman Jim Cook of the Louisville & Nashville Railway at Morris Station, twenty-five miles above here, was run over by the cars and instantly killed last night. A freight train was passing the station, but before reaching it the cars broke in two sections, down grade. Miss Cook noticed the engine and first section pass and again took the track. She was struck and horribly mangled by the wild cars.

**Wreck on the L. & N.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—A train of a dozen freight cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad were wrecked at a point south of this city last night by a trestle giving away and precipitating them into the river below. All mail and passenger trains since have been delayed. The loss is estimated at not less than $10,000.

**Horribly Mutilated.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 16.—Fred Gillette, the 15-year-old son of B. T. Gillette, an East Side business man, was killed by a Northwestern engine this evening. He was riding a bicycle at a good rate of speed and the yard engine which was doing some switching was concealed from his view by cars. Is struck him at the crossing and mutilated him in a shocking manner.

**Fatal Folly.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Six boys, Augustus Gable, David Goggin, Samuel McGreggor, Jos. McGreggor, Robert McCell and Henry Celer, were badly hurt to-day by falling from the roof of a house near the wall of which they and other boys had built a fire. Celer's skull was fractured and he will probably die.

**Fatal Shipwreck.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

EUREKA, Calo., Nov. 16.—The schooner Fidelity, inward bound from San Diego, capsized on the bar this morning. Eight lives were lost. The tug Ranger, which went to her assistance, shipped a heavy sea and the mate, John Rodgers, was swept overboard and lost.

**A Day's Mishap.**

BONNE TERRE, Mo., Nov. 16.—Thos. Vance of Elvinsville while loading a shotgun accidentally discharged the piece, the charge taking effect in his right hand and arm. The hand was amputated, after which an ugly wound was discovered in his arm near the shoulder, which it is feared will necessitate amputating the arm.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 16.—Workmen engaged in excavating for the new sewer in Chatham street attempted to thaw out the frozen dynamite on the forge this morning. Hardly had it been placed on the coals before there was a terrific explosion, shattering the forge in a thousand pieces, damaging a number of houses in the vicinity, but fortunately injuring no person.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 16.—A horse-car on the Elizabeth Street Railway was struck by the Long Branch express this morning, completely demolishing the car. James Packingham, the driver of the car, was thrown fifty feet and received fatal injuries. There were no passengers in the street car at the time.

HAPKINSVILLE, KY, Nov. 16.—J. R. May, of St. Louis, a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, had his foot so badly mangled, while coupling cars at Guthrie, that it will have to be amputated. It was his first trip, and he has been taken home to St. Louis.

READING, Pa., Nov. 16.—A serious wreck occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad near Annville, caused by a through freight running into a local train. A number of cars were demolished and engineer Dan Mayer of the freight train was injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 16.—John Rice, an employe on the Gulf Railroad, met with a serious accident here this morning. He was working near the depot, and while driving a spike the missile flew up, striking him on the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. It is thought he will recover.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—B. J. Downey, a well-known livery-stable keeper, this afternoon fell down an elevator shaft fatally injuring himself.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., Nov. 16.—Herman Knehl, the 15-year-old son of Wm. Knehl, while handling a revolver yesterday was shot through the hand and the ball took an upward course and pierced an eye lodging near the brain. Physicians are unable to extract the bullet and the lad lies in a precarious condition.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—J. Downey, a brakeman on the Ft. Smith local freight, fell off the train, near Alma, this afternoon, and was seriously injured. His home is in Cuba, Mo. He is under the care of a physician.

PIERRE, Dak., Nov. 16.—The steamer Bachelor, on the way from Bismarck to Pierre with a cargo of beer yesterday, struck a rock some miles north of here and sunk in fifteen minutes afterwards. The loss is estimated at about $40,000. The Batchelor had on board part of the cargo of the steamer Missouri, which met with a like fate some weeks ago. Crew and passengers all escaped.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 16.—John Pandergrast was killed to-day while walking on the railroad track. Patrick Gillespie was killed by an explosion in the mine. Miner Mentz was caught by a heavy roller and crushed to death.

**Tariff Reformers.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 16.—Farmers in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana have been actively engaged for some time in organizing local clubs of the Farmers' Alliance and the organization known as the Grange. The movement is spreading southward, and to-day a meeting of the farmers of this county was held in this city for the same purpose. The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic speeches were made by Capt. Kelsey, Squire Keeler and other representative farmers and an organization was perfected. Meetings will be held in all townships in the county this week to decide under which of the two national bodies the local organization shall be incorporated. Tariff reform and anti-trust sentiments predominated in the speeches made to-day.

**Increased Earnings.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16.—The report of the Railroad Commission for September shows a remarkable increase in earnings. Twenty-eight out of thirty roads show an increase of $153,000 and two a decrease of only $800. Passenger earnings for September, 1889, were $186,736, an increase of $34,000 over September, 1888. Freight earnings, $458,000, an increase of $12,000. Tonnage, 176,000 tons, an increase of 88,500. The net increase was 27 4-5 per cent. The increase of the roads of the Richmond & Danville in the State was $50,000, or 27 per cent over September of last year.

**Alton Affairs.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—Alton officials who are in the city emphatically deny all published accounts of a coalition between the Alton and the Kansas Pacific branch of Union Pacific, and assert there is no livelihood that such a combination will be made.

In the discussion of a probable successor to Chairman Abbott of the Western Traffic Association it is the general sentiment of lines interested that James S. Charlton of the Alton is the man.

**The Lewis-Howard War.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—One Dickerson, a friend of Judge Lewis, and Talbot Smith, one of Will Howard's gang, met on the highroad half way between Harlan Court-house and Pineville yesterday and began a quarrel over the recent difficulties. They were in wagons going in opposite directions, and standing side by side. Suddenly Smith grabbed an ax and split Dickerson's shoulder open. Dickerson jumped from the wagon and fled to the woods, where he was found to-day dead from the loss of blood. At the next house he passed Smith told what he had done and has not since been seen.

**Arrested for Careless Driving.**

An unknown boy, about 15 years of age, was knocked down and run over while crossing Broadway at Chestnut street about 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a horse driven by Ernest Diebold, a coachman in the employ of Wm. J. Lemp. The boy was injured about the face, but left without giving his name or address. Diebold gave bond for his appearance in the Police Court on the charge of careless driving.

**Texas Assignments.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 16.—Joseph A. O'Reilly & Co., dry goods, assigned, stock valued at $25,000 for the benefit of P. J. Kistler, $5,000; American National Bank, $7,750; Wm. Behan Texarkana, $10,000. Lebeau, Lincoln & Lane of Dallas, planing mill, also assigned $5,000 worth of property to pay indebtedness of about $2,000.

**Costly Conflagration.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DAVENPORT, Io., Nov. 16.—The Bettendorf Wheel-works burned to-day. The works were the leading manufacturing industry in this city, and were owned by the Bettendorf & Eagle Manufacturing Co. Loss, $150,000.

**A Candy Factory Fails.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—M. E. Goldsmith, candy manufacturer, to-day announced his inability to meet his obligations. His liabilities are estimated at $100,000 and assets at the same amount. A receiver has been appointed to wind up the affairs of the concern.

## OFFICIAL SLANDERERS.

### IF YOU ARE ROBBED SAY NOTHING—IT'S THE BEST POLICY.

**Lawrence Dalton Was Held Up and Beaten by Footpads, and Now the Police Say He Was Drunk and Fell Off a Street Car, and That's Why the Facts Concerning the Robbery Were Suppressed.**

LAWRENCE DALTON is lying at his home on Nineteenth street, near Cass avenue, suffering from a compound fracture of a rib sustained at the hands of highway robbers, who after, beating and almost smothering him, took everything of value he had on his person. The assault on him was committed last Saturday night a week ago, and the reasons why it has not been made public before reflect seriously on the police. If Dalton's story be true, and it is corroborated by most reliable witnesses, the police have been guilty of conduct which will warrant official investigation.

Dalton is an employe of the St. Louis Gas-Light Co., and has been with the company for twenty-six years. He is considered by his employers and by his neighbors to be an honest and reliable man and his statement alone were it unsupported by other testimony would receive general credence from those who know him. His assertion, therefore, that the police have been guilty of willfully suppressing the news of a deadly assault on him and circulating the report that he came by his injuries by falling off a street-car when drunk is a very grave charge. Those who know him in the neighborhood in which he lives and who are acquainted with the true facts in the case, became so indignant over the conduct of the police that they interested themselves in seeing that the matter was ventilated, and it was to carry out this purpose that a POST-DISPATCH reporter was apprised of the circumstances.

To learn Dalton's story a visit was made last night to his residence. He lives in the second house on the west side of Nineteenth street, south of Cass avenue. He was found in bed. He expressed himself as greatly gratified at being afforded an opportunity of giving the true facts in regard to the injuries from which he is suffering, and refuting the slander circulated about him, and for which he is inclined to think the police are responsible. Mr. Dalton said:

THE ASSAULT.

"It was on last Saturday night that I was waylaid, beaten and robbed within a few feet of my own door. After my supper, I went out to visit Mr. Drury, a neighbor of mine who lives a few doors down the street. I spent some time with him, and when I left it was such a nice bright looking night that I concluded instead of going home right away I would walk over to my J. B. Hageman's grocery on Cass avenue. I know Mr. Hageman well, and when I entered his store I sat down and we had a sociable talk. I sat in the grocery store and did not go into his saloon in the rear at all. Mr. Hageman's father-in-law was present, and after we had been talking some time he suggested that we have a drink. I took a glass of beer. That was the only drink I had during the evening. Shortly before 10 o'clock one of my boys came into the store and I told him I would be home in a few minutes. He left and about five minutes or so after he had gone I got up and left. I walked along with my hands in my pockets. As I was passing the alley which is but one door from my house I noticed four men coming out of the alley, but I paid little attention to them. All that I can say about them is that one was a large and powerful man and the other three were men of medium height and young. They walked up behind me and the big fellow suddenly threw something over my head. I thought they were attempting to play some joke, and I said: 'Here, none of that!' I heard the large man exclaim: 'Now take what he has got!' and that is all I can remember until I picked myself up out of the gutter and

FELT A SHARP PAIN

in my side. Whether I was struck with a sand bag or it was chloroform which caused me to become senseless I do not know. When I got up out of the gutter and felt the pain in my side I thought I had been stabbed. I made my way to my home and told my wife what had occurred and she sent for Dr. Kane. I had sustained a compound fracture of the rib."

"What did the robbers get from you?"

"A silver watch and chain, my Legion of Honor charm and a bunch of keys."

"Were the police notified of the assault on you?"

"Yes, the officer of the beat was told of it, and when I learned that no report was made of it in the papers I thought it mighty queer. One of the officers at the Third Sub-station came down to see me since I have been laid up, and I remarked to him that I thought it very strange that nothing had appeared in the newspapers about the case, and he said there was a reason for it. I asked him what reason, and he said:

"Well, they say you were drunk and fell off a street car, and that is how you came by your injury."

"I told him that such a statement was an infamous slander, and that the facts were just as I gave them. To be beaten and robbed in the manner I was is bad enough, but to have such a report circulated is a great deal worse, and I am glad you came up so that I may be put right."

After leaving Dalton's house, a visit was made to Mr. J. B. Hageman's grocery where A. Dalton says he was just previous to the assault and robbery. Mr. Hageman said he knew Mr. Dalton well.

"He came in here last Saturday night," said Mr. Hageman, "and sat down on one of these stools here and we talked for some little time. While he was here he had a glass of beer. Mr. Dalton was perfectly sober when he left here, that I will swear to, and knowing him as I do, I am firmly convinced that the facts about the injury by which he is now confined to bed as he relates them."

Mr. Dalton, as stated, can give no description of his assailants, except that one was large and powerful and the rest were above medium height. He was not entirely robbed from them and did not give up his watch to-day, owing to the passing lock. His sister has diphtheria. Over tinks on it. He will not be able to work for some time yet.

## FOR RENT.

### Second Floor Delicatessen Building,

### 718 OLIVE STREET.

To my Beneficial Friends

To make Marriage an unqualified success either at once for your better half, a Seal Garment and present it to her, with your Compliments: A child with a new Joy, will be no better pleased or happier, and every time it is seen, her gratitude will increase and make her more mindful of her marriage vows

Make the Gift and the result will surprise you

Truly Yours
M. J. Steinberg
No 319 Broadway


## CITY NEWS.

**Fair Warning!**

Don't blame us, we give you fair warning, that this will be the last week of the almost giving away of house-furnishing goods, cloaks, wraps, millinery, blankets, bedcomforts, shawls, etc., etc., at D. Crawford & Co.'s, preparatory to the opening up of toys and Christmas goods on second floor.


**Dr. E. C. Chase,**

**Corner of 9th & Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.**

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.


**AWAITING IDENTIFICATION.**

**The Body of the Man Killed at Schwartzendahl's Saloon on View at the Morgue.**

The body of the unknown man killed yesterday afternoon at the corner of Ninth and Morgan streets, yet remains on the slab in the Morgue awaiting identification. The body was placed in the exhibition room shortly after 2 o'clock, and has since been viewed by hundreds of people without result.

The particulars of the death have been published. From the statement by the defendant in the case it appears that the deceased spent yesterday morning in the saloon kept by Joseph Schwartzendahl, at 901 Morgan street. He drank four glasses of beer and refused to pay the bill. This was about 12:30 o'clock. Schwartzendohl took the fellow's hat and put him out of the saloon. The unknown re-entered and was given his property. This time Schwartzendahl put him out the Ninth street entrance. The saloon-keeper says the unknown used vile language and struck at him. However that may be, Schwartzendahl knocked the man down by a terrific right-hand blow in the nose. The stranger did not rise and when a physician arrived life was found to be extinct.

Officers Haynes and Gocking of the Third Precinct were the first officers on the scene. They placed Schwartzendahl under arrest and locked him up at the district station. A piece of skin was found under a ring which the prisoner wore on his right hand. He said he got that off the stranger's nose. No bond will be taken for the prisoner's release pending the action of the Coroner's jury, which will probably be held as soon as the deceased is identified.

No person seems to know anything about the dead man. He is apparently about 55 years of age, and was dressed in a suit of jeans pants, a blue shirt and blouse and slouch hat. His full black beard was slightly tinged with gray. He is said to have used a German accent in speaking. Two wounds were found on his person. One is on the bridge of the nose, from which the skin has been peeled. The other is on the back of the head near the base of the brain. Coroner Frank made a casual examination of this wound yesterday afternoon, and says death was caused by a fracture of the skull, probably the result of a fall on the sidewalk. Should a case of assault be proven against him Schwartzendahl will probably be held for manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner is a married man.


**WE ARE SELLING BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.**

We have the finest boys' and children's suits and overcoats ever shown in St. Louis.

**MILLS & AVERILL,**
Southeast Corner Broadway and Pine.


**Movement of Cotton.**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued to-day, makes the net overland movement of cotton across the Ohio, Mississippi and Potomac Rivers to northern American and Canadian mills for the week ending November 26, inclusive, 58,648 bales, against 61,718 last year, and total since September 1, 241,776, against 504,749. Total mill takings North and South for the first eleven weeks of the season, 623,031 against 805,573, of which by Northern mills 527,814 against 709,103. Amount of American crop now in sight 3,036,444 against 2,706,588. Northern mills are behind in their takings for the past eleven weeks 181,292 bales, while the movement for foreign account is on a liberal scale. The total foreign exports show an excess to date over the total to the close of the corresponding week of 48,094. Stocks at seaports and leading interior towns have increased 82,638 bales during the past week and are now 883,977 bales, against 915,959 at the close of the corresponding week last year.


**Burlington Route to Colorado.**

From St. Louis to St. Joseph and Denver. Free chair car and Pullman sleepers direct to KANSAS CITY.

The best line for Colorado and all the summer resorts of the West.

Ticket office, 112 North Fourth street and Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.


**The Bridal Bulletin.**

The following marriage licenses were granted yesterday after 3 p. m.:

| Name. | Residence. |
|---|---|
| Julius A. Jacques | Monette, Mo |
| Jeane J. Mercer | Monette, Mo |
| Frederick Blakman | 2022 S. Broadway |
| Lena Mueller | 2022 S. Broadway |
| Fred Blum | 210 Anna st |
| Catherine Billion | Cherokee Barracks |
| Horace C. Davidson | Toledo, O |
| Adele M. Franklin | 1929 Morgan st |
| Henry Jackson | East St. Louis |
| Sarah Owen | East St. Louis |
| Samuel Patten | 1444 Madison st |
| Helen C. Cornwall | 1203 Howard st |


**PURE 18KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.**

*Wedding invitations executed, lowest prices.*

Lovely goods for Wedding Gifts, lowest prices.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., BROADWAY & LOCUST ST.


**West Virginia's First Colored Attorney.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 16.—Charles Jones, a young colored man, has been admitted to practice in the West Virginia bar in this city. Jones is the first colored man ever granted a license in this State.

**Cut His Head.**

While Freddy Reinwald, an 11-year-old boy living at 17 Center street, was playing on a vacant lot near his home yesterday afternoon, he was struck in the head by a stone thrown by a colored boy, Jim Anderson. The boy's wounded head was dressed at the Dispensary. Anderson was not arrested.

**Gen. Holabird in the City.**

Yesterday morning Quartermaster-General Holabird arrived in the city and spent the day in visiting friends. His trip is purely one of pleasure and has no official significance. He leaves for the West to-day.

**Cornell Defeats the Wolverines.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 16.—The Cornell Football team was up. This was a fact that Maner had made by a score of 60 to 0.

## PROSPERITY IN REALTY.

**NUMEROUS HEAVY PURCHASES OF DOWN TOWN BUSINESS SITES PENDING.**

**Some Good Sales of Residence and Railroad Properties Reported—Outside Capital Seeking Investment—The Year's Progress in Building Improvements and Future Prospects—Summary of the Week's Business—Agents' Schedules.**

REAL ESTATE sales have not been so numerous during the past week as was anticipated they would be, but there has been no indication whatever of depression in the market. On the contrary, the demand for property has been active, and negotiations for the purchase of valuable down town sites have been a prominent feature in several of the leading offices. Some of these large transactions are practically closed now, $5,000 and upwards having been paid already to bind the deals. The deeds, though, have not passed between the principals, and until that important step has been taken details pertaining to the transactions are to be withheld from the public. Now that considerable money has been staked upon the successful consummation of these deals, there is no doubt that they will be carried out, and the importance of the transactions, affecting some of the best business property in the commercial district, will be a surprise and a source of congratulation to the enthusiastic St. Louisan.

The investment of $7,000,000 by foreign capitalists in the purchase of St. Louis breweries is looked upon as one of the best indications of the stability of values and a continued enhancement in the price of local real estate. It is argued that much, if not all, this money will be reinvested in property. The gentlemen who have turned their heavy interests into cash are residents of St. Louis. They made money here and they will invest it again in enterprises among the people with whom they have prospered.

An immense amount of outside capital, both from Western and Eastern cities, has been put into St. Louis realty this year for the purchase of land and piles of brick and stone and mortar, to say nothing of millions of dollars that have been paid for grain elevators, street railways, the Merchants' Bridge and for rights of way for railroads seeking an entry to the city. The effect of this immense influx of wealth is felt in house building which has been carried on with such vim since the first of the year. As early as January it was plainly apparent that 1889 was going to be a heavy building year, yet it was not anticipated that the record of the previous year would be exceeded. For 1888 the building permits footed up $12,190,056 for the construction of 1,797 brick and 627 frame structures. Last spring the building mechanics went out on a strike and for weeks following the prospects for improvements looked decidedly blue and summer opened before the house builders were steadily and contentedly at work again. Notwithstanding these drawbacks at the commencement of the season the building permits aggregate over $15,000,000, with which amount of money nearly 4,000 houses have been constructed this year. In view of the low valuations stated by applicants to procure permits at the smallest cost, and for the design also of misleading assessors for the purpose of getting as light a tax rate as possible upon improvements, it is more than probable that $20,000,000 will be actually expended in St. Louis this year for house construction.

During the nine years previous, 1880 to 1888 inclusive, the building permits for this city footed up $90,098,671, the most active year in that period being 1885, when 2,350 brick and 510 frame houses were erected at a cost of $11,064,778.

The present year's building is a very satisfactory increase over all former records and the indications are that the good work is going to be continued without any letting up in the business for a long time to come as several heavy improvements are now being considered by architects, who will shortly stretch canvas upon their boards to commence draughting designs for structures which will cost from $200,000 to $500,000 each.

One of these projects which will require a good deal more money than has been put in any of the modern commercial structures contemplates the construction of a building to cover half a block of ground on property south of Locust street. Outside capitalists are the projectors of this enterprise and negotiations in their behalf to get possession of the desired real estate have been in progress for some time past with varying degrees of success. This is a difficult deal to perfect owing to the fact that numerous owners are interested in the property which it is sought to obtain.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The official transfers of property last week aggregated only $439,972, but the best-posted real estate men maintain that the published list from the Recorder's office represents only a portion of the property sold, as deeds to a great deal of it are not mentioned to newspaper representatives. It is claimed that this is especially true with reference to the purchase of a vast amount of property which has been bought up for railway terminals.

AGENTS' SCHEDULES.

Fisher & Co. report the following sales:

North Second street—Nos. 1301 and 1303, lot 28x91 and a double three-story, twelve room brick tenement house, renting for $44 per month, owned by Patrick Donohoe sold to Dr. Elliot E. Furney for $3,000, purchased as an investment. This property is situated on the northwest corner of O'Fallon and Second streets.

Natural Bridge road—No. 2632, lot 63x150 and a two-story eleven-room brick house, stable, etc., owned by George Nash, sold to Henry Askemeyer for $3,600, purchased for a home.

Autumn street—A strip of land seventy feet front by a depth of thirty, on the north side of the street in the rear of 1218 Morrison avenue, owned by Charles W. Barstow, sold to Mrs. S. Summers for $1,000.

Elliott avenue—Nos. 1839 to 1855 and 2700 Sheridan avenue, southwest corner, lot 150x76, and ten two story six-room brick houses, renting for $140 per month, owned by Mrs. Harriet Partridge and Mrs. Addie P. Withrow, sold to J. B. Johnson for $12,000; purchased as an investment.

BOUGHT AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE.

Mr. E. S. Warner reports the following sales:

Lindell avenue—No. 3701, the fine two-story stock brick dwelling with mansard roof and spacious grounds at the northwest corner of Cabanne avenue to Mr. P. J. Cunningham, whose family lately returned from Europe, now occupy the premises. This is one of the finest places on the avenue. The lawn has a frontage of 100 feet, and at the rear is a spacious carriage-house and other buildings. The residence proper has fifteen rooms, equipped with all modern conveniences, and was purchased by Mr. Cunninghnm for $21,500 cash, through Mr. Warner, from the estate of John Jackson, deceased. This is one of the cheapest residence sites in the city and Mr. Cunningham has displayed good judgment in buying it. It was he who first commenced to operate in Christy avenue property. One of his purchases, at the corner of Eighth, is improved with a new seven-story building of costly design. The opposite corner he bought also, and sold at a profit of $10,000, and the site is now being built up with a splendid seven-story commercial structure which will cover nearly a quarter of a block.

Shaw avenue—Ground fronting 247 feet on the south side, at the corner of Cooper street near the Oak Hill Railway at $7 a foot, from Andrew Sproule to Marcellus J. Edwards. Also 50 feet at the southeast corner of Shaw and Hereford street, from the same grantor to Haase & Bro., at $10 a foot, and 50 feet adjoining on the east at $9 a foot to Henry Meyers.

SOUTHWESTERN SITES.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

Texas avenue—House No. 2316, between Shenandoah and Victor streets, a one-story brick residence, four rooms and cellar, lot 25x110, from John B. Westermayer to Henry H. Bailey for $1,800. Mr. Bailey will make this his home.

Iowa avenue—Lot 60.3x125, on the east side, between Utah and Cherokee streets, from St. Louis Stoneware Co. to Edward H. Fisher, for $1,802.50. Mr. Fisher will improve with a nice residence in the spring.

Shenandoah street—House numbered 715, a two-story and mansard brick dwelling containing six rooms; lot 27x135, from Adam J. Oston to Henry Schumm, for $3,660; purchased for a home.

Pennsylvania avenue—House numbered 3113, between Juniata and Wyoming streets. A two-story frame house, with eight rooms and lot 50x125, from John Loesch to Herman Immken for $1,650. Bought as an investment.

South Ninth street—Houses numbered 3212 and 3214, between Wyoming and Utah streets. A double two-story brick dwelling containing twelve rooms and a double two-story brick in the rear containing eight rooms; lot 50x115; from Miss Missouri Stewart to Henry F. Vogel for $3,600; bought as an investment. The property is now renting for $42 a month.

Howard street—Lot 42x130 on the southwest corner of Twenty-third street. From George Kuhlmann to Emil Fuetterer for $2,100. The purchaser will improve with a building to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $8,000 for business and residence purposes.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Henry Hiemenz reports the following sales:

Pine street—A lot on the south side of, between Newstead and Taylor avenues, 50x213 feet, owned by Charles B. Ritchie, purchased by Wm. A. Turner for $3,500.

Wash street—The two-story brick building and frame dwelling in the rear of the northwest corner of Wash and Fourteenth streets, with lot 25x80, owned by Mrs. Heirs of John Keil, deceased, was sold to Jacob Cohn for $4,300. Mr. Cohn purchased the property for investment. It is renting for $53 per month.

Indiana avenue—A lot on the east side, between Pestalozzi and Crittenden streets, 50x125, owned by Mrs. A. E. Kerr, was sold to Frank Schmitt at $11 per foot. The purchaser will improve with a dwelling-house.

South Broadway—The double two-story twelve-room brick dwelling-house and two-story six-room house in the rear, 3817, between President and Potomac streets, with lot 31x150, owned by William Ihle of Los Angeles, Cal., was sold to Mrs. Henrietta Stucke for $5,500. Mrs. Stucke purchased for investment. The property is renting for $660 per annum.

SUBURBAN SALES.

Farrar & Co. report the following sales:

Whittemore place, north side, east of Jefferson avenue, 30x132 feet of ground to J. B. Williams at $65 a foot.

Knapp street, between Branch and Bodier, 25x82 feet of ground at $25 a foot from F. W. Schamfeld to H. Borchers.

Shrewsbery Park—Lots of 50 feet each to B. F. Carpenter, Hans Nelson and J. O. Broadhead at $11 to $12 a foot.

GRATIOT STATION.

Bradley & Quinette report the following sales:

Finney avenue—No. 3664, a six-room brick house and 25x162-foot lot for $3,200, from Jos. Barwick, Jr., to Wm. Keeshan.

Cote Brilliante avenue—No. 4854, a six-room house and 50x205-foot lot for $3,100, from Wm. Cashion to Susan M. Moore.

Bradley avenue—A lot of 50x207 feet east of Ivanhoe, at Gratiot Station, from S. F. Quinette to James Burk for $500.

MICELLANEOUS.

Cook avenue—A one-story brick house of three rooms and 25x160 feet of ground for $2,500, from James Schelle to J. C. Crothers. Sold by Joseph Hackmann.

Cates avenue—Nelson & Mersman sold a 60-foot lot on the the south side of the Terrace, west of Hamilton avenue, at $22 a foot, from Theo. Conzelman to A. E. Arganbright.

FOR RAILWAY TERMINALS.

John Byrne, Jr., & Co. report the following sales:

South Sixth street—Ground fronting 75x128 feet on the east side of the street 115 feet north of Gratiot for $25,700 from Mrs. Sue Bonneville of Fort Smith, Ark, to the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railway Co.

OTHER PARTIAL CHARTINGS.

Rutledge & Kilpatrick report several sales, which are not published, owing to a failure of the firm to describe and locate the premises sold. Their schedule though shows a very good week's business in the sales of improved and vacant property. Parties who purchased through this firm are John McCarthy, Louise Cummings, T. F. Maloney and C. M. McFarland.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION NEWS.

Charles. F. Vogel, Secretary of the National Building & Loan Association, reports that the association made loans at their last regular monthly meeting of $2,400 at 25 per cent premium to a member who will purchase a home in the southwestern part of the city.

The National is 31 months old and has made 51 loans aggregating $134,880 at 25 per cent premium, which is the limit. The gain for 31 months is $6,40 and the gain last month was 52 cents. The demand for money is greater now than it was when the association was organized.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Melarda Zimmerman to Chas. E. Sloan, 120 ft. on Dodier st., city block 2387; warranty deed | $ 3,600 |
| Theodore Diedel and wife to Nancy L. Fay, 38 ft. 6 in. on 23d st., city block 1716; warranty deed | 2,800 |
| Susan M. Simonds to Nancy Simonds, 42 ft. on Morgan st., city block 1054; warranty deed | 1 |
| Timothy Divine to Gustaw W. Niemann, 25 ft. 11 in., city block 1830; warranty deed | 3,100 |
| John V. Hogan and wife to Wm. Homeyer, 50 ft. on Philips st., city block 5011; warranty deed | 250 |
| Wm. V. Cashion and wife to Susan M. More, 50 ft. on Cote Brilliante av., city block 3782; warranty deed | 3,100 |
| Margaret A. Chapin to John O Matlack, 50 ft. on Cook av., city block 3741; warranty deed | 613 |
| Edward Verneel to Garden Hepburn, 29 ft. on Windsor pl., city block 2578; warranty deed | 1 |
| Thos. S. Noonan and wife to the Collins Real Estate & Building Association, 50 ft. on 7th st., city block 809; warranty deed | 6,500 |
| Wm. P. Hill and wife to Thos. S. Noonan, 50 ft. on 7th st., city block 810; warranty deed | 2,500 |
| Mary E. Page and trustee et al. to Sylvester C. Judge, 100 ft. on Plymouth av., block B, Gambleton; warranty deed | 2,000 |
| Ulrich F. W. Bentzen's testamentary trustees to Frank P. Dyer, 25 ft. on Parnell st., city block 2897; warranty deed | 175 |
| Mildred A. More to Louisa Reber, 75 ft. on Broadway, city block 3009; warranty deed | 1,100 |
| Chas. E. Armstrong and wife to Anthony Kohn, 50 ft. on Ridge st., city block 2789; warranty deed | 1,000 |
| Diedrich Norden and wife to Anthony T. Suever, 25 ft. on St. Vincent st., city block 2147; warranty deed | 1,125 |
| Mathilde Lange by attorney to George Ambs, 26 ft. on Louisiana st., city block 263; warranty deed | 550 |
| Martha E. Switzer et al., to David W. Jelley, 30 ft. on St. Vincent st., city block 1289; warranty deed | 660 |
| Robert H. Stockton and wife et al. to Byron F. Hobart, 39.9 ft. on St. Louis av., city block 4872; quitclaim | 1 |
| Lewis Scheer and wife to Pierre Nagle, 25 ft. on Adams st., city block 1716; warranty deed | 875 |
| Ella A. Harford et al. to E. A. Phillips et al, 16 ft. on Arsenal st., city block 2060; warranty deed | 1 |
| Jennie Mannist et al. to F. W. Herbkesmann, 35.2 ft. on Broadway, city block 1214; warranty deed | 7,000 |
| F. W. Herbkesmann to H. Schwarting et al., 35.2 ft. on Broadway, city block 1214; warranty deed | 7,000 |
| Henry B. Berning to Bertha Lawrence, 25 ft. on St. Ange av., city block 479; warranty deed | 2,000 |
| Fredreka Schaffer to August Bishop, 50 ft. on Baldwin st., city block 1898; warranty deed | 1,300 |
| F. J. Wade and wife to Kate E. Shaughnessy, 100 ft. on Goodfellow av., city block 3821; warranty deed | 650 |
| Gustav W. Niemann to St. Louis Brewing Association, 25 ft. on 17th st., city block 1830; warranty deed | 3,100 |
| Edward P. Dickson to Alice J. Hall, 88 ft. on Walnut st., city block 1712; warranty deed | 6,000 |

**The Anti-Trust Law.**

The notices of the Secretary of State to delinquent corporations have acted like coals of fire on a snake's back—they have made them crawl. One, the Shrewsbury Land Co., did not wait for the ringing down of the curtain, however, but came to the front at once, as the following correspondence shows:

OFFICE OF THE SHREWSBURY PARK LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO., 624 CHESTNUT ST. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7, 1889.

*Mr. A. A. Lesueur, Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.:*

MY DEAR SIR—In response to your favor of September 24, we herewith inclose the affidavit requested. We have understood that some of the representatives of corporations in St. Louis have thrown your circular and affidavits into the waste-basket, expressing indignation not only at the passage of the law, but at the fact that you have requested their compliance with it. We are happy to be able to state that we are not of that number; that we cheerfully comply with your request, and that we desire to commend in the highest terms the promptness and courage with which you have met the requirements of this law and the disaffection and criticisms of hostile corporate interests. If we may be pardoned for venturing an opinion and expressing a hope, it is that the gentlemen who have shown so much indignation on this subject and such a contempt of your creditable course, do so for the reason that the "shoe pinches," and we trust that you will not be swerved from your course, either by their criticism or their hostility. We have no difficulty in complying with the law, for we are not engaged in any "trust;" the only trust element in our business is that we cheerfully trust everybody with the deferred payments on land which they buy of us.

The only "pools" with which we have any concern are the beautiful pools of pure spring water which bubble up all over our park, and the only "agreements" with which we have anything to do are those which we make, when we sell land, to improve the property as much as we can, and to protect every man's title from hostile attack and his premises from nuisances. And as for "conspiracies," we have nothing to do with anything of that kind, except that we are engaged among ourselves in a conspiracy, which we believe to be a creditable one, to induce every man who lives in the discomforts of the city to come out to Shrewsbury Park and buy a comfortable home, which he can do for little money. In a word, we do not in any way conflict with the law. If we did, we would not vent our spite against a faithful officer like yourself, who is trying to perform his duty in the face of great odds, but would either comply with it or go out of business.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THE SHREWSBURY PARK LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

The Secretary of State to the Shrewsbury Park Co.:

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Oct. 29, 1889.

DEAR SIRS—I appreciate the patriotism and the kindliness which prompted your letter of the 7th inst. and beg to express my thanks for the encouragement you have so freely extended me in the discharge of my official duties.

I hope that Shrewsbury Park will be speedily peopled with good citizens, to the immediate prosperity of themselves and your enterprising company. Yours respectfully,

A. A. LESUEUR,
Secretary of State.

Shrewsbury Park L. & I. Co.,
No. 624 Chestnut street,
St. Louis, Mo.

## BRAVE VARNUM C. ROGERS.

**His Recent Death Recalls His Feat of Heroic Daring.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Varnum C. Rogers, who has been on the Erie Railway as engineer and fireman for forty years, is dead in this city. He is supposed to be the best engineer on the road. On several occasions the dead engineer distinguished himself the most notable being the time of the great Avon fire. The station, as well as the town, was on fire and all telegraphic communication was cut off. To save the town it was necessary to get help from Rochester, and to reach here it was necessary to pass right through the fire. It was a dangerous thing to do, but Mr. Rogers volunteered to make a trial. Cutting his engine loose from his train, he closed his cab and opened the throttle. A moment later the engine rushed through the leaping flames. The heat was so intense that every pane of glass in the cab was broken, but the brave engineer stood at his post and reached Rochester in safety within an hour from the time he mounted his cab for the journey. A contingent of the the Rochester department played streams on the burning train.

**Visiting Brewers.**

A number of members of the Brewers' Club of Chicago arrived in the city yesterday on a visit to the St. Louis brewers. They were taken in charge by the local brewers, driven about the city and taken to the theaters in the evening. The party returns to Chicago today.


# Brandt's

## Substantial Bargains in SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Our School Shoes are made according to our own ideas of combining what will give the best results. No matter how low the price, we give you goods that are

**FAULTLESS IN WEAR AND FIT.**

Misses' Oil Grain Button Shoes, with tip or plain, medium or heavy double sole, with heels or spring heel, $1.25
Misses' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, heels or spring heels, any weight of sole, plain or protection sole.. 1.50
Misses' Tampico Pebble Goat Button Shoes, in any style or weight of sole ..... 1.75
Misses' French Calf Button Shoe, double sole, heels or spring heels ..... 2.25

We duplicate any of the above in sizes from 8½ to 10½ at from 25 to 50c a pair less.

BOYS' SHOES and BOOTS in sizes running from 2½ to 5½.
Boys' Stout Shoes, with London toe and tip..... $1.25
Boys' Veal Calf Shoes in any style ..... 1.50
Boys' Best Calf Shoes in any of the styles ..... 2.00
Boys' Waterproof Oil Grain Shoes, made on the natural foot form last ..... 2.00
Boys' Finest French Calf Shoes, in all the new and staple styles..... 2.50
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots..... $1.50 to $3.50
Youths' sizes, 11 to 2, in all the above goods from 25c to 65c a pair less

We carry all goods in a complete run of widths and can always give a correct fit.

**J. G. BRANDT**—Broadway and Lucas Av.

Open every Saturday night until 10:30. Our Complete Catalogue mailed free.


## IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

**CHARLES STEWART PARNELL'S MOTHER IN A STARVING CONDITION.**

**Her Means Exhausted and Her Jewelry and Clothing Sacrificed for the Necessaries of Life—Living in the Kitchen of the Old Stewart Mansion—A Bitter Denunciation of Base Ingratitude.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 16.

JUDGING from most reliable reports, Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, is in an almost starving condition at Ironsides, the estate of the late Commodore Stewart. She is alone and nearly penniless, living in the old dismantled house, and it is said she has been compelled to sell her dresses and jewelry to buy food. She has no close acquaintances in Bordentown and is seldom seen outside her house. Her nearest intimate friends are the Carstakes, who live in Trenton. They are also poor, but were unaware of Mrs. Parnell's condition until the old lady's pride was broken by privation and she wrote Mrs. Carstake, urging her to come to Ironsides at once. In Mrs. Parnell's letters to Mrs. Carstake she said:

"I may have to go to Philadelphia very soon, as I suppose I shall be forced to be there often in all weathers by monstrous attacks in the shape of lawsuits, in return for having loaded their originators with benefits. It is the first time in my life that I have met with such hideous ingratitude, and I suspect such an extreme is rare and only practiced by anamolies of human nature."

This refers to the suit brought against her by Mr. Edward Stewart. He is a distant relative and lives on the Ironsides estate. Years ago he gave her about $32,000 to use in investments she was making at that time, but the investments turned out badly, and Mr. Stewart's money was lost with Mrs. Parnell's. At great personal sacrifice she repaid $28,000 of the amount, and he is suing for the rest. Mrs. Carstake obeyed the summons to Ironsides and was amazed and distressed at the old lady's condition. Ironsides, the last remnant inherited from her father, is heavily mortgaged, and taxes amounting to $323 are unpaid and if not settled by December 1 the property will be sold, leaving her without a roof to shelter her. In addition to this, to pay the expenses of the law suit, she has been obliged to sacrifice everything, and now lives in one room, the kitchen, of the former mansion. She claims to have discovered papers which would clear her son of all the charges against him, but cannot take them to him owing to her poverty. She will not appeal to him for help, nor could she well do so, as Mr. Parnell is almost as poor as his mother. Although in her 74th year Mrs. Parnell looks much younger. She lives alone in the old house, eking out a bare existence on what is grown on the farm, and nothing but her cat and guitar for company. Ironsides is under the management of Mr. Edward Stevin, an Irish patriot, who was a prisoner with Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham Jail. He was penniless, but very intelligent, and when he was released his leader sent him to America.

Mr. Stevin does as well as he can with the estate, but that is not much. Mr. Stevin was seen by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-day and confirmed the above in every detail. In addition he said that Mrs. Parnell's clothing is so poor she is not respectable when she is out. She is very destitute, he said, and has scarcely the necessaries of life. She would like to go to England, but has not the means to go with.

VERGING ON COLLAPSE.

Dr. Mozart Jenkins of Trenton was called to the residence of Mrs. Delia Parnell to-day for the purpose of treating that lady. He told a reporter that he found her verging on complete collapse. She is suffering from congestion of the brain and heart. When he called she was about to dine on vegetables without either bread or coffee. There is nothing upon which to feed the livestock. Edward Stevin, the Irish servant, had sold some wood with which to buy food for over Sunday.

**"Dick" Short Near Death's Door.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Richard J. Short, commonly known as "Dick" Short, a notorious Fenian and former stanch supporter of O'Donovan Rossa, who, in 1884, stabbed Capt. Phelan of Kansas City twelve times with a bowieknife in O'Donovan Rossa's office over a quarrel growing out of Short's charging Phelan with treachery to the Irish cause, was found unconscious to-night on the sidewalk in front of a saloon on Duane street and Park Row, with three very bad wounds and bleeding freely. One wound was over the left eye, one on the back of the head and one on the left wrist. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he now is in a precarious condition. He had been intoxicated, but how he received the wounds does not clearly appear.

**Liberty or Death.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., Nov. 16.—Peter J. Meck, a criminal who was being chased this afternoon by Officer Schreffler, jumped from the top of a moving horse-car on the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge, at the foot of Chestnut street, a distance of nearly fifty feet, without being injured. He was captured by the officer.

**A Serious Runaway.**

About 6 o'clock last evening a team of horses attached to a wagon owned and in charge of Thomas Mooney, 1200 Cass avenue, ran away on Easton avenue. The wagon struck a horse belonging to J. L. Hutchins, 209 North Broadway, instantly killing the animal. Both vehicles were badly damaged by the collision.


*I sell more Clothing at retail than any other Dealer in the World.*
J. L. HUDSON.

## THOSE KERSEY OVERCOATS AT $15.

**Have You Seen Them?**

They're said to beat anything one ever saw. WHY? Because the goods are there, durable, fast colors, and one can have his pick of many shades. And because, further, we sell them at ONLY FIFTEEN DOLLARS, while other houses ask $22. If you haven't overcoated for the winter don't miss these Kerseys. Plenty of Chinchilla, Melton, etc., just as good bargains, for the same money.

Men's Suits—Sacks, Cutaways and Prince Alberts—all join the procession towards the door.

Where you pay us $10 for a Suit you save $6.
Where you pay us $12 for a Suit you save $6.
Where you pay us $15 for a Suit you save $7.
Where you pay us $16.50 for a Suit you save $8.50.

And so on. Every quality is sacrificed. No purse too small but what we have a bargain to fit. The lowest as well as the finest qualities are slaughtered.

**Boys' and Children's Clothing.**

We've said little about ours lately, but it's here, and the prices are more your way than ever. Not room here to quote them, but don't buy elsewhere until you've seen ours. We will be content then to leave it with you.

**J. L. HUDSON, Clothier, 213 and 215 N. BROADWAY.**

## Reduced to Half the Original Price!

We are overstocked with Children's Clothing; we have purchased early in the season about $125,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Overcoats of the latest styles for cash and very low, and now must realize on them for this reason:

*The entire stock, irrespective of the actual value of any one article, has been cut down to so low a price that it would be rediculous for anyone in need of Clothing to purchase anywhere else than at*

# FREUND'S

**1556, 1558 and 1560 South Broadway, Cor. Carroll St.**

## You Are ALL Cordially Invited to Call.

We will prove this week that we justly deserve the reputation we bear as a "Bargain House." The following prices speak for themselves:

Men's Overcoats and Suits formerly $ 6.50.....Reduced to $3.25
Men's Overcoats and Suits formerly 7.50.....Reduced to 4.50
Men's Overcoats and Suits formerly 8.50.....Reduced to 6.00
Men's Overcoats and Suits formerly 10.00.....Reduced to 7.45
All formerly for $12.50, $15.00, $18.00.....Reduced to 9.75
All formerly for $20.00, $22.50, $25.00.....Reduced to 14.50

We have reduced our Custom-Made Goods, all of the best quality, in proportion:

Children's Overcoats and Suits formerly $1.75.....Now $ .95
Children's Overcoats and Suits formerly 2.00.....Now 1.25
Children's Overcoats and Suits formerly 2.50.....Now 1.69
Those formerly $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.....Now 2.45

Look at our fine and neat Children's Suits and Overcoats. The prices are very low. In single pieces the prices have been reduced as follows:

Knee Pants for Boys formerly 50c.....Now 35c
Knee Pants for Boys formerly 65c.....Now 45c
Knee Pants for Boys formerly 75c.....Now 49c
All others formerly $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.....Now 75c

## Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps!

**At Half Price. Must Be Sold.**

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

The Largest Store. The Largest Stock. The Lowest Prices.

We must have room, and our Shoe stock must be reduced and you must help us, as you can get two pair of boots or shoes from us for the same price asked by other houses for one pair.


**LOST HIS WIFE.**

**R. S. Gaulden Demands His Better Half of Louis Dehls in Church.**

Just as the congregation was leaving Centenary M. E. Church, at Sixteenth and Pine streets, last Wednesday evening, after prayer meeting, a scene occurred on the steps between two elderly men, which, if friends had not stepped in, would have resulted perhaps in a serious encounter. Mr. R. S. Gaulden, an old member of the church, approached Mr. Louis Dehls, also an old member, who occasionally preaches a sermon, and said:

"You villain, you have been the cause of my wife leaving me and I will have satisfaction."

Mr. Dehls was walking down the steps with two ladies and turned to face Mr. Gaulden.

"I'll have you arrested," he replied.

"You will, will you? Do it, and I'll smash your face in," replied Mr. Gaulden, as he advanced.

Friends stepped in, and in explaining his conduct Mr. Gaulden told a story to the effect that about a year ago, when he attended the Salvation Army meetings at Eleventh and Locust streets, he met Mrs. Lizzie Sedgely, a winning widow, who fell deeply in love with him, or at least pretended to. Three months ago he married her and went housekeeping at 1322 North Twenty-second street. Knowing Mr. Louis Dehls well, he invited him and his wife to dinner about two months ago, and the ladies seemed to take a sudden liking for one another, and exchanged visits frequently. Mr. Gaulden says the visits became too frequent and too lengthy, so much so that Mrs. Gaulden lived the greater part of the time in the Dehls household, on Second street, returning home late at night and neglecting her home duties. While scolding her one morning Mrs Dehls entered and told Mrs. Gaulden not to tolerate any scolding but to go with her. Mrs. Gaulden did go and has remained away several weeks. Mr. Dehls, so Mr. Gaulden claims, refuses to tell him where his wife is, and it was for that reason he accosted him after prayer meeting. Mr. Dehl is a preacher, but is not pastor of any church. Mr. Gaulden is not engaged in any business, but has an income with which he maintains a house on Twenty-second street. He lost one arm in a railroad accident years ago, and is now years of age. Mrs. Gaulden formerly lived in Chicago, but followed the Salvation Army here, and met Mr. Gaulden, who is something of an exhorter. He says he will find his wife or square accounts with Dehls.

THE following gentlemen start on a hunting tour to-morrow. They will camp out at Crève Cœur Lake and they expect to have fine sport: J. Ricks, J. Guerney, J. Kelly and F. Miller.


ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

# THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1889.

## AFTER HIS SCALP.

### An Ex-Guard of the Work-House Makes a Series of Charges Against the Management.

HE SAYS SUPT. JAS. J. CARROLL IS OFTEN MYSTERIOUSLY ABSENT FROM THE INSTITUTION FOR LONG PERIODS.

**The Frequent Escapes Are Due, He Alleges, to the Carelessness of Drunken Guards Whose Misdoings Go Unrebuked—The Superintendent Accused of Usurping the Pardoning Powers of the Governor—Favoritism to Prisoners Who Have "Accounts"—Immorality Given Official Sanction in the Work-House—Subjects for Official Investigation.**

EX-GUARD MARTIN Walsh is after the scalp of James J. Carroll, the Superintendent of the Work-house, and declares he will have it dangling at his belt. He has just been discharged, and seems determined to make it hot for his old boss. Walsh charges that serious mismanagement exists at the Work-house, that the officers are guilty of disgraceful conduct and behavior and that gross immoralities between the male and female prisoners has been permitted. He claims further that a strong favoritism is shown at the institution to the voters from the superintendent's ward, and that prisoners have been turned out by Carroll, when the pardoning power was vested in the Governor of the State only. Carroll, he alleges, has conducted himself in a disgraceful manner before the guards and prisoners at the place, and has been guilty of most flagrant neglect of duty. He alleges that the Work-house Superintendent has been mysteriously absent from the place for long periods at a time, leaving the institution without a head. He also claims that Carroll has relatives employed as guards at the Work-house, and that these men have been permitted to become intoxicated and neglect their duty, without being even so much as reprimanded by Carroll. While one of them was drunk and asleep in a shanty a prisoner escaped, according to the statements made by Walsh. The latter claims further that then prisoners are sent down from Carroll's ward they are shown favoritism in the Work-house and given easy jobs.

Another allegation made is that in the sale of cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco to the prisoners double prices for everything are charged, and that the disciplining of any paying prisoner is not permitted. Walsh also charges that one of Supt. Carroll's subordinates protected a guard who was charged with embezzling some property from a prisoner and that the subordinate afterward brutally beat the prisoner on slight provocation because he had preferred charges against the guard. Supt. Carroll is himself further accused of releasing from the institution a prisoner whose time was not up, although the Governor, who alone had authority to pardon the man, had not done so. The institution, it is alleged by Walsh, was credited with using 300 dozen of eggs during a certain period, when, in reality, not over twelve dozen of eggs were ever placed on the guards' table. Frequently the guards, he claims, were given tainted meats to eat. These and other charges are made by Walsh against Carroll, and he claims that he has proof for every allegation he makes, and admits that he is moved by a determination to get even. As the charges affect a public institution and are of a serious nature they are called to public attention.

WALSH'S STATEMENTS.

"I went to work as a guard in the Work-house in January 1887," said Walsh yesterday, speaking of the institution, "and I was employed there continuously until very recently. The place is managed in a most outrageous manner. Why, from September 12 to October [illegible], Superintendent Carroll never showed up at the Work-house during the day, except once. That was October 21. On that occasion as I was leaving the institution together with Tony Neiser, James Murphy, Thomas Dwyer, John Baumgartner and Tim Sweeney, all guards at the place, I met Carroll and Lorenz Padbury, a saloon-keeper. It was about 5:30 p. m., and we had all just quit work. Carroll was in a buggy with Padbury. As to his condition all the guards I have just mentioned can swear. After that day he never showed up at the Work-house for six days. The stable boss was out looking for him every day. At the end of six days he got Carroll's horse and buggy, but failed to find the man. The rig was brought back without him. This piece of neglect of duty on Carroll's part was never reported I suppose, at least nothing was ever done about it. It was by no means Carroll's first offense. Some months ago I saw him on Piedmont avenue and Broadway. He was ordering the prisoners about and making a show of himself. Finally he went to back to Hickey's saloon and he sent a street car driver to the Work-house to get his buggy and take him to the institution. Tony Neiser, who was bossing the gang of men at the time, and Mike Walsh, the guard in charge, can testify to the truth of my statements.

DRUNKEN GUARDS PERMITTING ESCAPES.

On September 17 a relative Carroll's, employed as a guard, was drunk and asleep in "a shanty" there, and a prisoner named Smith, who was at work in the quarry, made his escape. He ran down the track. Carroll never even investigated the matter, probably because the latter was related to him. Carroll caused a rule to be posted up at the place that any employe who was absent without leave and failed to show a doctor's certificate, stating that he had been too sick to work, would be dismissed. Notwithstanding this, Brennan and John Dennehy, favorites of Carroll's, were frequently absent from duty without leave and never brought a doctor's certificate, but nothing was ever done to them. I was absent once without leave, but produced a physician's certificate, and yet I was discharged. I had even sent a note to Mr. Carroll, but the employe of the place to whom it was given neglected at the time to deliver it. Although the man stated afterward in writing how he had forgotten to deliver the message it availed nothing, I had to go. I was no relative. A dozen times have I known Carroll to tell two of the guards to go to bed and sleep off their drunk and then return to work.

LENIENT TO VOTERS.

"When a man comes from Carroll's ward he never gets a hard berth at the institution, but is given one of the easiest places in it. There was Paddy Kane who was charged with being concerned in that assult on Private Watchman Furlong. He was sent to the Work house and Carroll immediately gave him a place in the brush factory, one of the easiest jobs in the institution. And so it was with all the voters who were sent down from Carroll's ward. They got the easiest 'snaps' in the place. There was one man, James Maher, who was sent down from the Criminal Court to serve six months. In such cases no one but the Governor can pardon a prisoner, and yet Carroll let Maher go a week before his time was up. This was done, too, despite the fact that Maher had made an escape from the institution. He did it in this way: He was made a trusty by Dennehy, Carroll's relative, who used to send him for whisky. Guard Murphy, learning of this, put him to work on the rock-pile, or as it is called over there, the 'bum pile,' stripping him of his privileges as trusty. Dennehy seems to have thought him still a trusty, for one day Maher passed him and made his escape. Afterward his parents brought him back, and despite the fact that there was an escape against him, and that he was never pardoned by the Governor, he was let go a week before his time was up.

WHERE DID THE EGGS GO.

"The quarterly report of the Commissioner of Supplies shows that 300 dozen of eggs were used at the Work-house during forty days in March and early April. Now, the guards never saw more than twelve dozen of those eggs. There may have been some given to the trusties, but if they were it was not right, as the prisoners are not allowed any delicacies. Where the remainder of those 300 dozen eggs went is a question. The guards are miserably fed at the place. Beef, potatoes and bread is their bill of fare the year around except on Friday, when fish is added to the bill of fare. Tainted meat and bad butter are frequently placed on the guards' table and the fish is seldom fit to eat. When complaint is made about the food the guards are told they can either put up with it or go. The shucks in the guards, beds have not been changed for twelve or thirteen years and they are alive with bugs. The sheets and pillows are seldom changed and are usually anything but inviting in appearance.

"It is impossible to properly discipline the prisoners. When the men are placed in there their money is turned over to one of the guards. He has the privilege of selling tobacco to the prisoners, and makes them pay double prices for everything. Thus, a 5-cent package of smoking tobacco he makes them pay him 10 cents for and a 5-cent piece of plug tobacco he sells for 10 cents or cuts in half and sells each piece for 5 cents. Whenever a prisoner is brought in for punishment nothing is done to him, providing he has money to his credit to make purchases. If he has not he is punished as a rule, and severely, too, at that. The escape of two prisoners from the Work-house is chargeable to this partiality. John Spray, a prisoner at the place, hit Guard Gus Draber, and the latter complained of him. He had money in the office, however, and was not punished. Afterward he and Rudolph Wetzel escaped from the institution with a cart and mule and drove out on Osceola street. The rig was recovered, but the men were never captured. Had Spray been put in irons as he should have been for striking Guard Draber, the escape would never have been made.

SADIE TRUEHART'S PRESENT.

"Jim Ray, a colored prisoner still in the Work-house, gave a silk handkerchief and pair of gold ear-rings to one of the guards to hand to Sadie Truehart, who was in the female division. She girl got the handkerchief but not the gold ear-rings. Ray complained to Guard Hardy, for whom he worked, and the latter preferred charges against the guard. One of the guards used his influence to save the man, and afterward told me that it made no difference if he had stolen the earrings, he wouldn't see a guard punished for a prisoner. Some time later Ray complained to Inside Guard Galen about some food served and Galen struck him in the head with a heavy cane, inflicting an ugly gash, and remarking to him at the time, 'I have been laying for you since that earring matter.'

DRAWING PAY AND DOING NOTHING.

"It is pretty hard to tell what some people employed at the instition do to earn their salaries. Galen is paid $60 a month, and makes considerably more on the sale of tobacco to the prisoners. A gardener employed at the place draws $50 a month. As there are not $15 worth of vegetables eaten in a month at the place it would seem strange that the city would not buy the vegetables instead of paying a man $50 a month to raise them. It would be a clean saving of $35 a month in addition to the food eaten by the gardener. The fact is, however, this gardener does nearly all of Galen's work. He unlocks the cells for him every morning, feeds the female prisoners, rings the bell and does nearly all of the duties Galen is supposed to perform.

"Supt. Carroll has a member of his own family who receives $40 a month for attending the guards' table, yet I never saw her in the kitchen performing the duties for which she is paid more than two or three times since Carroll has been Superintendent of the Work-house and she has held her present position."

Walsh's story reflects very seriously on Supt. Carroll and his management of the Work-house. All his charges are not given here. He makes statements, which may be easily proved or disproved on investigation, charging that officials have permitted immorality between the male and female prisoners. He also makes charges of gross misconduct on the part of Work-house officials.

FREQUENT ESCAPES.

The escapes of prisoners from the Work-house have been frequent enough of late to excite no little comment on the part of the city officials, to whom the weekly reports of Supt. Jim Carroll are submitted. In fact, it has become a standing joke with them to ask when the report comes in: "How many escapes this trip?"

Some of the flights have shown much ingenuity on the part of the prisoners, and some have shown considerable lack of vigilance on the part of the guards. Not long ago one prisoner made a very clever escape, so clever, in fact, that he was allowed to go unpursued. He was detailed to set off the charges for the afternoon blast in the stone quarry; of course the rest of the men all withdrew to a safe distance to avoid the flying debris. When the charges should explode, after waiting a long time some one had the courage to go down and investigate. The fuse had not been lighted but the prisoner was gone. A short while later another, growing tired of the work and confinement of the Work-house, took to his heels and took his chances of being shot.

Only a few weeks ago three men made successful escapes within a week of each other, one adopting the ordinary method of sneaking off and getting away; the other two, however, put a little spice and liveliness into their flight. On the way back to prison from a job of grading two prisoners who were riding in one of the dump carts, by a preconcerted arrangement knocked the trusty off the front seat of the cart, took up the reins, applied a shovel to the anterior part of the mule and galloped off and escaped. The cart, it is true, was recovered after and the mule was a little sore in the joints, but the prisoner never came back again. Supt. Carroll claims that as he has to select many of the men who do work about the Work-house from the prisoners, and make trusties of them, it is not to be expected that they all should resist the temptation of running away.

SUPT. CARROLL

was not at the Work-house last evening when an attempt was made to get his statement, neither could he be found in the city. It was stated that he would be at the residence of his brother, John Carroll, who lives at 2013 Division street, but when a reporter called at that address he was not there, and his brother stated that he had no expectations of seeing him. Mr. John Carrol is Superintendent of the West St. Louis Post-office. He appeared to take the matter very coolly when told of the charges made against his brother by Walsh.

"Walsh," said he, "was discharged from his position as guard. I have heard some of his stories, but I do not think there is anything in them. I understand he went to the City Hall and made complaints against my brother, but I don't think anything was ever done about it. I have known Walsh for twenty years and he has an old-time grudge against my brother. I believe he was a guard there when my brother took charge, but I heard that he had been discharged because they could never get along. He is a very troublesome fellow, one of those men who are always in some trouble. I suppose he thinks he now has a chance to square his grudge against my brother, but I guess that is all there is in the charges.

"My brother has not been to this house since he took charge of the Work-house. He formerly lived here, but when he went down there he moved away from here. I saw him last week on the street, but do not see him often. I do not think I ever saw him under the influence of liquor more than once or twice in my life.

"I am satisfied that there is nothing in the charges only personal malice on the part of Walsh, and do not believe there is any truth in them."

CARROLL'S APPOINTMENT.

The present superintendent of the Work-house, better known among his friends as "Choctaw Jim," is a clever one, and has a record of having had a hand in many political tricks which have been turned in local political circles in the last few years as his following says of his many methods, "There ain't no flies on Jim." He went in under Francis and has since made himself solid with the Noonan party. He struck a snag, however, on Acting Mayor George Allen, who slipped Barney Taaffe into the Superintendency of the Poor-house and left Jim holding the bag. It was all fixed with Francis and things were going through nicely when Francis was called from the Mayor's chair to the stump. President Allen of the Council was President pro tem. The Superintendent of the Poor-house was dead, so in went Barney Taaffe and out stayed Jim. In this way his time under the city until reappointment was considerably shortened. He stands a fair show of being reappointed by Mayor Noonan but there is a Republican Council laying back, which has a little something to say and the probabilities are that if a good opportunity comes along something will drop. If the Council and the Board of Public Improvements sees fit to investigate things may become uncomfortably warm for the superintendent.

### Knights and Ladies of Honor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—A new lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor has been organized in this city with the following officers: Dr. J. S. Davis, Past Protector; Horace Willey, Protector; Miss Ida Meridith, Vice-Protector; Miss Lena White, Chaplain; Miss Kittie Miller, Guide; Mrs. J. E. Long, Guardian; Samuel Taylor, Sentinel; C. A. Van Duyn, Financial Secretary; Miss Grace Osborn, Secretary; Mrs. J. S. Davis, Treasurer; Homer Long, H. Stewart and Jerry Hogan, Trustees. There are twenty-five charter members.

### An Officer Justified.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—The jury in the famous civil case of D. C. Jenkins vs. Sheriff Joe Smith for $50,000, for the alleged murder of his brother on the night of the terrible Hawes jail riot shooting after a six-days' trial, returned a verdict to night in favor of the Sheriff. This is regarded here as a thorough vindication of the Sheriff's act in that terrible affair.

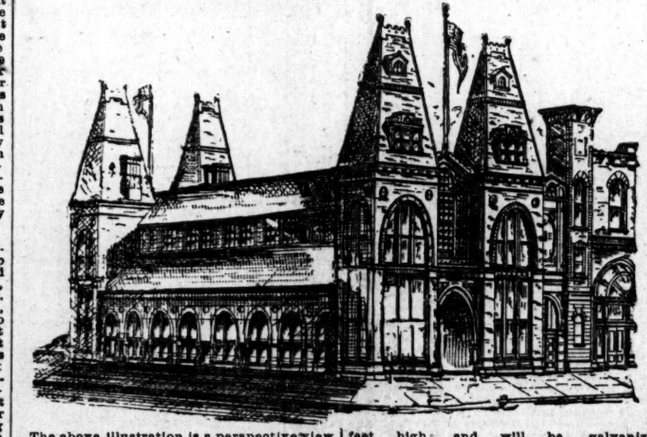
### A Strong Organization.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the organization of the Christian County Fair Association, with a capital stock of $20,000. The incorporators are residents of this city and men of means and energy, which is sufficient evidence that the association will be a success. They are H. W. Sharp, N. C. Shumway, B. V. Martin, J. C. Creighton, J. G. Drennan, A. G. Barnes and W. Kirkwood.

You will derive a good deal of comfort these cold winter nights 'neath the steady, pure and cheerful light of one of Mermod & Jaccard's wonderful "B & H" Lamps. See their ad. on third page.

## THE PROPOSED UNION MARKET ARCADE.



The above illustration is a perspective view of the proposed Union Market Arcade, designed for the Broadway Citizens' Committee by A. P. Hyatt, who has undertaken to make plans for the building, the cost of which shall not exceed the $45,000 appropriated by the City Council. Several designs have been made and submitted for this improvement heretofore, but were rejected because the cost of construction would exceed the amount of money appropriated for the purpose. It is for that reason that the Citizens' Committee has undertaken to prepare and submit a design of a structure, which shall come within the prescribed limit, in the hope that it will be accepted, so that the unsightly old sheds which have become so objectionable to the retail merchants north of Washington avenue may be removed and the sidewalks kept clear of the huckster stands.

The new building is intended to join onto the present structure and occupy all the space south of it to Lucas avenue, between Broadway and Sixth streets. The area to be covered fronts 116 feet on both Broadway and Sixth streets and 256 on Lucas avenue, and when completed the market building will cover the entire block. The Broadway and Sixth street fronts will be precisely alike, the facades being of red pressed brick to the cornice around the towers, which are 42 feet high and will be galvanized iron with slated roofs rising 13 feet above the tower of the present building. These towers are to be fitted with plate glass, and all other openings are to have lights of double-strength glass. Each tower will be 22x32 feet square, joined by open-air terraces and having apartments on the second floor which may be utilized for restaurants, offices or other purposes. Two main archways, 27 feet wide, form the principal entrances. In the Lucas avenue front, also of red pressed brick, there will be a central entrance of 10 feet in width, and six others five feet wide. Over this structure there is to be an open tembered roof the interior apex of which is to be 45 feet above the pavement. Yellow pine wood is to be used on the inside and white pine on the outside of the building throughout. The entire floor of the new market space is to be concreted. Space is provided in it for seventy-six stalls 24 feet square each and there are to be two fountains 12 feet in diameter, one just inside of each main entrance. In addition to these there are to be three drinking fountains for man and beast outside. Toilet apartments are also provided, and flues for large stoves to heat the whole interior of the building. No material change is contemplated in the location of the stands.


ONE GOOD THING AFTER ANOTHER. THIS WEEK A GRAND SET-OUT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES and HOUSEHOLD GOODS

AT

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.

Largest Time-Payment House in the World,

1121, 1123 and 1125 OLIVE STREET.

The very goods that make Home bright and attractive at prices 25 per cent lower than they can be bought in any other store in the city.

WE are working hard this season for a big increase of trade, and are making one department do as much as another. Everybody knows the class of goods we keep in Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods. They know that we have everything that is good and desirable, the fullest and best assortment, and they know that our prices are LOWER than other people's. This week we are going to do better than we have done. We offer the very goods that are now Most Seasonable, the goods that you Most Want, at a reduction of 25 per cent, and Better Look at These Illustrations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bedroom Suits, all colors | $ 8.15 |
| Parlor Suits | 17.00 |
| Folding Beds | 16.00 |
| Sideboards | 7.50 |
| Lounges, single | 4.00 |
| Lounges, double | 7.00 |
| Wardrobes | 6.50 |
| Couches | 7.50 |
| Plush Rockers | 3.20 |
| Rattan Rockers | 1.50 |
| Cane-Seat Rockers | 1.05 |
| Chiffoniers | 7.00 |
| Bookcases | 4.25 |
| Dining Chairs | .55 |
| Kitchen Chairs | .14 |
| Extension Tables | 2.20 |
| Kitchen Tables | .55 |
| Bedsteads | 1.40 |

OUR MOTTO:

*If the goods we sell you do not prove satisfactory, come to us and we will allow all reasonable claims.*

TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

*$20 worth of goods.....For 50c a week or $2 a month*
*$30 worth of goods.....For 75c a week or $3 a month*
*$50 worth of goods..For $1.00 a week or $4 a month*
*$75 worth of goods..For 1.25 a week or $5 a month*
*$100 worth of goods..For 1.50 a week or $6 a month*
*$150 worth of goods..For 1.75 a week or $7 a month*
*$200 worth of goods..For 2.00 a week or $8 a month*

LARGER BILLS IN PROPORTION.

*No interest asked. No security required. Come at once. No trouble to show goods. Polite attention to all. Everybody invited to inspect our goods, terms and prices*

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO

St. Louis' Leading Time-Payment House,

1121, 1123 AND 1125 OLIVE STREET.

Special Inducements to Parties Starting Housekeeping.

OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

Elegant Souvenirs free to all callers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brussels Carpets | $ .42½ |
| Ingrain Carpets | .17 |
| Oil Cloths | .21 |
| Lace Curtains | .55 |
| Portieres | 1.75 |
| Smyrna Rugs | 1.50 |
| Window Shades | .25 |
| Blankets | 1.25 |
| Comforts | .65 |
| Cooking Stoves | 6.00 |
| Heating Stoves | 4.00 |
| Dinner Sets | 6.00 |
| Tea Sets | 2.45 |
| Toilet Sets | 1.95 |
| Mattresses | 1.00 |
| Hanging Lamps | 2.25 |
| Bureaus | 4.25 |
| Oil Paintings | .98 |


## A SILVER GAVEL COMING.

### GIFT OF THE DENVER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE SILVER CONVENTION.

**Designs Submitted for the St. Louis Badges and Contracts Made—What They Will Be—Promenade Concert Invitations—Delegates So Far Announced—Other Matters.**

IT will now be but little over a week until declamations loud and strong are heard in Grand Music Hall in favor of the rehabilitation of silver. The manner in which the subject has been taken up in the country at large has been something surprising, and there has been no doubt for some time as to the National Silver Convention, suggested by the POST-DISPATCH last July, being a great success. Earnestness has marked every step taken in the preliminaries for the convention, both at home and abroad. The business public of St. Louis has taken hold of the matter with enthusiasm, and promises to receive the delegates and visitors with true St. Louis hospitality. In the mining districts the greatest enthusiasm has prevailed. The best illustration had of this was in the Colorado State Convention held at Denver last week. The range of discussion there was on the questions suggested by the Executive Committee of the National Silver Convention, and everything, in fact, was preparatory for the big gathering. It was expected that Colorado would want to give the lead question prominence above all others, and that the delegation would be divided to the extent of lessening the effect of the St. Louis Convention. This fear, however has proved unfounded. The Colorado people recognized the question of importance to all, and confined themselves to it. They now come to the front again with

A SILVER GAVEL,

as shown by the following telegram received yesterday from the Secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce:

"The Denver Chamber of Commerce proposes to present to the convention a silver gavel, if not otherwise arranged for. Reply."

St. Louis expected to provide something handsome in this line, as she has done before, but the Executive Committee gracefully yielded the honor to Colorado, Secretary Singer returning the following reply on behalf of the committee:

"The silver gavel will be accepted with thanks, and will call to order a gathering that will try and appreciate the mineral wealth of Colorado."

The showing to be made by Colorado, it is said, will be the greatest that State has ever made. Some of the badges, it is reported, will be very unique and valuable. Montana will also vie with other mineral producing States for first place, and the race is expected to be a close one. Arizona, New Mexico and other sections will keep them company, and the convention promises to be more noted in this direction even than the first one held here by the cattle men.

THE ST. LOUIS ARRAY

will not be one of any rivalry whatever. It will simply be one to make the guests of the city feel that they are welcome and at home. The Committee on Arrangements met yesterday at the office of Chairman J. D. Abeles, with Messrs. Wallace Delafield, Gustave Meyer and E. H. Stettinius present. The object of the meeting was to select badges. Designs and samples were presented from different firms and contracts made. The delegate badge selected is printed in silver on light blue ribbon, with silver fringe, "Delegate—First National Silver Convention—St. Louis, 1889." Above this is a handsome medallion, appropriately lettered, with a monogram, and a pick and shovel on the reverse side. This is suspended to a bar of bullion, above which is a souvenir monogram button. The Committee badges are of different colors of ribbon, hung from a bar attached to the souvenir button, with the medallion pendant. The Executive Committee badges and those for the chairmen of the committees are of the same design, with a silver bar at the top and a silver dollar, engraved with the monogram on the eagle side, pendant from a bottom bar. The press badge for working reporters is the medallion suspended from the souvenir button bar, the medallion having on it a design of a crossed pen and pencil above and a crossed pick and shovel below, with "The Press" between instead of the committee pick and shovel. The colors for the committees are as follows: Executive, light blue; Entertainment, light red; Reception, medium blue; Transportation, orange; Arrangements, dark purple; Call and Address, light purple; Invitations, green; Hotel, wine; Press, yellow.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT

is just now occupying the attention of the sub-committees of the Entertainment Committee. The arrangements for it will be made very complete. The Secret Committee on Invitations has been hard at work for several days making out the lists of guests to be invited, and the invitations will be sent out early this week. Those desiring to attend should send their names and addresses to Post-Office Box 696, ladies and gentlemen separate, as no cards will be issued to "Mr. and Mrs.," or "Mr. and lady." Each lady and gentleman will receive a separate invitation, and each card will be numbered and recorded to the name to which it is issued, so that the committee may keep track of it. This is done so that the committee may guard against any undesirable parties, just as the same precaution is taken by the Veiled Prophets. The arrangements for the concert and ball are in the hands of very prominent society gentleman and ladies.

### The Delegates Already Appointed.

The following are the delegates to the National Silver Convention already appointed. In most cases the delegates have authority, in case they cannot attend, to appoint their own alternates. The Governors appointing, however, have generally corresponded with the gentlemen appointed, in order to secure only those who would attend. There are still additions to be made, and States to be received, many of the delegations not being full. The appointments are:

ALABAMA.

Delegates—Hon. J. E. Cobb, Hon. W. H. Forney, Hon. Peter Meier, Dr. H. Davidson, Thos. A. Walker, A. Straesburger.

ARKANSAS.

Delegates—Col. Zeb Ward, Col. John G. Fletcher, Thos. Steele, Hon. E. W. Rector, Col. Henry Moore, Capt. C. A. Bridewell, Hon. J. F. Sellers, Eugene Henry, Hon. J. H. Harrod, Hon. F. M. Gentner, Joseph Hill, Hon. G. J. Crump, Hon. J. C. Floyd, Hon. J. Marcher, V. Y. Cook, L. Minor, Hon. Chas. Coffin, Hon. B. H. Crowley, Judge J. F. Jones, N. T. White.

CONNECTICUT.

Delegates—Hon. M. G. Buckley, Judge Jos. Sheldon, Prof. Sumner, H. C. Baldwin.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Delegates—Ivan C. Micheis, Dr. H. N. Howard, John Tyler, Jr.

FLORIDA.

Delegates—D G. Ambler, J. M. Shumacher, W. B. Barnett, John C. L'Engle, F. C. Brent, W. H. Sullivan, John F. Dunn, E. W. Agnew, Nat Poyntz, W. J. Wenlzer, John T. Dismukes, C. K. Dutton, G. W. Saxon, F. H. Rand, E. P. Dismukes, L. P. Knowles, E. C. Taliaferro.

Alternates—J. S. Geonard, W. F. Keys, E. P. S. Crill, Bryan Talsafero, C. C. Grebbs, E. Heyer, H. S. Redwey, N. S. Collins, A. E. Draught, R. C. Conley, Lyman Phelps, A. , G. Hamlin.

GEORGIA.

Delegates—Hon. C. F. Crisp, Hon. J. E. Clements, Hon. Allen D. Candler, Hon. G. T. Barnes, J. H. W. Underwood.

IDAHO.

Delegates—G. F. Dubois, Wm. Hyndman, W. H. Broadhead, Frank Murphy, Frank P. Cavanah, J. J. Crutcher, K. P. Ploughman, W. M. Hammell, W. H. Claggett, S. S. Glodden, G. W. King, H. F. Wild, H. C. Goodwin, A. J. Salisbury, A. J. Crook, Myron Craft, N. B. Willey, Sol Hesbrouck, Henry Melder, Louis Wahl.

INDIANA.

Delegates—Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, Hon. W. R. McKeen, Isaac Jenkinson, John Mitchell, A. J. Murdock, John F. Johnson, A. F. Kopp, E. B. Porter, John H. Frenzel, J. D. Bond, Wm. Fleming, Hon. Jas. M. Reynolds, Septimus Vater, A. B. Miller, John M. Lockwood, Chas. A. Parke, Chas. Viele, Russell McNeeley, Theo. F. Haughey, W. S. Holliman.

IOWA.

Delegates—James B. Weaver, C. A. Lloyd, L. S. Butler.

KENTUCKY.

Delegates—Hon. James B. Beck, Gov. J. Proctor Knott, Hon. Henry Watterson, Chas. R. Long, Richard T. Taylor, Hon. J. K. Hendricks, Hon. J. A. McKenzie, Hon. J. H. Powell, Wilbur F. Browder, W. H. Yost, A. M. Brown, Hon. W. W. Dickerson, Col. J. L. Sanford, H. P. Thompson, Judge L. Apperson, Walter R. Herkins, Maj. R. S. Bullock, Jas. D. Block, O. H. Waddle, G. A. Cassidy.

Alternates—Hon. R. A. Burnett, Hon. W. M. Smith, Hon. C. S. Walker, Harry Taylor, Hon. D. C. Walker, Judge W. L. Dulaney, Judge John A. Fritton, G. W. Stone, Hon. A. T. Chenault, Yoder Polgnard, G. G. Welch, Charles J. Heim, Gen. John B. Castleman, Jas. P. Helm, Hon. J. W. McCain, Gov. J. E. Hildman, Hon. J. H. Welch, William Bond, Hon. S. G. Kinner, Thos. Owens.

KANSAS.

Delegates—H. B. Kelley, J. D. Bowerscock, Milton Brown, A. C. Shinn, Chas. F. Scott, D. C. Metsker, B. M. Davies, Geo. A. Clark, L. P. Briggs, Williams A. Phillippe, Dani. L. Brown, A. N. McLennan, C. H. Kimbad, J. W. Rush, H. P. Wilson, M. W. Levy, G. L. Douglass, W. G. Emerson, W. C. Robinson, Hon. W. M. Fortescue.

LOUISIANA.

Delegates—Hon. J. M. Robertson, J. W. Lebonisse, Col. Chas. Roberts, L. J. Souer. Marc L. Bigney.

MICHIGAN.

Delegates—Gen. W. P. Jomes, Ben Calvin, Geo. L. Yaple, A. E. Cole.

MARYLAND.

Delegates—E. E. Ewing, Hon. James T. Johnson, J. H. W. Onion, W. H. Parsons, Hon. H. G. Davies.

MAINE.

Delegate—Hon. G. W. Ladd.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Delegate—William Moore.

MINNESOTA.

Delegate—Hon. R. Nelson.

MISSOURI.

Delegates—G. A. Madill, E. T. Noland, J. C. Gage, S. C. Woodson, Wm. E. Walton, Oden Guitar, R. C. Kerens, W. C. Wells, J. G. Brown, F. LaForce, J. S. Fleming, F. M. Mansfield, L. M. Rumsey, W. O. L. Jewett, R. L. Yeager, John Doniphan, Gustave Ettmueller, D. C. Allen, Dr. Hereford, Henry Flad.

Alternates—J. P. Butler, D. C. Kennedy, Pat Murphy, W. McDonald, B. O. Cowan, A. Churchill, H. H. Middelkampf, B. L. Woodson, J. F. Green, C. W. Mulinex, Robt. Rutledge, Milton Welsh, W. E. Black, Thos. Ferguson, G. W. Whitelatton, W. F. Sheldon, Hale Talbott, J. S. Thurston, E. W. Turner, W. H. Jopes, J. Huston.

MISSISSIPPI.

Delegates—A. M. West, Oliver Clifton.

NEBRASKA.

Delegates—L. W. Billingsley, J. Burrows, Allen Roots, J. H. Powers, L. G. Todd, E. S. Gilbert.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Delegates—W. S. Primrose, T. K. Bruner, E. C. Hackney, H. A. Loudon, R. P. Waring, John A. Harringer, W. H. Oliver, George Rontree, W. H. Day, Dr. J. H. McAden, J. J. Bruner, Col. J. N. Alspaugh, O. H. Farrar, H. F. Schenck, D. C. Waddell, J. A. Maddry, Ben Posey, Col. W. S. Steele.

NEW JERSEY.

Delegate—Gen. Wm. Brindle.

NEW YORK.

Delegates—G. N. Southwick, John Thompson, Gen. Thos. Jordan, Hon. W. A. Sessions, A. R. Chisolin, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Warner Miller, J. B. Colgate, T. J. Campbell, Edwards Pierrepont.

NEVADA.

Delegates—Hon. John P. Jones, Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, H. F. Bartine, Frank G. Newlands, Hon. Wm. Woodburn, A. J. McCone, Thos. Wren, G. W. Cassidy, G. W. Baker, G. E. Wismer, Geo. Ernst, Thos. Fitch, W. C. Price, J. Poujade, A. F. Cupid, J. H. McMillan, C. C. Thomas, J. A. Blossom, A. D. Lemaire, Thos. H. Wells.

Alternates—E. Strother, J. M. Douglass, M. N. Stone, Thos. Robinson, A. Garrard, R. K. Colcord, Geo. A. Nichall, Andrew Maute, M. D. Foley, John R. Bradley, A. J. Underhill, James H. Marriott, S. Cresenso, J. W. Haines, R. B. Higbee, F. A. Severance, J. H. Adams, Mr. Thorpe, J. V. McCurdy, Wm. Shirley.

NEW MEXICO.

Delegates—M. S. Otero, M. P. Pels, Hiram Hadley, M. W. Bremen, Theo. W. Heman, Trinidad Romero, W. L. Stevens, David Baldwin, Frank Manzanares, Samuel B. Axtell, Walker C. Hadley, Isaac Fiffouy, F. C. Plume, Pelipe Chavez.

OHIO.

Delegates—Hon. G. E. Seney, E. J. Farmer, Hon. John Seitz, Hon. A. J. Warner, Stephen Johnson, Ralph Lecte.

OREGON.

Delegates—Hon. B. H. Roseburg, J. W. Parker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delegates—W. J. Cheyney, John A. Grier, Hy. C. Bond, W. W. Weigley, H. C. Baled, Hon. Wm. W. Brown, Herrman Velder.

SOUTH CAROLIANA.

Delegates—Hon. G. D. Tillman, Hon. W. H. Perry, J. Hendrix McLane.

TENNESSEE.

Delegates—Hon. L. C. Houck, Hon. Benton McMillan, Hon. J. D. Richardson, J. W. James, Wm. Rule.

TEXAS.

Delegates—Hon. C. Stewart, Hon. D. B. Culbertson, Hon. J. D. Sayers, Hon. S. W. T. Lanham, Hon. J. H. Regan, Hon. R. Q. Mills, Dr. Andrew Young, Hon. B. J. Chambers, Chas. Longuemare, Chas. De Morse, L. C. Alexander.

VIRGINIA.

Delegates—Hon. G. D. Wise, Hon. C. F. O'Ferrall, Hon. J. W. Daniel, B. Johnson Barbour, Robt. W. Hughes, J. W. Porter.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Delegate—R. T. Harvey.

WISCONSIN.

Delegates—A. J. Mitchell, Jas. Roble, Wm. T. Price.

MONTANA.

Delegates—L. C. Fybrie, Ben Kingsburg, W. A. Clark, W. J. Bielenberg, Lee Mantel, W. G. Galligher, Alex Allen, Samuel Schwab, Hugh McQuade, H. Knippenberg, E. P. Mills, J. D. Fox, Chas. F. Muskgbred, J. B. Leahy, W. L. Frank, Hugh McDonnell, J. K. Pardee, W. D. Flowers, F. M. Malone, Wm. Magger, Nath. Mearlman.

WYOMING.

Delegates—A. C. Beckwith, C. D. Clark, Emile Granier, E. Amoretti, R. H. Scott, W. E. Metz, Thos. M. Cotton, H. S. Elliott, DeForrest Richards, H. V. S. Groesbeck, M. Hopkins, C. E. Blydenburgh, T. A. Kent, C. O. Weigand, James Chaseoser, Henry G. Hay, C. N. Potter, Robert C. Morris, Richard R. Field.

WASHINGTON.

Delegates—C. P. Culver, Ralph Kauffman, F. W. Wilson.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

C. R. Breckenridge, Col. R. W. Ruter, J. G. Knapp, Jas. Murray, Hiram Knowles, W. W. Dixon, J. A. Rickard, J. H. Curtis, Karl Hand, Harry Doehnsl, J. Ross Clark, S. T. Hauser, Hon. T. K. Toole, Martin Maginnis, T. C. Power, D. H. Herstfield, H. M. Parchen, R. S. Hale, Samuel Wood, A. J. Seligman, C. A. Broadwater, J. T. Murphy, Thomas Cruse, A. M. Holder, Colr W. S. Saunders, E. D. Edgerton, T. H. Carter, Marcus Daly, J. H. Muts, Hon. D. H. Armstrong, George H. Loker, Jr., Charles Kaufman, John B. Farish, C. D. McClure, John T. Field, Edwin Harrison, John Scudder, Charles Clark, Frank Gainnie, Julius Walsh, A. B. Ewing, George Wilson, W. H. Thompson, W. H. H. Cowles, Thomas Hughes, J. F. Benuett, S. P. Carpenter, J. W. Fleming, Frank Lessnett, Jefferson Raynolds, E. Huker, W. C. Hunt, Nicholas Galles, Judge Burns, J. K. Whitmore, Justus Junck.

The California list of delegates are on the way, and the Colorado list will be received within a couple of days. The delegates-at-large are appointed by the local executive committee, and additions will be made to the list to-morrow and next day.

### An Altar in His Home.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—Maj. W. N. Barney, a descendant of Commodore Joshua Barney, a hero of the Revolutionary War, and of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has erected an altar in his sitting-room, which is in the St. James Hotel. This altar was erected with the approbation of Cardinal Gibbons, and during their visit to this city mass was said there by Bishop Gallagher of Texas, Bishop Dennis M. Bradley of Manchester and Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J. Over the center of the altar is a magnificent engraving of about 1700 of Raphael's "Resurrection of Christ." On one side of it is painting of the assumption of the "Blessed Virgin," copied from Murillo's great painting in the Louvre at Paris, while on the other side is a painting of the Annunciation. On the altar are numerous candles, potted flowers and flowers in vases. In the same room there are also a fine engra

# NEW CITY HALL.

## Thirty-two Plans For the Proposed Municipal Headquarters Submitted.

### All Styles of Architecture Represented in the Competition Which Closed Yesterday.

### Sketches of the Designs Presented to the Judges in the Contest.

THE COMMISSION TO MEET TO-MORROW AND PERFORM THE DIFFICULT TASK OF MAKING A SELECTION.

**Faithful Reproductions of Several of the Most Striking Plans Handed in to the City Hall Commission—A Magnificent Edifice to Be Erected to Accommodate the City's Office-Holders—Rules Governing the Competition—The New Hall to Be Built in Washington Square—Who the Judges Are That Will Make the Selection.**

THE POST-DISPATCH presents this morning a representative collection of the front elevations and perspectives of plans for the new City Hall building which is contemplated. Washington Park, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Market street and Clark avenue, is the site proposed. There are thirty-seven plans now in the hands of the City Hall Commission, and from these it is expected that one suitable for the purposes of the city can be found. If one such plan is found the designer will be in the first place awarded a premium of $5,000 and the next five plans will be awarded premiums of $1,000 each.

The plans up to a certain point are all alike, as there were a few definate rules laid down by the commission when the architects were asked to enter the competition. The amount of floor space required was stated, and the material for the outside walls was limited to Missouri granite and pressed brick. The cost of the building was limited to $1,000,000, and all competitors were expected to draw their plans to bring the cost within that amount. The offices which must be provided for in the new building are all of those now in the old City Hall building, on Eleventh street, between Market and Chestnut streets, and offices for the Chief of the Fire Department, Police Headquarters, and an office for the Collector. The plans submitted yesterday morning were so numerous and varied that yesterday there was not sufficient time to give them a careful examination or to make any comparisons. The architects who dropped in during the afternoon expressed themselves as being very much pleased with them, from a brief and superficial inspection. The mottoes and inscriptions marking the various sets of plans, which correspond with those in sealed envelopes containing the names of the designers, are: Black and Berry, Unity, M.D.CCCLVXXIX, As You Like It, 0000—506, Star and Crescent, Ecce, Texpisa, Seneca Chief, Chef D'Oeuvre, Horse Shoe, Eureka, Riverside, X-X-X, Dracq, Louis X., Common Sense, Honos Alteri Artes, Buono, Cosmos, Faith, Fulfilled, Star, 1492, St. Louis, 1892, Crescent and Star, Ad Rem, Pro Patria, Bona Fide, La Salle, Nip and Tuck, Clover, Civic, Surplus, St. Louis, 1892, Big Bridge Radial, Missouri Granite and Brick and Tan.

The commission will call on an experienced architect, who will go over the plans in detail and make his decisions as to the most meritorious. Then it remains with the commission to decide which will be accepted and which will be rejected. Each plan was accompanied with a type written description of the building. Some of these were very technical, while others gave a good general idea of what the architect had in mind, and the disposition and arrangement he was making of the various offices and rooms.

A brief description of each plan is given to indicate in a general way the idea of the artists.

"HONAS ALTI ARTES."

The length from entrance porch at Market street to the entrance porch on Clark avenue to be 434 feet; the width of building to be 278 feet; the height of main tower to apex of roof to be 360 feet. Foundation walls to be built of hard brick, superstructure walls to be built of Missouri granite, light brick and terra cotta; corridors, halls, vestibules, etc., to be floored with marble and wainscoted with endolithic; staircases to be constructed of iron and marble; partitions to be of hollow brick; roof to be made of tile, slate and copper. Estimated cost, $972,000.

"SENECA CHIEF."

This design is practically a parallelogram, being in the main 240x230 feet, and covering about 75,000 square feet. The height from the ground to the top of the dome is 284 feet. The diameter of the dome is 64 feet and the main floor is to be on the second floor. The interiors finished as far as practicable under the limitation with marble or natural woods, varied as to locations of rooms. The rotunda elaborately finished in marbles and bronzes, and mural paintings. The exterior is designed in cut granite with polished columns, or to have basement of granite and trimmings, and pressed brick superstructure, roof and cornice of copper. Statuary of white bronze; also ornaments on porticoes. Heating will be done by high pressure steam and the building is to be ventilated by the Rutan system, assisted by fans.

"SIX POINT STAR."

The building to be constructed of brick and granite with iron columns supporting the floors. The whole to be fire-proof. Floors of I beams covered by a floor of concrete to receive finished floors. The exterior walls to be furred with lathingtile, all partitions to be of hollow tile, an interior dome of ornamental glass supported upon an iron frame work the two interior arcades to be encircled by galleries. Stairways to give access to the upper portion of the dome, a wainscoting of marble to be carried around all corridor walls. Public space in the building to be faced with tile. Building to be lighted by electric lights and heated by steam.

"X. X. X."

The general plan in this building is to locate the legislative halls at either end of the building. The other departments to be located toward the center of the building in the order of their importance and frequency of use. X. X. X. says in conclusion that he approves most highly of the plan of a general competition from the profession, and intends to stand or fall by the decision.

"DRACQ."

The arrangement of the buildings is to place the two houses of legislation with their offices, libraries and lobbies forming a closed circuit, on either side of the main hall, which hall by the grand and principal stair-cases gives access to the office wings.

The city departments occupy the body and wings of the building, the more important offices being compactly grouped around the main hall, with secondary offices in the wings.

"LOUIS IX."

The parallelogram style with open courts and an abundance of light and air to be used. On the first floor the Police and Fire Departments, Inspector of Weights and Measures and the Health Department to be situated. On the second floor the Mayor's office and houses of legislation. The heating to be done by steam controlled by electric apparatus. The building to be constructed of brick and granite in alternate courses. A tower to be placed in the east front facing Walnut street to give emphasis to the building.

"PLAN."

The method pursued by "Plan" in arriving at a plan for the building was to group the rooms of the several departments together in rectangular shapes containing the superficial feet required, and then placing these groups as seemed best for convenience, contiguity and light, and so as to correspond with the general oblong shape of the lot.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

The dimensions of the building to be 472 feet on Twelfth street and 317 feet on Market street. The main entrance tower to be 44 feet high. The Council chamber and delegate chamber to be 44 feet 6 inches, with galleries and rooms over same.

"CIVIC."

The claims set forth for this building are arrangement and convenience of the legislative and business departments and their relation to each other and design with regard to sound practical construction and architectural effect.

"MISSOURI GRANITE AND BRICK."

The author says of this plan: "The building is to be a fire-proof structure, as described in the code. The main walls of hard brick in cement mortar, partitions of terra cotta tile, floors and roof with steel beams and terra cotta arches, the supporting columns of cast iron. The exterior to be of Missouri granite and pressed brick, roofing of copper.

"MDCCCLXXXIX."

The architect says of this building: The principal entrance is placed in the middle of the building and centers on Walnut street. It throw all departments related to each other in close connection. The building to be heated by steam, except in a few of the higher offices where fire-places can be put.

The vestibules and rotunda to have marble wainscotings.

The building can be put up for the amount allotted.

"CRESCENT AND STAR."

This will be a classical building, giving style, light and utility. The building is to front Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, covering the entire depth of the lot. The basement is entirely above the ground. Sawdust instead of sand will be used in the plastering of the Council Chamber for acoustic effect.

"PRO PATRIA."

The basement contains the Street Service Department storerooms for supplies; two entrances are provided in the rear for wagons. The first floor contains all of the rooms required in the code. In front of the building is an imposing loggia with a monumental step. The other floors are according to code, with fresco and carved ornamentation.

"LA SALLE."

In plan the building resembles a huge rectangular horseshoe, consisting of two parallel wings facing Market street and Clark avenue, and connecting on the Twelfth street side. The space between the wings, about 58x100 opening on Thirteenth street, forms an open court. Each wing measures 186x124 feet, with a total frontage of about 306 feet on Twelfth street. The Twelfth street front rises about 98 feet above the sidewalk. The style is Italian Renaissance of the fifteenth century.

"NIP AND TUCK."

The descriptions accompanying the plans give the quality of material and details for various floors without a general description of the building entire.

"BONA FIDE."

The total cost of the building to be $1,000,000. The building to be totally fire-proof and the materials of the greatest durability. In the basement on south side of south court is a tier of rooms to be used as offices. A driveway to run into the basement leading directly to elevators, meter rooms, and fuel and machinery rooms. The steps, buttresses, platforms, etc., to be of granite, all the above to be Missouri granite; all the openings to have granite sills. The steps, buttresses, platforms, etc., to be of granite. Outside walls to be of best stock brick, including court walls, chimneys, etc. All valleys, flashings and counter-flashings of roofs to be of heavy sheet copper. Roofs to be of slate. Rooney burglar proof vaults, the floors to have steel beams and heavy terra cotta tile arches, covered with best Portland cement. All hardware to be of solid bronze.

"FULFILLED."

The general outline of this building conforms somewhat to the shape of the letter "F." All rooms will be well-lighted with large and numerous windows. The style of the interior is generally Romanesque, with modern and liberal treatment. The style is carried out in a simple and effective manner, with due regard not only to economy, but also to the grandeur and dignity of the great city whose uses it is to serve. The roofs are to be of slate and copper, the trusses, rafters, purlins and ceilings to be of iron. One of the novel features in the construction of the building is the floors, in which the uses of wrought iron beams and the usual fireproof construction of brick or terra cotta, etc., is almost wholly dispensed with. The substitute consists of a method of concrete arches arranged in spans of 16x20 feet square, sprung directly from the walls and iron columns, carrying the weights directly to the points of support. The advantages obtained hereby, are simplicity of construction, durability and minimum of weight. These arches at once present a finished ceiling and finished floor of artificial stone, superior in wearing quality and durability to any natural stone except granite. These floors are to be laid in the various apartments where required with a neat wood strip for the purpose of receiving rugs and carpets. The heating is to be with steam coils, and so arranged in the window bays that they receive a supply of fresh air from the outside, which will be properly heated before being distributed throughout the rooms. The estimated cost of the building will be under the amount allowed by the ordinance. All his estimates are made in detail and amount to $944,000.

"EUREKA."

All of the departments to be of easy access, with ample light and air. The chambers of the houses of legislation to extend through the second and third stories. There are to be five first-story entrances, and a large tower on the Twelfth street facade in the axis of Walnut street. The style proposed is French Romanesque, with a few early Gothic features. The whole building to be absolutely fire proof, with concrete foundation, walls and brick and partitions of hollow terra cotta tiles. The floors made of flattened terra cotta arches, supported on rolled iron beams. The building to be lighted with both gas and incandescent electric lights.

"HORSESHOE."

The general exterior to be in the style of Louis XV., and constructed of Missouri granite and St. Louis pressed brick, slate roofs, copper decks, crestings, etc. The interior to have marble floors in the halls and public spaces of the offices and hard wood for the balance. The building to be thoroughly fire-proof. The whole building to be in exact conformitude with the instructions.

"BLACK AND BERRY."

The plans of the above are for a building situated in the middle of Washington Square with a large roomy foreground. On the west side is an open court for the accommodation of vehicles, etc. The building to have three main entrances and a number of small ones. The building to be heated by a system of hot water gravity circulation, heating with direct radiation. The building to have six elevators, two of which run to the full height of the tower; a carved freize in the tower to represent episodes of the early history of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. The skeleton of the building to be of steel and the partitions to be of terra cotta lumber. The exterior walls to be faced with granite or other stone. The corridor floors and wainscoting to be of tiling or marble. The finish of the halls of legislation and Mayor's office to be of oak.

"SURPLUS."

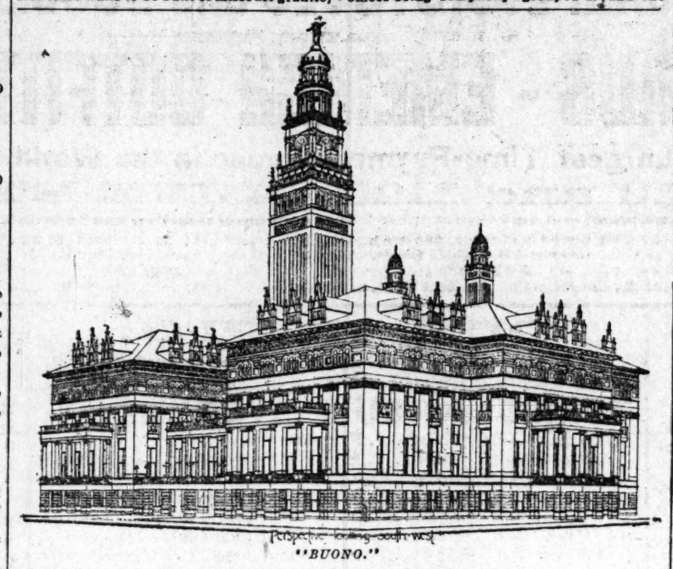
The general plan of this building is a simple rectangle, 185x340 feet, to be placed with the longer facades to the east and west, with main entrance opposite Walnut street. The main corridor leads across the building from east to west, connecting the east and west entrances and containing central passenger elevators and main staircase. The heights of the different stories are as follows: First story, 20 feet in the clear; second story, 25 feet in the clear; third story, 20 feet in the clear; fourth story, 18 feet in the clear. The building reaches from Twelfth street to the main entrance will be up steps seventy-two feet wide, passing up three low flights, with broad platforms between, through three-arched portal and porch to the main vestibule. The vestibule is 50x64 feet and in it stands four polished red-granite piers supporting the side walls of tower. The building is warmed with low-pressure steam. The floors of corridors, lobbies, etc., is to be of marble or encaustic tile—all wood-finish throughout the building to be approved hardwoods. The plan of the building is utilitarian in the strongest sense of the term. It adopts none of the popular effeminate devices for useless adornment. Estimated cost $1,082,512.

"ST. LOUIS, 1892."

The designer has followed modern Paris architecture in his plans. Each bureau and department to have a private lobby or corridor, abundant exits and extrances, large sized courts, a carriage porch on Thirteenth street front. The principal material to consist of Missouri granite, rock face and St. Louis pressed brick. The dormers and cornices to be composed of terra cotta with finials and crestings of copper. Roof to be covered with copper and slate. The building to be thoroughly fire proof. The floors of the main halls, public spaces and rooms and the wainscoting to be of marble of various hues. The stair cases to be also of marble and stone.

"AD REM"

is in modern Romanesque style, executed in stone and brick, with metal trimmings and slated roof. It will front east, with tower and main entrance directly opposite the center of Walnut and sixty-five feet back from the west line of Twelfth street. The general plan is arranged with a main or central portion 150 feet wide by 214 feet deep, with wings at either side 146 feet wide by [illegible] feet deep. In front of the center portion is a tower 45 feet wide at its base, and rises to a height of 300 feet. There are five different entrances. Interior decoration,



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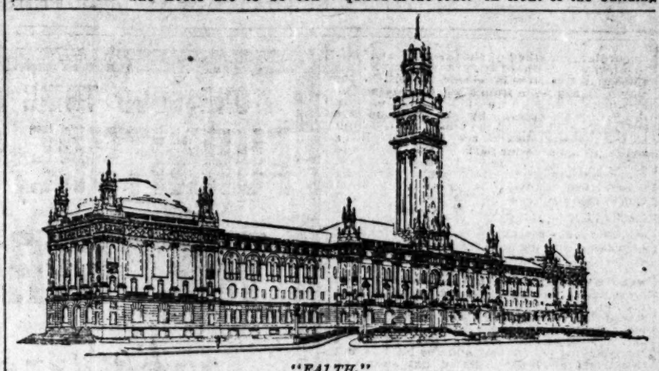

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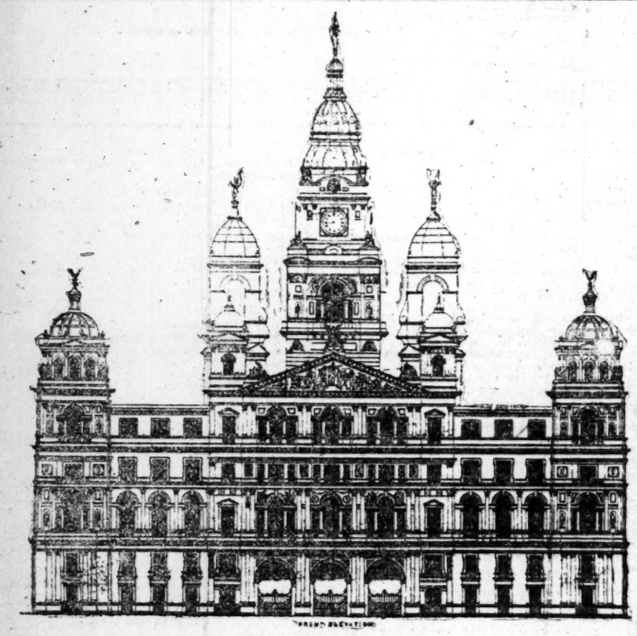
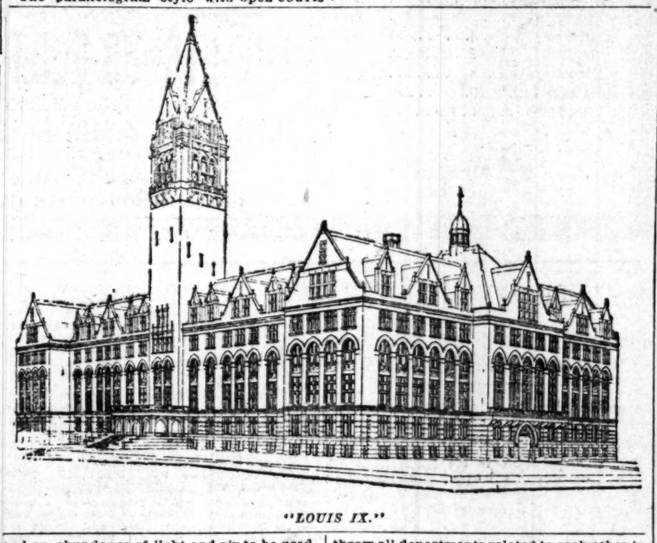
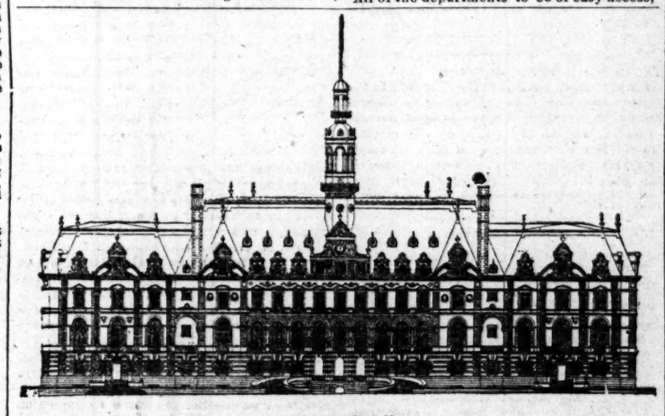


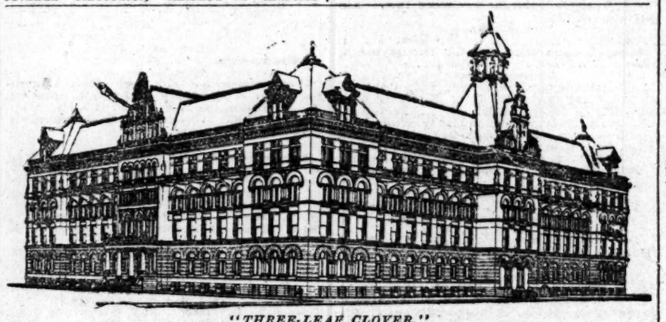
"CRESCENT AND STAR."



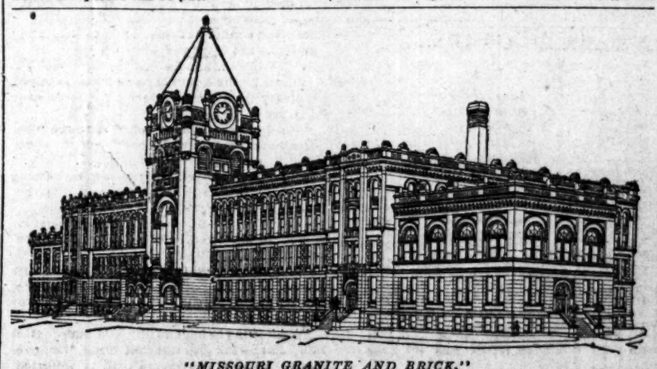
"LOUIS IX."



"HORSESHOE."

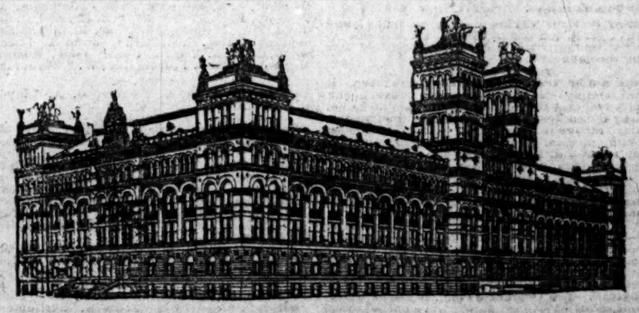


"THREE-LEAF CLOVER."



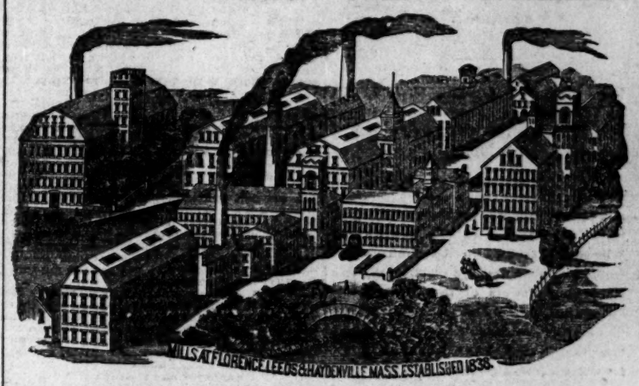
"MISSOURI GRANITE AND BRICK."

"FULFILL."



"STAR AND CRESCENT."

SUPERB FLORENCE
SILK UNDERWEAR
ECONOMICAL AND HEALTH PROMOTING.
MANUFACTURED AT THE
CORTICELLI SILK MILLS.

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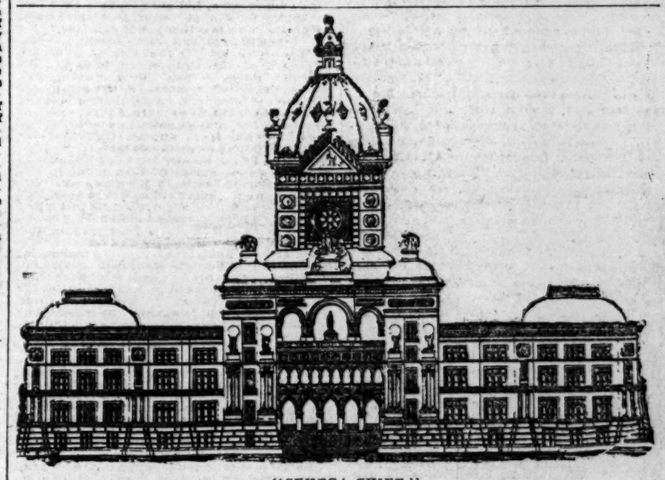
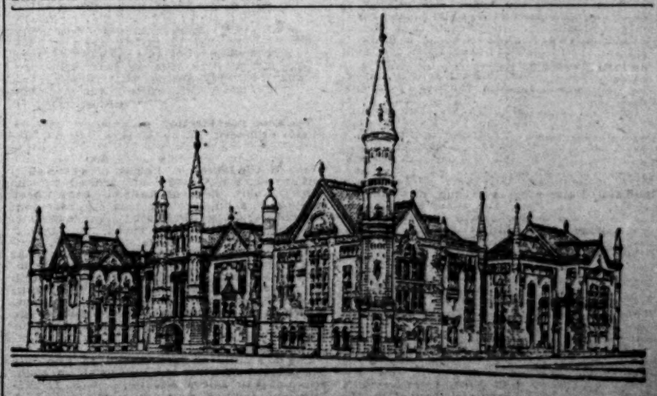


"SENECA CHIEF."

"COSMOS."



"FOUR-LEAF CLOVER."

# Barrs SURPLUS SLAUGHTER SALE

Begins To-Morrow.

THE Greatest Dry Goods Slaughter Sale on Record. Want Room for Holiday Goods.

See the "Globe-Democrat" and "Republic" for Bargain Items.


walls and ceiling of all the corridors painted. Legislative chambers handsomely frescoed on canvas. Each spandrel contains a medallion with heroic bas relief bust. Principal office of each department handsomely frescoed, remaining rooms tastefully decorated in warm tints.

Vestibule to main entrance and all tiled corridors and galleries and sides of stairways wainscoted with marble. Marble treads provided to all stairways from basement to fourth story. There will be six hydraulic elevators; building to be properly wired for incandescent electric lighting.

"DOUBLE STAR AND CRESENT."

To be constructed of Missouri granite, light red, for basement and first story; the other stories to be of dark red pressed brick. Cornices of dark red stone and terra cotta. Approaches and steps to be of granite. Partitions to be built independent of the support of the floors. All floors of marble tiling and the wainscoting of polished marble. The Council Chamber and House of Delegates Chamber to be finished in Scagliola for side walls and Carton Pierre for ceilings. Ceiling lights to be of stained glass. All offices to be finished in oak, a central glazed court, elegantly finished, the pavement to be marble mosiac and ceiling lights of stained glass. The building will be absolutely fire proof. Two large bronze figures at main entrance, also groups crowning the towers and corner pavillions.

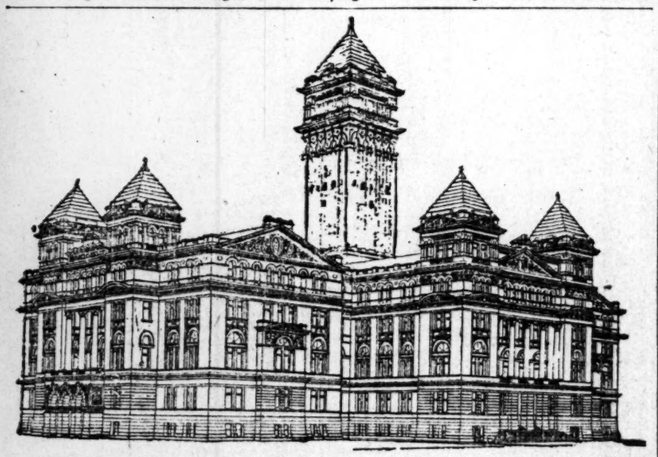
"AD REM."

"FAITH."

A long edifice embracing the general form of the land. The style to be that of the Renaissance adopted for historical reasons. The Council Chamber and House of Delegates to extend through several stories and crowned by domes. Six elevators distributed in three groups of two and five stair cases. The bearing walls to be of masonry, iron columns and girders. Floors and roof fire-proof. Interior finished in hard wood. Exterior with terra cotta mouldings and domes covered with copper. The cost to be $1,149,000.

"COSMOS."

Principal materials to be of Missouri granite and buff brick. All mouldings to be of fine tooled work. Tower to be of moulded terra cotta, with copper roof. Electric clock with four dials and one large alarm bell. A large amount of glass surface for light in floors. General design to be Italian Renaissance, slightly modified. Three large municipal rooms in the bagement. Water Rates, Police, Health Department, etc., on first floor; Council Chamber and House of Delegates on second floor; also Mayor's offices. Stairway to be of iron. Cost, about $1,000,000.



"X-X-X."

"1492 ST. LOUIS 1892."

Construct the building principally of Missouri materials, a massive structure and of modern Romanesque style, about 277 feet front on Twelfth street, with a depth of 243 feet; court-yard 90x100 feet, with 15-foot driveway in the center. Entrances on Market street and Clark avenue similarly constructed and main entrance on Twelfth street. Staircases of wrought iron. To have the building ventilated by exhaust fans. Building to be fireproof.

"BIG BRIDGE RADIAL."

Principal material to be Missouri rock, upper story of campanile, polished iron to be used for frame of staircases, elevator shaft, etc. Pyramids of five towers covered with copper, roofs slated, columns of rotunda and wainsooting of council chamber of Georgia marble, floors of rotunda tiled, interior finish of oak or birch, open plumbing work.

"TEXPISA."

The designs for the building as proposed by "Texpisa" are as follows:

The buildings to be constructed so as to preserve Washington Park as much as possible. To use a large open court, perfectly lighted and ventilated, for the accommodation of teams. To make a plan so elastic that it will permit the erection of a building without depending for structural support on any of the partitions. The total cost is estimated at $1,079,000.

### Food for the Superstitious.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Mrs. James Gibson, colored, of this city, was shouting at the Methodist Church several nights since when she suddenly threw up her hands and fell on the floor dead.

His mother was a robust German-American who died within a year of pneumonia. His sisters are strong, healthy women and no account of disease can be obtained from family history. McEvoy worked in a damp silver mine when a boy, but when he grew older went to work in a silver mill where he worked in the leaching of ore. The dust was so plentiful that all the men worked with sponges over their mouths. One day he felt a twitching in his left arm, and the limb was raised without his volition by the contraction of the muscles. This attack was of short duration but it returned and presently other muscles became involved, and after some months this condition of contracting muscles became permanent. All the muscles of his body are apparently involved except those of his right arm and hand. He cannot control the movements of his feet and legs at all times, and it is with difficulty that he can rise from a seat to his feet. He attempted to do so under the direction of Dr. Shaw and fell, because his left leg could not be kept down. After some difficulty, he succeeded in walking stiffly about. So long as he is quiet the muscles do not assume the peculiar rigidity and contract; but, so soon as he attempts to move, the muscles deny the authority of his will.

Dr. Shaw laid great emphasis upon the "supposed" which preceded the name myotonia, suggestive as descriptive of the disease, but said he could not class the symptoms under any other head. There was a long discussion of the case.

Dr. Tuhuiske, chairman of the sub-Finance Committee of the World's Fair, addressed the society on the subject of their subscriptions to the guaranty fund. Forty thousand dollars is asked of the physicians and he said $20,000 had been subscribed. The country, he said, could not afford to see the fair go to Chicago. That city was undrained and undrainable. To add some hundreds or thousand visitors to the population of that city, so increasing the sewage which can not now be disposed of, would be an invitation to pestilence. As sanatarians and as citizens he said it was the duty of St. Louis physicians to do all in their power to bring the Fair to St. Louis.

### MYOTONIA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

**Interesting Case and Facts Considered by the St. Louis Medical Society.**

The St. Louis Medical Society last night considered several subjects, the most interesting being a supposed case of non-congenital myotonia. The disease is very rare, Dr. A. B. Shaw said, or at least the number of recorded cases is but 30. The literature of the disease is limited. He said the first description of the disesse was printed in 1874. Of the thirty cases all but two were plainly congenital. In the two exceptions it was impossible to find any trace of the disease in the history of the ancestors. The patient was present. His name is James McEvoy, and he is now an inmate of the City Hospital. Dr. A. W. Fleming who has had him under observation gave a history of the case, described the manifestations of the disease and observed that the patient ate double rations of food, thereby costing the city 17½ cents per day, instead of 8½ cents as do ordinary patients. McEvoy's father was Irish born and a strong healthy man, a miner and a gambler at times in California.

### HOTEL PERSONALS.

F. A. H. Peel, New York; C. B. Walton, Cincinnati; T. E. Ellis, Paducah, and R. C. Adams, Georgetown, Ky., are at the Laclede.

E. J. Wiley, New York; F. H. Seybel, New York; F. L. Putnam, Boston; M. Rich, Silverton, Colo., and E. Lewis, Omaha, are at the Lindell.

D. A. Brown, Little Rock; A. G. Johnson, North Amboy, N. J.; C. E. Piers, Warrenton, Mo.; O. G. Perley, Memphis; F. D. Stevens, New York, and R. D. Williams, Baltimore, are at the Southern.

W. C. BAILEY died of malaria at Houston, Tex., on November 9. He was well known in railroad circles, having been a special agent of the Cotton Belt Line.

# BASE BALL BLUSTER

## Brotherhood Men Assuming a Confident and Aggressive Attitude.

THE ASSOCIATION IN AN ECLIPSE AND THE LEAGUE IN THE SOUP.

**Reasons Given for Brotherhood Success—Arlie Latham a Sure Enough White Stocking—After Admitting Syracuse the Association Adjourns to December 9—A Probability That the Browns Will Join the League—Indianapolis Feels Secure in the League—Review of the Diamond.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The National League magnates have shown their hands. It contained what poker players call a "bob-tail flush." In all important particulars the meeting of the men who for thirteen years have sat on the base ball throne and dictated to players and public was a disappointment to even their few adherents. For two months they have boasted that when they came together they would crush the Players' League with a wave of their hand. They waived for five days in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last week and haven't crushed anything but the American Association. By admitting Brooklyn and Cincinnati they not only manifested their own weakness, but gave a striking illustration of the deep consideration they have for the property of other base ball club owners. Individually the magnate is all right; collectively he is all wrong. It is as a body that his actions are subject to criticism. The National League has killed the goose that laid the golden egg. It claims to have [illegible]ty of players, and yet, notwithstanding that this is the very time when an announcement would do the most good, not a single player has been officially named as having signed one of its contracts. Anson has signed with Chicago, and so probably have Hutchinson and Burns. Boston may retain two of its last season's playars. This is the whole story

With the Players' League matters are different. It is sustained by public opinion, and in the last ten days has accomplished wonders. Every day brings forth some new evidence of its earnestness and activity. Properly guided it is sure to go to the front with a bound. Already it has signed seventeen men, although the contracts have been out of the printer's hands only a week, and the players are scattered all over the land. New York has Ewing, Ward, Keefe, Gore and O'Rourke; Chicago, Pfeffer, Ryan, Williamson Tener, Bastian and Arlie Latham; Philadelphia, Clements, Hallman, Mulvey, Wood and Delehanty; Boston, Kilroy; Buffalo, Wise. Grounds have been bought outright in Brooklyn. Three of the clubs have taken out certificates of incorporation and the others will follow this week. Within the next two months the new League will have perfected its organization and signed two-thirds. If not more, of its players. The only hope of the National League now is that the word "reserve" in its last year's contract with the players will hold them in law. The fallicy of this claim has been carefully explained in the POST-DISPATCH. "Reservation" did not mean option. If it had the shorter word would have been used in these contracts, as it is in all others.

The National League has little faith that its case will be sustained in court. Nothing illustrates what the word "reserve" actually means in base ball better than the clause in the national agreement, which provides that contracts with players shall be made for terms no longer than seven months. Col. Rogers does not like this clause, and in the Board of Arbitration meeting Monday endeavored to have it amended to read "twelve or more months." There was a red-hot discussion on the amendment, and the magnates decided to vote it down and put on a bold front. Col. Rogers will perhaps say his amendment was in no way intended to harmonize the National League's interpretation of "reserve" with the terms of the national agreement, but, instead, was calculated to embody a suggestion made by Al Spalding last summer to the effect that ball players be kept under contract in season and out of season. Such a statement, however, would not do. In general legislation the National League followed closely the lines laid down by the Players' League. Classification has been abolished. So has the black list. The percentage of visiting clubs was increased from 25 to 40. A very wily change in the constitution concerning the sales system was also made. It provides that the purchasing club shall deal directly with the player, instead of the club to which the player belonged, as heretofore. In short, a player may now buy his own freedom if he has enough money. The owner still has the right to name the value he places on any man whom he owns. Last summer President N. E. Young was quoted as saying the National League would at once adopt the double-umpire system. It has provided six umpire. for ten clubs. Economy has become a necessity.

All of the changes in the playing rules are admirable, although some of them could be further improved. Judge Bacon and John M. Ward, acting as a committee, have also made changes in these rules, which they will recommend to the Players' League at its convention, January 7. One is that "any player in uniform regularly employed by either club may be substituted for any other player of the same club engaged in a game at the end of any inning." The duties of the umpires are defined minutely. The double system will be in vogue, and the men will change positions at the end of each even innings.

The National League's idea of compelling players to address the autocrat of the diamond as "Mr. Umpire" recalls a good story I recently heard told of Jim O'Rourke. Jim had made a desperate slide for the plate in a game where Phil Powers was umpiring. He was declared out. "Now, Philly," remonstrated O'Rourk, "You know he didn't touch m with the ball." Powers was firm. "Bute Phil, he didn't come within two feet of me." Powers refused to be convinced. "Mr. Powers, where are your eyes?' Here the umpire waved his hand for the player to take his seat, and O'Rourk turned away savagely, saying, "Powers, your judgment is execrable."

No well-informed base ball observer believes there will be ten clubs in the National League next season. Everything points to the conclusion that Washington and Indianapolis will drop out. Without players they certainly will be in a fix, and if they buy minor league men they will create a general surprise. At heart the National League desires them to surrender, but it is not policy to say so. Cleveland, too, may abandon the battle, and then somebody would be needed badly. What if this somebody should be Chris Von Der Ahe of St. Louis? Spalding is with him. There are two or three misfortunes still in store for Chris, but he will outlive them all and bob up serenely next year. The magnates have smashed the Association to smithereens, and in turn the Association will probably kill the International League, so in the East next year there will be the same number of big base ball organizations as there were last season. They will rank in this order: Players' National League, National League, American Association and Atlantic Association.

What is to become of the players in the Baltimore and Athletic clubs? That is now the main question. If the deal can be made I think many of them will be seen in the Players' League Clubs. Brotherhood players will be given the first chance to sign, but those who do not respond with alacrity may give place to a few of these Association stars.

Some of the arguments used by the magnates against the players are very wearisome. They say that if a ball-player was not playing ball he would be driving a dray. Any person who is acquainted with the ball-players of the leading professional organizations knows they are generally well behaved and gentlemanly. Most of them are men of marked intelligence outside of their business. It would be as logical to say if Edwin Booth were not an actor he would be a bootblack, or if Chauncey M. Depew were not a railroad president he would be a brakeman. The ball player's skill and ability to please the spectator who pays to see him play is his good fortune. The fact that this skill commands for the player a good salary cuts no figure in the discussion. In this country a man, whether he be a ball player or a baker, should be allowed to sell his services wherever and whenever he pleases. At any time when the qualities of the ball players are under consideration it should be remembered that no professional men in America are held up to public scrutiny as they, not even thespians. G. H. D.

### The Chicago Players in Good Shape.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Chicago Players' League could not be in better shape. It has increased its capital stock to $25,000, secured the incorporated name of the Chicago White Stockings, and has as good as secured a piece of ground within ten minutes' walk of the Palmer House. Public sentiment supports the new team, and with anything like fair management and luck, it will be most successful. Pfeffer, Bastian, Latham, Ryan, Tener and Williamson have signed contracts and all the rest of the men have them. The local association believe that the new league made a mistake in delaying the permanent organization until January 7. An active campaign cannot be conducted without a fighting force, and as it is there is nothing of the sort on hand. Each team is doing its own business. What was needed, at least, was a Working Committee of eight men, one for each city, with central headquarters and a policy and system. That is lacking and is likely to be felt before January.

Latham's contract with the new Chicago Club, despite Von der Ahe's denial, is made and Arlie has drawn $560 on account. Von der Ahe will certainly have to stand a suit for the $900 he is said to have held out of Latham's pay. This will give Von der Ahe a beautiful chance to prove that Latham played crooked ball this year, as he is charged. If he doesn't prove it he will have to stand another suit for damages. The stories that Comiskey has signed an agreement to play on the Chicago players' team, taken stock in it, etc., are not true. He has not put a pen to paper or bound himself in any way, and at present John Tener is assigned to the place. Anson will not play.

Those are the facts in the case as it stands. Any stories of the players of the new League going here or there are wildly untrue. The Central Board of Directors of the new League will make the changes that have not been chosen. The change in the system of dividing the gate receipts will, according to John Ward's figures, decrease the share of the capitalists in each team about $700.

### Rochester Wants to Get In.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—All Rochester is excited at the prospect of its base ball club entering the American Association. Secretary Summer said to-night: "I am heartily in favor of the scheme and I have telegraphed Manager Powers to do all he can do to bring it about. Other gentlemen who are interested in the club like the scheme. Of course the long jumps come in for consideration about the first thing, but I believe that Rochester would patronize an American Association team enough to make the investment a paying one. If Rochester and Syracuse and Detroit leave the International it will be all day for that organization. Of course we cannot tell whether or not we will get our franchise, but if we do the money for the club will be ready. We have to-day a good club, and it will be strengthened in all its weak points. If we go into the American Manager Powers will be our manager. It will be greatly to our advantage to get into the American, for in the event of the Players' League going through the only league the International would have protection from would be the National, as it is reported in New York that the American clubs intend to join hands with the players and our contracts would be absolutely worthless."

Business men generally are willing to back the club to any amount if it goes into the American Association.

### Indianapolis Feels Secure.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—While the directors of the club feel confident that the addition of Brooklyn and Cincinnati does not mean that Indianapolis and Washington are to be crowded out, a good many outsiders imagine the move is dangerous to Indianapolis. "I do not believe President Brush wants to go out of the League," said a prominent base ball man to-day, "but my fears are that the Washington Club will be sold, and Indianapolis necessarily would be crowded out of the League." President Brush, in his telegram this morning, intimated that there is danger in this direction. He says if Washington does not go out Indianapolis will remain in.

### Syracuse Admitted to the Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The American Association delegates went into session this morning to finish up their week's work. This work consists of filling the vacancies occasioned by the desertion of the Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Kansas City clubs. There were four applications for membership, Syracuse, Rochester, Detroit, and Toledo. It was generally denied that the last named club was seeking admission, but Manager Chapman of the Louisville club exhibited a telegram from President Ketcham of the Toledo club manifesting a desire to join. The only business done was the admission of the Syracuse club to membership. The Association adjourned to meet December 9 at Columbus, O. The rest of the applications will be dealt with by the Finance Committee, to whom they have been referred. Everything points to the admission of Rochester.

### Browns, 5; Boston, 1.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—St. Louis defeated the Bostons in Denver to-day by a score of 5 to 1. Boston would have been goose-egged but for a run made in the ninth inning. St. Louis made one run in the first inning, one in the sixth and three runs in the eighth inning. The St. Louis battery was Chamberlain and Boyle and the Boston battery was Daily and Ganzell. It was a fine game and was witnessed by about 2,000 people.

### A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

**Mrs. Henry Siegrist Entertains Her Lady Friends at Her Handsome Home.**

Mrs. Henry Siegrist gave a delightful reception yesterday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. Her picturesque Queen Anne home on West Pine street presented a charming interior with its artistic stairway wreathed with smilax and grouped with palms, while in the receiving rooms chrisanthemums were effectively grouped in the odd nooks and over the mantlepieces. The fair young hostess was assisted by Mrs. E. V. P. Ritter and Misses Daisy Billon, Emma Bailey and Mimi Newman, Mrs. Siegrist wore a beautiful Parisian gown of dark green velvet, combined with old rose and green brocade, the V shaped bodice filled with fine point lace, diamond pendant at her throat.

Mrs. Ritter wore white faille, combined with lace; pompadour corsage and bouquet of pink roses.

Miss Daisy Billon wore black silk, veiled with black lace, with garniture of jet.

Miss Emma Bailey wore a pretty Empire gown of pale green crepe, with soft draperies, looped with ribbons; garniture of lace.

Miss Minnie Newman, wore white faille draped with mousseline de soie, Empire bodice en V and sleeveless. Among the guests, Mrs. Chares Bailey wore black gros grain veiled with black silk embroidered tulle; pompadour corsage with garniture of ribbons.

Mrs. Moses Rumsey, old rose brocade combined with velvet, duchess lace filling the surplice corsage.

Mrs. Halsted Burnet, dove gray chene silk, two tones, with garniture of duchess lace.

Mrs. William Ware, black and white striped faille, with trimming of point lace.

Mrs. Dexter L. Crosby, black Chantilly lace and silk combined.

Mrs. Henry Meier, old rose silk Henrietta cloth, with large puffed sleeves, panels and revers black velvet; large black hat.

Mrs. Theodore de Forest, flame colored faille draped with black chantilly lace.

Mrs. Charles Sawyer, apple green corded silk, with vest of black embroidered net and puffed sleeves.

Mrs. George Toms, cafe au lait Henrietta cloth combined with velvet of a deeper shade of brown.

Mrs. Douglas Cook, black chantilly lace with gold effects; large black hat covered with gold.

Mrs. Tom Currie, a demi-mourning gown of black gros-grain.

Mrs. Marc Holmes, brown and black satin brocade.

Mrs. Chouteau Smith, black gros-grain with chantilly lace.

Mrs. Wm. Duncan, black Lyons velvet, with pompadour corsage filled with point lace.

Mrs. Low, dove gray faille, combined with white, and bonnet of forget-me-nots.

Mrs. Hugh Crawford, brown and gold brocade, with point lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Alvin Bryan, black chantilly lace over silk, empire waist with gold effects.

Mrs. Jacobs, black and white striped brocade.

Mrs. Loader, silver gray with white and silver effects.

Mrs. Specht, cafe au lait with a deeper shade of brown.

Miss Margurite Clark, brocaded silk in light shades combined with dark brown velvet, large brown hat.

Miss Lottie Bauduy, red China silk, with white and red striped bodice, and large black hat.

Miss Thompson, a very stylish gown of poppy red India silk, with soft full draperies and empire bodice finished with folds of satin striped gauze and large puffed sleeves, long black gloves and large black hat.

Miss Mix, a pretty empire gown of pale blue China silk, combined with white silk applique embroideries, large hat with puffed brim of dove gray velvet with pale blue plumes.

Miss Nellie Hull, black embroidered tulle with scarlet effects.

Miss Lulu Jacobs, russet brown cloth with dark velvet sleeves, puffed, and revers and panels of the velvet, large brown hat.

Miss Bertha Drummond, tailor made suit of dove gray cloth.

Miss Lulu Lewis, a gown of cafe au lait cloth with bodice of two tones combined with velvet.

Miss Rita Papin, pale blue China silk combined with lace.

Miss Mazie Walker, China silk empire gown with Persian figures, combined with appie-green silk; large hat.

Miss Keating, China silk, figured in brown, with brown velvet effects.

Miss Highleyman, black escurial lace and faille combined.

Mrs. Samuel Highleyman, dark blue cloth, combined with velvet of a darker shade.

Mrs. Willis Howe, brown faille combined with velvet, and gold effects.

Mrs. Rivers Merriwether, wine-colored faille and velvet.

Mrs. Minor Merriwether, black Lyons velvet.

Mrs. Manning Treadway, cafe au lait cloth, with large puffed sleeves of velvet of a darker shade.

Mrs. Archer Anderson, black gross-grain, with garniture of gold.

Mrs. W. D. Pittman, black gross-grain with Chantilly lace, and scarlet effects.

Mrs. Goodman King, French gray challie with accordeon pleated skirt and shawls, and large hat.

### Fatally Hurt.

Fred Sposs, a baker, residing at 2111 Clark avenue, is now dying at the City Hospital. Sposs jumped from a west-bound train on the Wabash Railroad at the crossing at Grand avenue about 5 o'clock yesterday evening. He lost his balance and fell back beneath the wheels. Two cars passed over both legs, crushing the flesh and bone in the most horrible manner. The injured man was removed to the City Hospital. Both legs were amputated. Sposs is a single man, 23 years of age. He is probably fatally injured.

# TO GO UNDERGROUND.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. WANTS ITS OWN CONDUITS.

**A Bill to That Effect Introduced in the Council—Some Anticipation of Opposition From the Dorsett Conduit Co.—Supt. Durant, Mortimer Taylor and the City Officials Talk.**

THE Bell Telephone Co. last night introduced an ordinance into the City Council granting the company permission to lay conduits through the streets of the city and put its wires under ground.

Mr. Durant, manager of the company here, was seen this morning and asked what the plan was the company had in view.

Mr. Durant said: "Our idea is to establish our own system and put all of our wires underground in our own conduits."

"Do you expect any opposition to this from the Dorsett conduit people?" was asked.

"No, we do not anticipate any trouble from that source, and I don't see why there should be any."

"Is not your plan in direct opposition to the plan the Dersett people had in mind when they obtained their franchise and laid their conduit?"

"I don't know about that, and I see no reason why it should be."

"Have you yet any formulated plans of how he conduit will be laid and what system will be adopted?"

"No, we only have a general plan now of running conduits from our new building on Tenth street and laying a complete underground system."

Mortimer F. Taylor, attorney for the Dorsett Co. was seen on the subject and asked what he thought of the move made by the Bell Telephone Co.

He said, "I know very little about it at present but I understand they want to establish a system of their own."

"Does this not act in direct opposition to the plan of the Dorsett people?"

"Yes, to a certain extent. When we were making the arrangements for putting in our conduit, our engineer wrote to each company in the city which had any wires asking them to come in and make any suggestions they thought would be beneficial. Our idea in this was to establish a comprehensive system which would have ample facilities for the accommodation of all companies desiring to go underground. Our letters and requests were in nearly every case ignored by the other companies and none of them gave any intimation of any interest in the matter."

"Won't the Dorsett people make a fight on this Bell telephone bill and try to head the thing off?"

"As to that you must draw your own conclusions as I have no authority to say anything about that."

"But it is not to be supposed that the Dorsett Co. is going to sit quietly by and let another company come in and lay conduits right down beside the Dorsett ones?"

"No, I don't think that they will do that."

Some of the members of the Board of Public Improvements were seen on the subject and their views on the subject were found to vary somewhat.

President Flad said: "I don't see why the company should not be allowed to go underground. Everybody is wanting the wires underground and doing everything possible to have them put there. Now, the Bell Telephone Co. comes forward with a proposition to put their wires, which make up more than half the wires in the city, underground. It is just and reasonable that they should be permitted to go there, but the question of what is the best way of putting them there then presents itself. It will be a hard matter to make the companies go down together. It is like making railroad companies pull together and work in conjunction, which is a very hard matter. Some arrangement should be made by which these wires could be put down, however."

Water-Commissioner Holman said: "The problem now is a very pretty one. The Bell Telephone Co. asks for permission to put its wires underground. The city cannot very well refuse this request, as that would be going back on the well-defined principle that all wires must go underground. On the other hand, it would look queer for the city to force the Telephone Co. into the Dorsett conduit, as that would look as if the city was helping out that little investment. It will be a knotty subject any way it is handled and will require very careful handling."

Sewer Commissioner McMath was of the opinion that all companies having wires they want to put underground should be made to do it in such a way as not to have half a dozen conflicting conduits on one street.

The matter of deciding now and where the telephone company will go underground is one which will give the city fathers much to think about as there are a great many points to be considered in the matter.

### An Insane Traveler.

About 7 o'clock last evening when the Mobile & Ohio train pulled into the Union Depot, Conductor O'Keefe approached Sergt. Mundinger and told him that he had an insane woman locked up in one of the cars. The woman boarded the train at Camp Hill, Ill., and had a ticket to St. Louis. Shortly after her ticket was taken up she became unmanageable and was placed under guard. The woman says her name is Mary Ann Linnan. She is a single woman, 29 years of age. She is now locked up at the Four Courts holdover and will probably be sent to the Insane Asylum to-morrow.

### Charged With Embezzlement.

Last evening Patrolmen Corcoran and Young of the Central District arrested a young man named Louis C. Kin and locked him up at the Central District station. The charge is one of embezzlement. Kin was until a few days ago employed as a driver in charge of one of the wagons of the Illinois Milk Co. Wednesday morning he failed to put in an appearance He had not turned in the receipts of the previous day's sales, and the matter was reported to the Police Department with the above result. Conrad Dauman, the Superintendent of the company, will swear out a warrant on Monday morning. The amount stolen is not large.

### ALTON, ILL.

**Public Improvements—Fairs and Festivals—Items of Interest.**

Mrs. M. E. Harrison of Jackson, Mich., is here to visit relatives and old friends.

Mrs. Thos. Gordon and son of Middletown, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. E. P. Wade on Henry street.

The annual fair and supper given by the ladies of the Unitarian Church on Friday evening was a delightful success and netted quite a sum for the worthy cause.

Mrs. Edward Young and daughter of Godfrey were thrown from a buggy on Third street yesterday afternoon and both of them fortunately escaped unhurt.

The fair being given by the ladies of the St. Patrick's Church concluded last night after a very successful work.

Work was yesterday commenced on an immense three-story boarding-house to be erected by the Huse & Loomis Ice Co. for the accommodation of their employes during the winter.

The preliminary trial of Oscar J. Bose, charged with a criminal assault upon Miss Kate Johnson, came up yesterday, and was continued until next Saturday.

The new sewer, extending from Second street to the river on Spring street, was completed yesterday.

The 2-year-old infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Betz, at 650 East Second street, died yesterday evening from the effects of brain fever.

### LADIES AT LOGGERHEADS.

**The Fanny Parnell League at Odds Over the Annual Ball.**

There is trouble in the ranks of the Fannie Parnell Ladies' Land League, No. 64. It is all on account of the first select complimentary hop, which was planned for Wednesday, November 20, at the Natatorium Hall. Some time ago plans were made for a grand ball, to be given under the auspices of the Fanny Parnell League. Mr. P. Cahalin came forward kindly with the funds for the preliminaries, such as securing a hall, printing tickets and other small matters.

The tickets were out and being sold. On the face of them it was plainly stated that the ball was to be under the auspices of the Fanny Parnell Ladies' Land League.

A few days ago Miss Alice Gallagher, the secretaryof the league, took offense at Mr. Cahalin's assistance, and declares that the ball is not and will not be under the auspices of the Ladies' Land League. On the other hand, Miss Ellen Le Bert, the President, insists that the ball must go on, and go on, too, under the auspices of the League. They are still at daggers drawn, but appearances indicate that the Le Bert side will come out ahead.

### A Progressive Euchre Party.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bauman gave a progressive euchre party Thursday evening to a few friends at their residence, 3832 Washington avenue. The party was handsomely entertained by the host and hostess, assisted by their charming daughter, Miss Bauman. Among those present were: Mrs. Clare, Mrs. A. L. Child, Mrs. E. M. Gibson, Mrs. Haase, Mrs. D. T. Hill, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Kerney, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. P. C. Murphy, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. A. Evelyn, Mrs. Cornet, Mrs. Manewal, Miss Williams, Miss Mann, Mr. Haase, Mr. Conet, Mr. Hilledroff, Mr. Harry Lauetz, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Finney, Mr. Manewal, Mr. G. L. Kearney, Mr. P. C. Murphy, Mr. Clark, Mr. J. Sharp, Dr. Hill, Mr. Graham, Mrs. P. C. Murphy and Mr. Manewal carried of the honors of the evening.

### Only Courtesy Prevented an Indorsement.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—St. Louis was not defeated so bad as some friends of Chicago would claim in the Silver Convention held in Denver this week. There was no straight vote on the World's Fair question. A resolution was introduced favoring St. Louis as the place for holding the World's Fair, St. Louis had many friends in the convention. It was urged that it was not the province of the convention to take part as to the World's Fair and that the silvermen should not antagonize Chicago and New York. It was on this ground and for these reasons that the resolution was laid on the table.

### 250,000 Reasons Given for Indorsement.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—The *Picayune* mentions in connection with the question of the location of the World's Fair at St. Louis or Chicago that the cargo of a single steamer, the Lowrey and the barges it brought in from St. Louis on Thursday, equaled a bulk of 250,000 bushels of grain. It was brought as one cargo from St. Louis, but if it had come from Chicago it would have freighted 1,000 cars, more than Chicago sends us in three months. It suggests, if business relations count for anything, that New Orleans should vote for St. Louis.

### Colored Roustabouts Fight.

Two colored roustabouts, Wm. Reuker and George Rigley, fought on board the steamer City of Monroe at the foot of Chestnut street about 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Rigley cut his opponent with a knife, inflicting a serious wound about two inches below the left nipple. Reuker was taken to the City Hospital. Rigley escaped by swimming ashore and has not been captured.

### Fell Down the Elevator Shaft.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening John Morgan, employed at 406 North Fourth street, accidentally fell down the elevator shaft at the above number. The fall was from the second-story landing to the cellar. Morgan received severe injuries to his head and spine and was removed in an ambulance to his home at Nineteenth and Morgan streets. He can hardly recover.

### Catholic Dignitaries.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Legate from Rome, and his Secretary, Dr. Howlett, and Mgr. Cowlett, President of the American College at Rome, went to Philadelphia this evening. They will be the guests of Archbishop Ryan for a few days and sail for Europe next week.

### Arkansas' Delegate Appointed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Gov. Eagle of Arkansas has appointed Judge J. T. Jones of Lee County as a delegate to the river convention to be held at St. Louis on the 19th inst.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Temple Israel, cor. Pine and Twenty-eighth sts.—Sunday lecture at 10:45 a. m. by Rabbi Sonneschein. Subject: "The Poetry of the Bible." All are welcome. Seats free.

Temple Shaare Emeth, corner Seventeenth and Pine streets.—Regular lecture this Sunday at 10:45 a. m by the Rev Dr. Samuel Sale. Subject: "The Church of the Future." All are cordially invited.

New Church (Swedenborgian) Chapel, 2834 Lucas av., Rev. F. L. Higgins, Minister. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sabbath-school at 9:30. All are invited. Seats free. Subject of sermon this morning: "The Story of Cain and Abel. Is It Literally True? If Not What does It Mean?"

New Church Chapel (Swedenborgian) 2834 Lucas avenue, Rev. F. L. Higgins, minister. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. Sabbath-school at 9:30. All are invited. Seats free. Subject of sermon this morning: "The Flood and Ark."

St. George's Church, Corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts. Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer with sermon by the Rector, 11 a. m. In the evening the Rector will preach to young men on "A Young Man's Dream of Life." Service, 7:45 p. m.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), Corner of Garrison av. and Locust st. Rev. John Snyder, Pastor. Sunday, November 17, at 10:45 a. m., Rev. Thos. L. Eliot, D. D., will preach. Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. At 7:50 p. m. the pastor will preach at the Mission Chapel, corner of 9th and Wash sts. All are cordially invited to our services.

Second Baptist Church, Corner Locust and Beaumont (27th) sts. Rev. J. W. Ford, D. D., pastor. Subject—Morning, "Spiritual Knowledge." Evening—"Unexpressed Bible Teaching." Public services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath-school, 9:30 a. m. Young People's meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 o'clock p. m. Midweek service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Class in English Bible Study, under the direction of the pastor, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, Missouri avenue, opposite west gate of park. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. S. C. Palmer. Sunday-schools and missions at 3 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Installation of Rev. Samuel C. Palmer, pastor, at 8 p. m. Rev. A. N. Thompson, moderator of Presbytery, will preside. Rev. Geo. E. Martin will deliver charge to the pastor. Rev. W. G. McDonnold will deliver charge to the people. All are cordially invited.

## LODGE NOTICES.

WILDEY ENCAMPMENT NO. 1, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting Wednesday evening, November 20. Work in the first degree.
33 T. W. MURRAY, Scribe.

COSMOS LODGE 196, I. O. O. F. Brothers we will have an initiation on next Wednesday evening, November 20, and we want the company of as many of you as can make it convenient to attend. Visitors invited. J. G. WILSON, N. G.
M. FAHEY, Per. Sec. 33

HALL OF SUMMIT LODGE, NO. 277, I. O. O. F., s. w. corner Ewing av. and Market st.—Officers and brothers are requested to attend our next regular meeting on Monday evening, November 18. Work in the second degree. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. WM. AMBRUSTER, R. AMBRUSTER, R. S. N. G.

# $15 XMAS OFFER.

Before giving your order for a life-size portrait call and see our samples. Special Xmas bargain. One life-size crayon or photograph, choice of either, one 18x22 xtra quality gold bronze or steel frame, best in the city; one dozen xtra finish cabinets, any style. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.
PARSONS, 1407 Market st.
Largest gallery in America. Open every Sunday.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Book-keepers.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch

WANTED—By a thorough book-keeper, employment evenings to attend to books or other clerical work for mechanics or small manufacturers. Add. O 78, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation by a young man in an office; has had ten years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent; best of referens. Address lock box 18, Malden, Mo. 36

THE Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circular. 36

### Clerks and Salesman.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Situation as retail grocery clerk; refs. ex. Add. T 81, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by man as clerk in grocery store or drive delivery wagon; speak German and English. Address M 80, this office. 37

WANTED—Stout young man of 18 wants a position; experienced in collecting and office work; first-class refs. Address E 80, this office. 37

### The Trades.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—An experienced publisher who thoroughly understands the management of publications, desires a position as publisher or manager. Address O 80, this office. 38

WANTED—A first-class practical printer who has had extensive experience in the successful management of book and job and newspaper offices desires a position as foreman or manager. Address P 80, this office. 38

### Stenographers

WANTED—Position by experienced young man as stenographer in wholesale house or railroad office; can furnish excellent recommendations. Address K 82, this office. 41

### Boys.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Situation; a boy of 16 wishes to learn pattern making. 2853 Wisconsin av. 42

WANTED—Situation by boy 17 years old, experienced at sign painting, to finish trade; pay no object. Address 4587 N. Market st. 42

WANTED—Position of any kind by a boy of 15; has had a fair education, and can furnish good reference. Address M 79 this office. 42

### Miscellaneous.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Work of some kind for 5 or 6 hours a day; willing to work cheap. Address R 81, this office. 43

WANTED—$10 for situation for middle-aged man; handy at anything; recommendations and security. Address B 80, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by a young man of 20, in some wholesale house, with a chance of promotion. Address W 80, this office. 43

WANTED—A young man, colored, with reference, wishes a place in some private family or boarding-house to work mornings. Address B 81, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by an intelligent young colored man as collector or messenger in office; $5 per week; best of references and good security if desired. Address S 80, this office. 43

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

### Book-keepers.

WANTED—4 young men for permanent situations; $75, $100, $125 to $150 guaranteed monthly when qualified on our lines, to learn telegraphing. Call or address General Offices Union Telegraph Co. 102 N. 3d st. 50

### Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—To salesmen: Excellent side line samples. Room 504, Mermod & Jaccard building. 54

WANTED—A young man, experienced dry goods salesman. Geo. Wander, Jr., 1604 and 1606 S. Broadway. 54

WANTED—An experienced retail grocery clerk; give reference and last employer. Add. R 81, this office. 54

WANTED—A good salesman for the store, with from 5 to 8 years' experience in waiting on ladies. Am. Art Co., 8th and Pine sts. 54

WANTED—A young man in our general offices to learn and fill permanent situation in bookkeeping and typewriting; salary, $75 to $100 monthly. 102 N. 3d, Room 11. 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-hand and Business College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Successor to Martin & Hayward. Est. 1876. 54

### Laborers.

WANTED—Twenty men and teams on Garrison av., and N. Market st. Jas. Fanning. 59

WANTED—Men and teams on Bell and Channing avs. Monday morning, and men with hatchets to take down building on 5th and Biddle sts. John A. Lynch. 59

### Stenographers.

WANTED—A male stenographer and typewriter who can furnish his own machine; service from 2 to 4 weeks. Apply Monday, Room 806, Bank of Commerce building. 60

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

### The Trades.

WANTED—A shoemaker at 1925 N. 9th st. 58

WANTED—Tinner, young man. Shumate Bros., 21st and O'Fallon sts. 58

WANTED—Machinist on pants; good wages. Address H 81, this office. 58

WANTED—A No. 1 painter. Apply 1931 Belleglade av., to-day 10 a. m. 58

WANTED—A first-class frame-joiner; steady, clean job. Address L 82, this office. 58

WANTED—Foreman for composing-room. Star Printing Co., 4th and Spruce sts. 58

WANTED—A shoemaker for repairing. Call on J. W. Fenlon, 503½ S. Jefferson av. 1 58

WANTED—A metal pattern-maker. Ette & Henger Manufacturing Co., 11th and Hebert sts. 58

WANTED—Six good tinners and cornice makers. Chas. Thuener & Co., 8 S Jefferson av. 58

WANTED—Horse collar makers; steady work at good prices. Dodson, Fisher & Brockman, Minneapolis, Minn. 58

WANTED—A first-class collar cutter. Correspond with Langdon-Kreiger Saddlery Co., 737 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky. 58

TWO COMPETENT DRAFTSMEN Can find employment on application at 426 Odd Fellows Hall, city. 58

### Boys.

WANTED—Boy to work in flower store. 3415 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Strong boy to make himself generally useful. Call at 2714 Locust st. 61

WANTED—At 3001 Clark av.; strong boy about 16 years old, with some experience, to attend horse and help in grocery store. 61

WANTED—2 boys at once on our lines to learn telegraphing; situations given when qualified; $45 to $100 monthly. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d.

WANTED—Boy during banking hours in our general offices to learn bookkeeping and typewriting; steady situation guaranteed when qualified. 102 N. 3d st., Room 11. 61

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—St. Louis solicitor for county newspaper. P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 62

WANTED—A good man to advertise cards around town. Call Monday 1408 Pine st. 62

WANTED—Immediately, 3 gentlemen evenings; salaries $75 to $150 guaranteed monthly on our lines, to learn telegraphing. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st. 62

WANTED—A good man, possessing the ability to represent and organize lodges; liberal inducements offered to the right man. Address E. H. J., 4109a Market st. 62

$60 SALARY, 340 expenses in advance allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, Hafer & Co., Piqua, O. 62

## SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

### Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—By a married woman, work; office or literary preferred; book agencies and laundries need apply; grandma takes care of children. Apply F 81, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady wants position as bookkeeper in any business with intention of becoming a partner if convenient; salary no object. Address H 82, this office. 44

### Stenographers.

WANTED—By a young lady stenographer a position for practice; can give best of reference. Address J 80, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady wishes a position as typewriter, copyist or addressing envelopes; have had experience. Address R 79, this office. 45

WANTED—A position by an experienced lady stenographer; uses Remington machine; best of references; salary not so much an object as permanent position. Address N 80, this office. 45

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—By dressmaker, children's clothes to make at home. 4127 Sarpy av. 46

WANTED—Situation by an experienced waist maker, cutter and fitter. Apply 2120 Division st.

WANTED—Dressmaker wishes more engagements; also a seamstress for family sewing. Call or add. 2700 Wash st. 46

WANTED—By a first-class dressmaker a few engagements in private families. Address 2424 Second Carondelet av. 46

WANTED—A position as seamstress in private families to sew by the day; reference given. Address N 79, this office. 46

### Housekeepers.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper. Call or write 1416 Sarsfield place. 47

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper in small family. Add. W. E., 1814 Washington av. 47

WANTED—A good, steady and industrious German girl wishes a place as housekeeper or housegirl; no washing. Address R 82, this office. 47

WANTED—Respectable widow wishes to be a housekeeper in a widower's home or in some nice home in city only. Mrs. Ida Johnson, 1009 Cass av., over drug store. 47

WANTED—By educated lady, position as housekeeper, companion, or charge of family; used to illness; good reader and writer, competent dressmaker; over two years at last position; excellent references. Add. Housekeeper, 511 Ware av. 47

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged lady desires situation as housekeeper for respectable widower where servant is kept; object a good home more than wages; no objection to children. Address for one week C 81, this office. 47

### General Housework.

WANTED—A German girl wants place as housegirl. 2614 Laclede av. 48

WANTED—By German girl, sit. for general housework; no washing or ironing. Add. L 79, this office. 48

WANTED—Situation by German woman to do general housework. Please call at 1221 Collins st. Monday. 48

WANTED—Situation by a young lady in a family for light housework and sewing. Call 913 Salisbury st. 48

WANTED—An old lady would like a situation in a small family to do light housework. Call or address J. T. f 1110 Locust st. 48

STOVE REPAIRS! For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

### Cooks, etc.

WANTED—Sit. by two sisters, cook and house girl. Call 3113 Easton av. 49

WANTED—By an experienced girl a situation to do cooking or housework. Address 1863 Cass av. 49

WANTED—A widow wishes place as cook in first-class family; best of reference. Call or address V., 1624 Carr st. 49

WANTED—Situation by woman, with a boy 6 years old; no objections to country; to cook or to do general housework. Call Monday at 2133 Adams. 49

### Nurses.

WANTED—Situation by competent woman to nurse in confinement or any sickness, or as working housekeeper. Address O 82, this office. 50

WANTED—Situation to nurse a baby, or one or two children, by an American lady with a comfortable home; best of care will be given. 1434 Morgan st. 50

### Laundresses.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Washing to take home or to go out by the day. Call at 1506 Gay st. 51

WANTED—A good laundress wants a place to wash and iron. Call the first of the week at 27 S. Channing av. 51

WRINGERS REPAIRED. All kinds at Colby Wringer Office; goods cash or time payments. 1723 Franklin av. H. C. Case. 51

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young lady wishes a situation in a dentist office. Address K 79, this office. 52

WANTED—Ladies supplied with first-class help by calling 3113 Easton av. 52

WANTED—Situation to wash dishes in restaurant, or any kind of work. 1119 N. 9th st. 52

FAMILIES can get girls and girls places and lodgings at Mrs. Hummerts, 1023 N. 10th st. 52

WANTED—Situation by a young woman; would assist with the work for her board, and to be treated like one of the family; references exchanged. Address B 82, this office. 52

COUNTRY HOTELS can be supplied with first-class cooks; any other hotel girls on short notice; none but reliable help. Mrs. H. Amplemen, 807 N. 4th. 52

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

### Stenographers.

WANTED—4 young ladies for permanent situations; $75, $100, $125 to $150 guaranteed monthly when qualified on our lines, to learn telegraphing. Call or address General Offices Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st. 54

### Laundresses.

WANTED—A first-class laundress for 2 days in week; must bring refs. 1727 Lucas pl. 57

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

### Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Lady in our general offices to learn and fill permanent position in bookkeeping and typewriting; salary, $75 to $100 monthly. 102 N. 3d. Room 11. 63

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Sewing girls, 4031 Ashland place, cor. Newstead and Margaretta avs. 69

WANTED—Five first-class dressmakers at 2807 Morgan st.; Monday morning. 69

WANTED—A good hand to sew for dressmaker; also apprentice. 2831 Franklin av. 69

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family at 3032 Magazine st., bet. Garrison and Webster avs.; call Monday. 66

NOW IS YOUR TIME. Wanted, 100 girls to operate on machines, ladies muslin underwear. Apply at once,
S. GRABINSKY & CO.,
711 to 715 N. 7th st.

### General Housework.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A girl for light housework. 1327 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 3336 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A white girl for general housework at 2738 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for light housework. 1823 Papin st., second floor. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 2827 Caroline st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. 3727 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in small family. 3135 School st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 1735 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family. 3222 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. 2621 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework small family. 2338 Park av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; good wages. 3965 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A young colored woman for general housework at 3420 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A young girl to assist in general housework. Apply 3609 B Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl to help with general housework; no washing. 3122 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family. 3207 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing. Apply 1102A Hickory st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in family of two. 2702 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be a good cook; no washing. 4021 Bell av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. Apply at once 2730½ Clark av. 66

WANTED—Good Protestant girl, in small family, to do general housework. 3414 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 1603 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Neat German girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 3661 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework in small family. Apply 3145 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework and assist with children; German preferred. 1740 Missouri av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family; German preferred. 2005 California av.

WANTED—A first-class girl for general housework; German preferred. 2914 Franklin av.

WANTED—German girl for general housework; must be well recommended. 3957 Delmar av.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, washing and ironing; must be good cook. 3650 Cook av. 66

WANTED—German girl that can cook, wash and iron; small family. Call Sunday, 2210 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in family of two. Call Tuesday forenoon, 2623 Park av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small private family; new house, Delmar av. Call 3116 School st. 66

WANTED—An experienced German girl for general housework; small family. Apply 4012 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—An industrious German girl for general housework; small family; good wages; apply at once. 2326 Albion place. 66

WANTED—Two German girls; one for housework and one to do cooking; washing and ironing both done. 10 Nicholson pl. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework by small family living short distance from city; good home and good wages. Apply at 118 N. 3d st., 2d floor, front office. 66

### Cooks, etc.

WANTED—A good cook. 1107 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good cook. Call at 2303 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—A woman to cook. Call 1627 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. 2926 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good cook; good wages. 2002 Lafayette av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. Address J 82, this office. 68

WANTED—Good plain cook; some well recommended. 2712 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—Girl in family of two; must be good cook. Call at once at 2151 Geyer av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; also nurse girl 18 to 20 years old. 2912 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—In family of three good girl for cooking and general housework; bring reference. 3749 Evans av. 68

WANTED—A good German girl to cook, wash, iron and assist with housework. Apply with ref. 3119 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Colored girl to cook and do plain washing and ironing in small family; reference required. 2930 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good German girl to cook and do general housework; with refs. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock, 3033 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Good German girl for cooking and housework for family of three; good wages. Apply with references, No. 1 Nicholson pl., opposite Lafayette Park. 68

### Nurses.

WANTED—Neat girl to help mind baby at 2520 Bacon st. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl; no small children. 3738 Evans av. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl; must be grown. 1619 Missouri av., west side of Lafayette Park. 70

WANTED—Experienced nurse, with references, to take charge of a child. Apply 1007 Garrison av. 70

WANTED—Experienced nurse girl for two children and assist with housework; reference required. Call Monday, 2335 Gamble st. 70

### Miscellaneous.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—A good German girl. 3061 Cass av. 71

WANTED—Girl at 1031 Autumn st., first street north of Park av. 71

WANTED—Girl to feed ruling machine. Star Printing Co., 4th and Spruce sts. 71

WANTED—German girl for dining-room and kitchen work; no washing. 3813 Finney av.

WANTED—3 ladies immediately, evenings; $75 to $150 guaranteed monthly on our lines to learn telegraphing. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st.

WANTED—Girls in our general offices to learn type-writing and bookkeeping; steady situations guaranteed when qualified. App. 102 N. 3d st., room 11.

WANTED—Hair dresser and manicure, sure work, good pay for experienced one; preference given to former help; chance open all next week; the afternoon only, at Godefroy's. 71

WANTED—A small girl who lives in the country and wishes to come to St. Louis to attend school and improve her education and to learn a good profession, will find a good home and pleasant companion by addressing E 83, this office. 71

WANTED—I wish to employ a few ladies on salary to take charge of my business at their home; no talking required; permanent position; wages $10 per week in advance; good pay for part time. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky. 71

## WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

WANTED—We want to hire an energetic person in every locality to distribute advertising matter and attend to our local interests. A straight salary of $2 50 per day and expenses will be paid. Address, inclosing 2c stamp for particulars, Universal Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. No postals answered. 73

CATCH THE RABBIT. Just out, exciting game for everybody; lifelike animals; funny, interesting and amusing; sells at sight; 500 agents, street men and peddlers wanted; can make $5 a day; sample by mail 25c., prepaid; terms to dealers, imported. 808 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. Price 25c. each. 73

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody

## PERSONAL.

**Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.**

PERSONAL—I desire to meet a little lady 5 ft. or less, over 19; object social amusement. Ad. T 82, this office. 1

PERSONAL—An honorable, elderly gentleman wishes to meet a nice widow who desires to wed. Address G 82, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Gent with means would like to correspond with young lady not over 25 years of age; object, matrimony. Address T 68, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A young man, stranger in the city, desires the acquaintance of a lady not over 20; object social amusement. Address S 81, this office. 1

PERSONAL—If gent, light overcoat, wishes to meet lady he raised his hat to last evening, 6th and Washington av., address M 82, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Lost—Last night, either at the Olympic or Grand Opera-house, a diamond Marquette ring. Liberal reward will be paid on its return to 112 N. 14th st. 1

PERSONAL—Immediately, a few young ladies and gentlemen to learn operating on our lines and take situations paying $75 to $150 monthly. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3rd st. 1

PERSONAL—Wanted the acquaintance of a pleasant lady or widow by a gentleman of some means; object social amusement, home appointment if convenient; confidential. Address A 81 this office. 1

PERSONAL—A gent, stranger in the city, would like to form the acquaintance of some young lady about 18 to 25 years, with home or other appointment; strictly confidential; object, social amusement; no professionals. Address P 81, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Reception and Ball Costumes a specialty with Morton & Endris, 3212 Olive st. 1

PERSONAL—All the latest novelties in Dress Goods to be found at Morton & Endris, 3212 Olive.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Lyon's Institute, 1124 Pine st.—A Massage and baths of all kinds; new assistants. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady., M. D., 1422 Olive st.; massage; baths of all kinds; female assistants.

## DRESSMAKING.

ACCORDION and all kinds of plaits made to order and always first-class work. Paris Accordion Plaiting Co., 1534 Olive st. 72

ACCORDION plaits done by steam power, 25 cents per yard; call and inspect work; work speaks for itself. Mrs. Ostertag, 2320 Olive st. 72

## FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT. We have for rent a new house, newly furnished, 8 rooms; furnace, bath, laundry; hot and cold water.
LOHMEYER & STORM,
15 114 N. 8th st.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Breakfast, supper and Sunday dinner by young man, near 8th and Chouteau av.; must have breakfast at c. Address B 83, this office.

WANTED—Lady wishes board in nice family or boarding-house where she can have comforts of home at reasonable price. Address immediately H 83, this office. 19

## BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Pleasant room, with breakfast and supper, in quiet family; refs. Ad. F 80, this office.

WANTED—Warm single room and board (gent); central and cheap; state terms. Address C 80, this office. 20

WANTED—By a young man, a furnished room in a private family; with board or breakfast only. Address E 28, this office. 20

WANTED—Nicely furnished room for two gentlemen with first-class table board; near Chouteau av. and 12th st. Address M 83, this office. 20

WANTED—By lady and infant nice furnished room with board in a strictly private family, in good locality; husband travels; references exchanged. Address W 81, this office. 20

WANTED—A room with board in private family, centrally located; would not object to furnishing his room; preference given to one with no other boarders. Address N 83, this office. 20

WANTED—By single gent, fur. room in house of few occupants; with or without breakfast; convenient to cars; comfort, not style, desired; permanent if suited; state terms, which must be moderate. Address C 83, this office. 20

## HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Two connecting rooms, unfurnished; not over $10. Add. N 81, this office. 21

WANTED—Quiet party wants room for transient use; central. Address S 82, this office. 21

WANTED—Nicely furnished room by two gents, within six blocks of Broadway and Madison st. Address P 82, this office. 21

WANTED—A gentleman requires a comfortable furnished room, with fire, for transient use during the winter. Address J 79, this office. 21

WANTED—Young gent wants a nice comfortable room with or without board; Stoddard addition preferred; state price, etc. Ad. S 83, this office. 21

WANTED—One neatly furnished front room with stove for light housekeeping and one small one connecting, unfurnished; price moderate. Address O 79, this office. 21

WANTED—Three or four nice unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping in a nice private family in good locality; references exchanged. Address C 82, this office. 21

WANTED—3 or 4 nice unfurnished rooms on 1st or 2d floor, suitable for light housekeeping, in a good neighborhood, or nice small house for good tenant. Address D 82, this office. 21

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

## BUSINESS WANTED

WANTED—An energetic young man coming into the business with the idea of taking a partnership. Apply with full particulars. Address T 80, this office. 3

## WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner with $1,000 to $2,000 for an already established wholesale candy business; must have good references. Address D 83, this office. 23

## MONEY WANTED.

MONEY WANTED—Party wishes to borrow $600 or $800 on furniture, etc., of fifty-room house; will pay large interest in board if suitable. Address G 83, this office. 23

WANTED—$5,000 to increase the capital of an established sheet metal goods manufactory in St. Louis. These goods are specialties, manufactured under valuable patents owned by advertisers. Add. A 82, this office. 23

## WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange 'cello bass violin for guitar or mandolin. Add. W 82, this office. 24

BIG CHANCE—FOR EXCHANGE St. Louis Manufacturing Plant. Leading staples for grocers and druggists. Trade well established. Plant in good running order. Exchange in part for lands; $6,000.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
24 902 Chestnut st.

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—For cash, desks, office and household fur., carpets, stoves. E. A. Steele 310 N. 10th.

WANTED—Good hoister for two or three months work. Heman Construction Co., 1084a N. 8th st. 26

WANTED—Will pay $1 for one copy of late St. Louis newspaper containing two articles headed "Rich in Lead-mines," and "A Valuable Discovery." Address L 81, this office. 26

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the 14th, cow, dark brown with white mark on shoulder. Reward for return of same to 4298 Page av. 30

LOST—A small black spaniel, white breast; answers to the name of Tip. Liberal reward if returned to 3019 Bell st. 30

LOST—Last night, either at the Olympic or Grand Opera-house, a diamond Marquette ring. Liberal reward will be paid on its return to 112 N. 14th.

LOST—On the 11th inst., black and tan hound bitch, with license No. 2,204. Five dollars reward if finder will return to F. W. Dorst, 7229 Pennsylvania av.

LOST—On Union st. car line, Car No. 18, 3 secret society books of the Sons of Veterans. Finder please return to G. S. Tourville, 820 Chestnut st., and receive reward.

FOUND—Young English setter dog, white and liver. Address O 81, this office. 30

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On Jefferson and Gravois avs., English bull dog. Return to St. Louis Sidewalk Co., 1119 Clark av., and receive reward. 30

## ALL SORTS.

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilette cases, albums, umbrellas, and parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

## PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

If you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing; send postal. M. B. Cohn, 106 S. 7th st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing and carpets if good; send postal. Thos. Cavanaugh, 916 N. 9th st. 74

MASSAGE for ladies at home of patient. Address T 79, this office. 74

PARTIES declining housekeeping can realize the highest cash prices for their surplus furniture and effects, in large or small lots, by sending to B. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., AUCT'RS, 1104-6 Olive.

3C PER YD.—Steam carpet cleaning; largest and best. Eagle Works, 21st and St. Charles sts. Dance cloths to hire, $1 per night. 74

1000 BUSINESS cards for $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust st. Send for estimates.

CASTALIAN PURIFIES the blood, cures indigestion, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney diseases, etc. Sold at 326 Olive st. 74

COSTUMES AND WIGS For masquerade balls and theater for rent and made to order. Gold and silver trimmings; tights and masks.
A. FUEGER, 521 Walnut st., half block west of Southern Hotel.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO., No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's (formerly 803 Washington av.) The only place in the city where they make the very best sets of teeth for $7, and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings from $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75c. Extracting teeth with vitalized air or gas, 25c. All work guaranteed first-class. DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

DIVORCES For abandonment, cruelty, drunkenness, indignities, infidelity and all statutory grounds; advice confidential and free; easy payments. Add. P. O. box 795.

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th st. Established 1851. 74

MISS OVERDIER, reliable test business medium, can be consulted daily. 2127 East Wash st. 74

MME. LEAHON tells past, present and future by a burning fluid; satisfaction guar'teed. 1525 Morgan.

MRS. DR. MILLER accommodates ladies pending confinement; ladies in trouble will do well to call on me; charges reasonable. 711 N. Jefferson av.

MME. E., the great European fortune teller, 1129 N. 7th st.; charges, $1; past, present and future. 74

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife, regular graduate of two colleges; female diseases a specialty; ladies received in the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 119 S. 14th st. 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies pending and during confinement; first-class accommodations at very reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2613 South Eleventh st. 74

TRY MRS. DR. SILVA'S Baths of all kinds; new lady attendants. 1319 Pine st

MRS. C. LUBY, Renowned Fortune-Teller, truest business adviser and spiritual healer, unites lovers and friends who have been estranged; promotes speedy marriages; cures disease and gives luck in business and love affairs; removes evil influences; talismans and charms for luck and safety; manufactures Luby Lucky Belt, which has shown such wonderful results; fortune telling. Ladies, $1; gents, $2. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 209 N. 14th st., between Olive and Pine.

MRS. C. WILCUS, The Great Spiritual Healer, office No. 1400 Olive st., southwest corner of Exposition Building. Those suffering from the following troubles should at once purchase the New Orleans Magic Healing Belt: For rheumatism, asthma, epileptic fits, cancer, fever and ague, scrofula, consumption, dyspepsia, catarrh of the head and throat, deafness, common colds, kidney and liver complaint, constipation of bowels, torpid liver, summer complaints, palsy, hay fever, skin diseases, hoarseness of the throat, whooping cough, change of life, all cases of piles. Remember that Mrs. C. Wilcus is the original and sole manufacturer of the New Orleans Magic Healing Belt; as also the only manufacturer of the only Original New Orleans Magic Lucky Belts. All others are base imitations of same. Received four Gold Medals for her wonderful works as being the Most Wonderful Business Adviser and Spiritual Healer from the most prominent citizens of St. Louis and other cities. Remember she has no solicitors or agents; all claiming such are frauds. All orders are received at the office only. Office No. 1400 Olive st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Call early. Parlors always crowded. Send 2c stamp for 40-page book of "Facts" containing many testimonials. German and English spoken. All letters inclosing 2c stamp promptly answered. 74

MRS. DR. EDDY, The distinguished Trance Clairvoyant, late of Boston. While entranced will reveal every-hidden mystery in life. Prepares Egyptian talismans which will overcome your enemies, remove family troubles, restore lost affections, unites the separated, helps all in trouble, etc. Fee $1 and upwards. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. N. B.—Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by mail. Send for illustrated circular. Mrs. Dr. Eddy, 1417 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

CLAIRVOYANT! $5,000 CHALLENGE—All call on Mme. Marree, late of Hayannah, the great and noted clairvoyant somnambule, the most powerful mystic sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; born with a double veil; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth She reads your secret and open life from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. Her crowded patronage throughout the United States and in Chicago substantiates the famous merit of her great second sight in clairvoyance, testified to by tens of thousands in America. Mme. Marree, in Chicago, September 29, 1888, received and won the accepted challenge test medal, the majority rules in agreement verifying the truth of her mystic power to read your life, which is the standard acknowledgment of her challenges. All call on the great clairvoyant. She will tell you of your past; you will hear your inner present and know your destined future; asks no questions, uses no cards of any description in her profession. The responsibility of her advertisement is built on the long established facts verified by scores in the United States, where she is well known and acknowledged the greatest living natural mystic sight of clairvoyance known to the world, revealing mysteries barred off with conditions of obstacles to other clairvoyant fortune tellers. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election, through which a goldsmith in Indianapolis won $12,000. Convince yourself of the wonderful power that merits your astonishing calling at once without hesitation and receive good advice on all difficulties. Mme. Marree wishes it perfectly understood that she is the only genuine natural clairvoyant in America with the unfathomable gift of power, discerning objects not present; describing your friends and enemies precisely with natural ease, and warns the public to be careful of all of those that imitate her name and advertisement; has traveled through the principal parts of Spain; perfected the charms of the ancient talisman for good luck, breaking evil influences, witchcraft, causing those who forsaken you to return, said to be worn by the ancients in the battle of victory, vanishing spirits of haunted houses. Ladies, in trouble call. MADAME MARREE is the only true genuine seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, antecedent of the seventh daughter, now practicing in America, and known at the present time on earth professionally. Do not fail to call on her and you will have luck. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled and deals only on truth; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Only one ever known that tells your name without writing. By sending $2 and a lock of hair, with handwriting, your fortune can be told by letter, with lucky charm sent free. All business strictly confidential. The only one that gives the great Spanish wizard magic belt, bringing good luck and success in every undertaking, with quickness; puzzling the investigations of the greatest scientists, countless numbers acknowledging its miraculous cures; given away free to every one that has their fortune told; $5,000 challenge to any one who will stand a court test before a jury as to equal magic power of belt charm. The original foundation of the belt charm was

FOR RENT—FLATS.

## FLATS.

Jefferson av. and Lynch st., 8 new 3-room flats, cheap.
JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 618 Chestnut st.

## 3-ROOM FLAT.

On Finney av., west of Sarah st.; water paid; electric road passes door; price $13.50; one quick.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 Locust st.

FOR RENT.

## NEW WEST END FLAT.

3734 Olive st., 7 room, fine entrance, hardwood finish, electric lights and gas, hot water, wide hall, nice front piazza, good front and back yards; will paper and will decorate for good tenant.
GEO. B. MORGAN, 708 Chestnut st.

## E. H. PONATH & CO.,

Telephone 528. 515 CHESTNUT ST.

## Flats for Rent.

3138 Clifton place, 3 rooms, $15.
1519 Benton st., 5 rooms; $18.
924 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.
1515 Benton st., 4 rooms; $18.
1946 North Market st., 4 rooms, $15.
120 Lombard st., 2 rooms, $6.
120 Lombard st., 1 room, $5.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

2751 S. Jefferson av., 6 rooms, $16.
2418 N. Grand av., 6 rooms, $35; stable.

BOARDING.

107 N. CHANNING AV.—Parties wishing a clean, comfortable home with board in a private family at reasonable terms, all conveniences, please call. 18

116 S. 14TH ST.—Furnished rooms for rent, with or without board. 18

411 MONTROSE AV.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; suitable for one or two gents, or married couple; with or without board. 18

814 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished room; can be accommodated with board. 18

834 CHOUTEAU AV. — Nicely furnished room, with board and home comforts. 18

927 N. 6TH ST.—Front parlor for 2 gents or man and wife, with or without board. 18

1013 GARRISON AV. — Large, pleasant and nicely furnished 2d floor front, and excellent board. 18

1211 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room and board for two gents; unfurnished rooms for rent. 18

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Good room, with board for two, $8 per week. 18

1216 HICKORY ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board. 18

1300 WASHINGTON AV. — Newly furnished rooms, with or without board; first-class board: select boarders. 18

1303 GARRISON AV.—Three elegantly furnished rooms for married couple or gents; with or without board. 18

1315 S. 13TH ST.—Second-story front or back room, with board: small family: no children.

1316 CHESTNUT ST.—Nice room for two or three young men with or without board. 18

1318 CHOUTEAU AV.—Well furnished front and back parlors, single or en suite; gas; hot and cold bath; furnace heating; best table board. 18

1413 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms, with board. 18

1420 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front room, elegantly furnished; also other rooms, with board, day and transient accommodated. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—Desirable second-story front and single rooms with board. 18

1431 PINE ST.—Call for hot meals and furnished rooms. 18

1525 OLIVE ST.—Rooms and board. 18

1525 OLIVE ST.—Young man wants room-mate; front room, good board; $5 per week; references. 18

1558 PAPIN ST.—Second story front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; terms reasonable. 18

1605 WASHINGTON AV. — Desirable rooms; board; fire, gas, bath; day boarders. 18

1623 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. front room; so. ex.; all conveniences, with board.

1706 LUCAS PLACE—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board; transients accommodated. 18

1803 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

1806 OLIVE ST.—Front parlor and other rooms with or without board. 18

1811 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room with good board and good location.

1818 GRATIOT—Nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen with or without board; private family; $8. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished front room, with board. 18

1929 OLIVE ST.—Large 2d-story front room, alcove, to two gents or married couple; board. 18

2012 N. 9TH ST.—Neatly furnished front and back room, with or without board, in an American family. 18

2109 WALNUT ST.—Two or three pleasant rooms, well furnished, with board; also light housekeeping. 18

2113 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front room, with small room connected; first-class board. 18

2131 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished room with board to couple; southern exposure. 18

2208 LUCAS PLACE—Handsomely furnished second-story front; also third-story front; first-class accommodations and board. 18

2208 LUCAS PLACE—Handsomely furnished second-story front; also third-story front; first-class accommodations; board. 18

2229 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room, southern exposure, with or without board. 18

2231 WALNUT ST.—A large handsomely furnished room, with fire; suitable for two willing to room together: with or without board. 18

2301 WASHINGTON AV.—2d story front room, with board; terms reasonable. 18

2324 PINE ST.—Rooms and board. 18

2337 OLIVE ST.—Furnished room; board if desired; or for light housekeeping. 18

2601 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished room, with or without board. 18

2606 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms and board. 18

2708 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; private family; reasonable. 18

2712 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; fire and gas; with or without board; private family. 18

2737 STODDARD ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with gas and bath; with or without board. 18

2749 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished back parlor and second-story front room, with or without board. 18

2808 WASHINGTON AV.—One nicely furnished 2d floor room with good board. 18

2630 PINE ST.—Second-story front room; use of parlor and piano; first-class table. 18

2806 STODDARD ST.—Handsome room and board; with home comforts; private family.

2814 EASTON AV.—Second floor suite of rooms, or hall-room, with or without board; newly furnished. 18

2821 MORGAN ST.—Neatly furnished room with board. 18

2904 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board. 18

2904 GAMBLE ST.—Elegantly furnished first and second story front rooms with board; all conveniences; good references. 18

2913 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished front room and board. 18

2923 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable. 18

2931 MORGAN ST.—2d-story suite of rooms, separate or together, with board; gents preferred; reference exchanged. 18

3103 A OLIVE ST.—Double and single room, 2d story, with or without board; references. 18

3212 OLIVE ST.—Handsome fur. front rooms, with first-class board; transient accom.; prices moderate. 18

3506 OLIVE ST.—Second-story suit of rooms nicely furnished; also suit on 3d floor; terms very reasonable; good board next door. 18

3539 PAGE AV.—2d-story front room, southern exposure, nicely furnished, with board. 18

FOR RENT—Room with board, in private family; lady preferred. Address H 80, this office. 18

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room, also one unfurnished room with or without board. Call at 2938 Gamble st. 18

FOR RENT—Finely furnished front room, hot and cold bath and gas; will board lady if desired. Address K 80, this office. 18

WANTED—Party to take furnish. 4 dining-room, kitchen, with boarders, in exchange for board. 1223 Washington av. 18

FOR RENT—We make no charges for finding you furnished or unfurnished rooms. Missouri Bureau of Information, room 414, Mermod-Jaccard Bldg. 18

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished suite of rooms, with board, first-class, in the West End; references exchanged. Address G 80, this office. 18

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished room, gas, bath, etc.; will rent to quiet lady with reasonable privileges, or to quiet couple; board if desired. Address J 80, this office. 18

BOARDING.

FOR RENT—To a small family or a party of gents—Two pretty 2d-story connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; good board if desired; cheap rent to responsible parties; refs. exchanged. Apply to C. D. Allen, 3339 Lucas av. 18

ROOMMATE wanted by gentleman; nice furnished room; breakfast, supper and Sunday dinner; private family; moderate price. Address F 81, this office. 18

WANTED—A child to board; a good home and the best of care. 815 N. 23d st. 18

WANTED—Respectable working girls to board; also sit. procured. 3113 Easton av. 18

## THE HOME DINING ROOM

has just opened at 1601 Olive st. Elegant meals at reasonable prices. 18

BOARDERS are secured by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 13

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

COOK STOVES, Ranges, Base-burners, any style and price you need; see the everlasting Firekeeper Cook Stoves, Fire-backs, guaranteed 5 to 15 years; old stoves taken in exchange. N. B.—Stove repairs of every description. J. Forshaw, 113 N. 12th st. 5

IMMENSE bargains in Remington typewriters and other standard makes. Western Typewriter Exchange, 719 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Privileges of boilermakers' grand ball. Address A 83, this office.

FOR SALE—Six holes, first-class range; hard and soft coal; price, $18. 2605 Walnut st.

FOR SALE—A handsome mahogany bed room set; also two hair mattresses. 2637a Olive.

FOR SALE—One fine parlor suit of 7 pieces; will sell for cash at half price. 1315 Elliott av. 5

FOR SALE—Elegant set silverware, 12 pieces, used a few times, for cash. Address J 81, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Victor 1889 Safety Bicycle, in perfect order; will sell cheap. Address D 80, this office.

FOR SALE—Fine young parrots, birds, pigeons, chickens and all kinds small pets cheap at 17 S. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—3 m. t. bed-room sets, 1 wood top bed-room set, 1 wardrobe, 3 carpets, 4 sewing-machines. 621 Chestnut st., 2d floor. 5

FOR SALE—One hard coal-heating stove, Buck's Brilliant; one small five hole cooking range; both good as new; will sell cheap. Call Monday, 1307 Linn st. 5

FOR SALE—Six second-hand saloon outfits, 100 feet of glass front shelving, 50 dry goods tables, 1 solid walnut bank counter, 3 druggist prescription cases, lot of saloon card tables and a large assortment of counters, shelving, show cases and store fixtures. Sartore & Dungey, 1125 N. Broadway. 5

## Genuine Colby Wringers

To be had only at Colby Wringer Office, 1728 Franklin av. H. C. Case, sole agent. 5

## FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES,

New and second-hand, including 150 feet of wall cases with glass fronts, 175 show-cases of all descriptions, upright cases of all sizes, 5 sets of grocery bin shelving in different lengths, shoe and dry goods shelving, counters of all descriptions, at Parr's, 927 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

## That Splendid Manfg. Plant,

S. 8th st. and Park av., through to Barry st., with buildings, engine, boilers, shafting, etc., etc.; suitable for any line of manufacturing. Apply to Scherpe & Koken Architectural Iron Co., St. Louis. 5

## ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMOS.

For sale—Three 20-arc light American dynamos with 60 2,000 c. p. arc lamps; one 3-arc light American dynamo with 3 2000 c. p. arc lamps; one 8-light, one 10-light, one 15-light, one 40-light, one 100-light, one 200 and one 400 light incandescent dynamos, all in splendid condition, will be sold cheap.
ROSE ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPPLY CO., 421 COMMERCIAL BUILDING, 6TH AND OLIVE STS.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—A nice boarding-house full of first-class boarders; terms easy. Address D 81, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Furniture of 12-room house, cheap; full of good paying roomers, on Olive st. Ad. L 83, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Confectionery and candy store, good stand and location; am giving up the business. 1324 Washington av. 4

FOR SALE—Furnished house, suitable for boarding-house or two families; rent low. Address I. Miller, 1907 Lucas av. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery, provision and vegetable store, or will take an experienced partner. Call or address 727 S. 4th st. 4

FOR SALE—One-half interest or all of my first-class, all Roller, flour mill situated in the best wheat section of the State; correspondence solicited. Address F. O. Box 201, Pleasant Hill, Pike Co., Ill.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

## BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A dry goods and notion stock which will invoice about $2,500; also store for rent and fixtures for sale; stand has been a dry goods and notion store for fifteen years; situated on Easton av., near Compton. A big chance for a bright and enterprising young man with small capital. Address R 80, this office. 4

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—To buy, a two-horse shop wagon, at 2948 Easton av. 11

WANTED—Horses to winter. E. H. Benoist, 7 miles out Olive st. road or 419 N. 6th st. 11

WANTED—Horses to winter; called for and delivered free. R. C. Pate, Baden, North St. Louis.

WANTED—Horses to winter at Big Bend farm; taken out and returned without charge. R. Brent, Court-house, City. 11

For Sale.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

FOR SALE—One horse; cheap. Call at 2609 Sheridan av. 12

FOR SALE—$75; horse, harness and spring wagon. 1622 N. Leffingwell av. 12

FOR SALE—2 good ponies, 4 and 5 years old, broke. 2728 Hickory st. 12

FOR SALE—A good horse, cheap, as owner needs money. Call to-day, 1505 Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—Good horse, fit for any use; warranted sound and gentle. Inquire 2811 Adams st. 12

FOR SALE—Road wagons, suitable for run-about wagons; very light and strong. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—A good team of horses, wagon, and harness, and one saddle or buggy horse. Call at 5429 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, large, strong, stylish, true family or delivery horse; stands without hitching; not afraid of cars. Hinds' livery stable, Easton av. and Dickson st. 12

FOR SALE—A few storm-wagons left, which I am selling cheaper than any one else. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—A very handsome bay horse, buggy and harness, one good driving pony, village cart and harness, cheap. Natatorium, 19th and Pine sts. 12

FOR SALE—One Fallon surrey, three good buggies, one four-seat rockaway, one Perry cart, with top; all in good condition and very cheap. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—A brougham (Cunningham make) in good order; original cost $950; will be sold cheaply. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning at stable in rear of 2200 Lucas place. 12

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for Vehicles—200 new and second-hand storm buggies, barouches, cut under and jump seat surreys, open and top buggies and wagons of all kinds; also two good single buggy or wagon horses, will sell them on weekly or monthly payments; must give good reference. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway. 12

$75 WILL buy a nice, gentle bay horse, perfectly sound; a lady can drive him with safety. Apply to Taaffe & Gay, 710 Chestnut st. 12

## To Manufacturers and Owners of Vehicles.

Another meeting of those interested in the tire ordinance now before the City Council will be held Monday, November 18, at 8 p. m., at Central Turner Hall, 10th and Walnut sts., to receive report of the Executive Committee and deliberate on such further measures that will insure the amendment of the ordinance to go into effect January 1, 1890, or have a new one enacted in its place. Do not fail to attend.
12 THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EDUCATIONAL.

GERMAN lessons for Americans (conversation, grammar, classics) by a prominent German writer. Address F 82, this office. 29

MACKLIND private school of telegraphy, shorthand and typewriting. 2312 Eugenia st. 29

PROF. CLARK has opened his boxing school for the winter and will be glad to see his pupils. For terms call at Natatorium. 29

VICTORIA INSTITUTE, 1009 Chouteau av.—Day and boarding school for young ladies and children. Second term begins November 18. 29

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—To buy 5 to 10 shares building association stock. Address, giving particulars, F 77, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN on St. Louis real estate at very lowest rates, in large or small amounts. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY, 31 710 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest
E. H. PONATH & CO., Real Estate and Financial Agents, 515 Chestnut st.

## TO LOAN.

Money in any sum desired on improved or unimproved real estate in St. Louis, at lowest rate; no delay or waiting. ADAM BOECK & CO., 31 207 N. Eighth st.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

It will pay borrowers to see us before placing loans on real estate; any sum from $1,000 to $20,000 at bottom rates; no delays; business dispatched quickly.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 31 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

**Money to loan on St. Louis City and County Real Estate at the very lowest rates. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY, 710 Chestnut St.**

SEE US ABOUT THIS LOOK

## 5 % MONEY

We have $100,000 to loan in sums of $5,000 or over at 5 per cent on 3 or 5 years' time. Security must be improved and gilt-edged.
DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO.

## $100,000

To loan on city improved and unimproved real estate, in sums to suit, at lowest market values.

## M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co.,

109 N. 8TH ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

BORROWERS are found by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 31

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly, and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount, lowest rates, no com. chd. 621 Chestnut

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rates. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

## Do You Want Money?

If so then call at the Eagle Loan Co., who loan from $15 to $1,000 on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without removing same from residence. Money loaned at very lowest rates without delay and strictly confidential; the amount borrowed can be returned in weekly payments if desired and cost reduced in proportion. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet payments we will pay it for you. Loans made to suit the borrower for long or short time. No commission charged. EAGLE LOAN CO.
O. C. VOELCKER, Manager, 714 Pine st.

## IF YOU WANT MONEY,

THEN CALL ON THE

## German-American Loan Co.,

515 PINE ST., SECOND FLOOR,

Before calling elsewhere; they will loan you money—$25 to $5,000 on furniture, pianos, horses and wagons, without removal. The amount borrowed can be returned in installments, and costs reduced in proportion.

This company has the facilities which no other firm has, because they have the largest capital and can afford to loan money at lower rates; no commission; business confidential. F. W. Peters, Manager. Do you know the number? 515 Pine st., second floor.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

$10, $20, $30, $50, $100, $1,000, $10,000. Do you want to borrow money? If so call on the MISSOURI MORTGAGE LOAN CO. before going elsewhere. They will loan you money on household furniture, horses, wagons, pianos and personal property of all kinds without removal and with strict confidence.

Money loaned at the lowest possible rates and on the most advantageous terms for the borrower.

This company is incorporated under the State law and is the only properly organized loan company in this city.

Loans so arranged that payments may be made on the principal at any time reducing the cost in proportion. MISSOURI MORTGAGE LOAN CO.. 31 524 Pine st.

## MONEY TO LOAN

## In Sums from $1 to $10,000.

On watches, chains, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, musical instruments, merchandise or first-class personal property of any description. All loans made at the lowest possible rates of interest and on the most advantageous terms for the borrower. Business strictly confidential and all negotiations in strict private if so desired.
S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.
☞ Special rates given on large loans. 31

## FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

**St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 Pine St.,**

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience, no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

MUSICAL.

BANJO thoroughly taught by note or ear. M. Stewart, 2236 Cass av. 27

COME and see the matchless Kroeger piano before purchasing elsewhere. General Western agency, F. Geyer, 820 Chouteau av.

EARL L. SYKES, pianist and teacher of piano, 2621 Gamble st. References: Dr. Wm. Mason, Steinway Hall, New York; Wm. H. Sherwood, Edgar S. Kelly, Chickering Hall, New York; also Balmer & Weber of this city. 27

FOR SALE—For charges, fine Haines upright piano. Cruttwell Storage Co., 21st and Pine sts. 27

FOR SALE—Very nice small Chickering piano in perfect condition; price, $50. Can be seen this evenoon at 603½ Olive st., 2d floor, room 12. 27

GUITAR lessons, terms reasonable. 208 N. 14th st., near Olive. 27

## NOW IS THE TIME!

To buy a violin, guitar, banjo or mandolin, or have yours repaired by C. A. Lohman, 1309 Market st.

MILLER, Emerson, Harrington, pianos on small time payments or cash at really low prices. J. A. Kiesselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

MUSIC instructions on the violin and guitar; piano and banjo music transposed and arranged for the guitar by Prof. Salbitz, 2508 N. Leffingwell av.

PIANO buyers should see the new scale Kimball pianos. It is the strongest piano made. Do not buy a piano until you have at least looked at these. J. A. Kiesselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

WANTED—Piano teacher, near Olive st. and Grand av.; terms moderate. Address K 83, this office. 27

$75 WILL buy a good piano, on small time payments or cash. J. A. Kiesselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

219 BENTON ST.—Six rooms in good order; key next door. 14

1747 PRESTON PLACE, near Lafayette Park, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; in splendid order, $35.
ADAM BOECK & CO., 14 207 N. Eighth st.

1813 WASHINGTON AV.—12-room house; all improvements and stable; large yard. 322 Locust st. 14

1817 LUCAS AV.—Six rooms, hall, gas, bath, large yard; good order. Apply 618 Beaumont st. 14

2111 RANDOLPH ST.—House, four rooms and cellar and stable. Inquire at 2121 Randolph st.; rent low. 14

2500 N. 10TH ST.—A perfect palace; 6 rooms, gas, bath, etc.; cars pass the door. Apply 614 Pine st., rooms 3 and 4. 14

2825 DAYTON ST.—This nice 8-room brick, with all improvements and good brick stable, to a good tenant only $35. Apply to J. A. DUFFY & CO., Telephone 752. 806 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2829 THOMAS ST.—Six rooms and laundry, hall, bath, gas with fixtures and furnace; $27.50 per month. 14

2823 STODDARD ST.—Seven-room house, hall, water, bath, gas, stable. Apply at 2807 Stoddard st. 14

3013 CAROLINE ST.—Nice detached brick, with bath; only $16; water free; house open Sunday. 14

3030 WASHINGTON AV.—9-room brick house, cheap, with two bath-rooms, comfortable home; open on Sunday from 3 till 5. 14

3206 PINE ST.—Eleven rooms and laundry and bath; painted throughout and papered with gold paper; cheapest rent on the street for a stone-front. JAMES M. CARPENTER, 14 108 N. 8th st.

3618 FINNEY AV.—9-room stone-front; bath. P. G. GERHART & CO., Phone 797. 104 N. 8th st.

3716 SULLIVAN AV.—A nice 6-room brick with large yard; only $15. Apply to J. A. DUFFY & CO., Telephone 752. 806 Chestnut st.

4100 FAIRFAX AV.—8-room detached house with water; only $8.50; electric car passes.

4305 VIRGINIA AV.—One block south of Meramec st., 6 rooms, hall; in good order; large lot and stable; $16. 14

FOR RENT—A five-story frame house with stable in rear 1912 John av., near Water Tower. Apply G. W. Sawade, 1532 John av. 14

MITCHELL FURNITURE CO. have reduced prices. Folding-beds, parlor, bed-room and dining furniture. 405 N. 4th st. 14

## FURNITURE MOVED,

Packed and shipped; storage in private rooms; responsibility for breakage assumed; liberal advances made. New York Storage Co., 310 N. 7th st. 14

## FOR RENT.

3618 Finney av., eight rooms, stone-front and bath. P. G. GERHART & CO., 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797. 14

SEE US ABOUT THIS LOOK

## Stoddard Addition Residence.

With large yard, stable, furnace, gas fixtures; very low to good tenant.
14 DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO., 211 N. 8th st.

## FOR RENT.

## Private Dwelling, 2737 Chestnut st

10 rooms, sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, and a good furnace; a lovely house and a fashionable and one of the most delightful neighborhoods in the city. Apply to BAGGOT & HALEY, 815 Chestnut st.

## FOR RENT.

Dwelling corner Leffingwell av. and Chestnut st.; 10 rooms, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, good furnace, and all conveniences; fashionable neighborhood. Apply to

## BAGGOT & HALEY,

14 815 Chestnut st.

## FOR RENT.

## 809 CLINTON ST.,

6-room detached brick house, including water, $18.
J. E. GREFFET, 14 810 Chestnut st.

## HOUSE-HUNTERS.

Get a copy of the REAL ESTATE BULLETIN free at the drugstore in your neighborhood or at any real estate office. Contains complete lists of all houses, flats, rooms, stores and offices for rent. Issued every Saturday. 14

## RUTLEDGE & HORTON,

## 801 Locust St.

DWELLINGS.

1822 S. Compton av., elegant 10-room residence, large yard, stable, etc.; $60.

FLATS.

1427 N. 23d st., 3 rooms; $11.
4179 Fairfax av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.
4226 Finney av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.50.
1109 N. 23d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.
1924 Oregon av., 6 rooms, 1st floor; hall, gas and bath; $25.

OFFICES.

709 Pine st., 2 rooms on 3d floor. 14

## MULLANPHY BOARD.

## FOR RENT.

## HOUSES FOR RENT.

**These houses are kept in thorough repair without cost to tenant.**

1230 N. 7th st., first floor, 3 rooms, $11.
1811 O'Fallon st., first floor, 4 rooms, $15.
1803 O'Fallon st., first floor, four rooms, $15.
1228 N. 7th st., first floor, 3 rooms, $11.
1228 N. 7th st., second floor, 3 rooms, $11.
1508 N. 14th st., 6 rooms, $18.
JOHN D. FINNEY, Secretary Mullanphy Board, 14 307 Locust st.

## FOR RENT

—BY—

## GREEN & LA MOTTE

## S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

3696 Finney av., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms; large yard and stable.

3472 Laclede av., s. e. cor. Theresa av.; 10 rooms, stone-front dwelling; side entrance; in first-class condition.

3504 Laclede, 9-room, stone front dwelling, saloon parlor; all conveniences.

514 West End place, 2-story brick, 9 rooms.

225 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 8 rooms; modern improvements; large yard and side entrance.

2328 Chestnut st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms; laundry, modern improvements.

1556 Lafayette av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

1708 Dolman st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

1802 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath and laundry.

2111 Michigan av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

2206 Carr st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.

1221 Chouteau av., 2-story, stone-front, 8 rooms.

935 Utah st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

2329 Wright, 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

740 S. 4th st., 2-story brick, 9 rooms.

200 S. 12th st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms.

2646 Adams st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms.

## ROOMS.

3214½ Magazine st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
417 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1404 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1414 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
2734 Miller st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1933 St. Charles st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
2006 Lucas av., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
709 S. Broadway, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
111 Center st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.

## STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

308-10 N. Broadway, 2d, 3d and 4th floors. Taylor av. and N. Market st., store building; first-class location for grocery or drug business; a rapidly improving neighborhood.
421 Franklin av., store and photograph gallery.
740 S. 4th st., photograph gallery.
904 N. Broadway, store.

**See our Advertisements in Sunday and Wednesday Republic.**

## PAPIN & TONTRUP,

## 626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

224 N. Compton av., 8-room flat; $45.
2622 N. 11th st., 6 rooms and bath; $18.
1040 S. 8th st., 6-room flat; $21.
5005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
4306 Newstead av., 5 room cottage; $12.
2215 Scott av., 6 rooms; $25.
1722 Wash st., 8 rooms, stone front.
4316 Laclede av., 10 rooms, all conveniences, modern; $50.
2727 Lucas av., 10 rooms; $40.
3148 Olive st., 8-room flat, 2d floor; $50.

STORES AND OFFICES.

516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
1225 Olive st., store; $60.
514 N. 3d st., 2d and 3d floors; $30.
217 and 219 Pine st., 6 story substantial store, with boiler and engine.
102 N. 6th, store and 2d floor; $60.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

818 Pine st., 2d floor, front room; $15.
1722 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $8.50.
2306 Wash st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $15.
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 3d floor; $15.
1726 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, $12.

## Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co.,

## 213 N. EIGHTH ST.

WE SOLICIT RENT COLLECTIONS—FOR RENT.

STORES.

107 N. Broadway, 3-story store; admirable location for business of any character; will be put in order to suit tenant.
513-515 Market st., building formerly occupied by the Post-Dispatch, suitable for light manufacturing or general business of any character; will be reconstructed to suit tenant.
2339 Market st., large store (new), large cellar with painted floor; first-class location for dry goods, notions, boots, shoes or millinery ... $25 00
1024-10 6 Vandeventer av., 3 stores completed December 1; an excellent business location for grocer, tailor, boots, shoes or a small business of any character. 22 50

DWELLINGS.

N. E. corner Lindell and Cabanne avs., large 12-room house; modern construction; in first-class repair; lot 102x360 feet, with stable and carriage-house. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city.
2704 Pine st., large, elegant, 13-room, double stone-front dwelling, elegantly situated and very desirable; rent per month ... 125 00

DWELLINGS.

3714 Finney av., 8-room stone-front, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace flues, will be put in first-class repair; first-class neighborhood.
1417½ N. 16th st., 6-room brick with hall ... $17 00
1425 N. 16th st., 6-room brick with hall ... 17 00
1429 N. 16th st., 6-room brick with hall ... 17 00
1821 Cora av., 6-rooms, and hall, gas and bath ... 27 50

FLATS.

4 N. Jefferson av., 5 rooms, hall, gas, bath, all new; 2d floor; excellent location ... 22 50
2419 Spring av., 4 rooms, 1st floor; very large yard ... 17 00
Cora and Easton avs., 5-room flat on corner; will be completed December 1 ... 17 50
Cora and Easton avs., 5-room flat adjoining above ... 15 00
1024-1026 Vandeventer av., 3 rooms each flat; very conveniently arranged, good neighborhood, on 2d floor; each flat ... 15 00

ROOMS.

2216-2218 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 6 00
2216-2218 Gratiot st., 3 rooms on 1st floor ... 7 00

**See our Advertisements in Sunday's and Thursday's Republic.**

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

## PERCY & VALLAT,

115 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

47 Nicholson place, Queen Anne house, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, water closet, gas fixtures, range and furnace, and all in first-class condition ...
1310 Dillon st., 8 rooms, all modern conveniences ... $40.00
105 S. 15th st., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath ... 40.00
1126 St Ange av., 10 rooms; all conveniences ... cheap
1306 St. Ange av., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc ... 30.00
1309 Park av., 9 rooms, hall, gas and bath ... 30.00
1419 Missouri av., 12-room stone front, heaters, hall, gas, bath and all modern improvements ...
1439 Wright st., 6 rooms, all conv ... 22.50
1600 Park av., 6 rooms ... 25.00
1604 Park av., 6 rooms ... 20.00
3033 Glasgow place, 8 rooms, h., g., b., etc. 55.00
3244 Olive st., 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath ... 45.00
3648 Page av., 3-story stone-front; 11 rooms; all conveniences ... 60.00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

22 S. 20th st., 3 rooms ... 11.00
3238 Poplar st., 4 rooms, 1st floor ... 10.00
408 S. 3d st., 3 rooms 2d floor ... 12.00
807 Pine st., 6 rooms, all conveniences ... 40.00
407 S. Ewing av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 13.00
615 S. Jefferson av., 4 rooms, 2d floor ... 12.00
908 Market st., 2 rooms, 3d floor ... 10.00
1410 Cass av., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 9.00
1417 St. Ange av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, all conveniences ... 18.00
1441 N. 16th st., 2 rooms ... 6.50
1605 Park av., 6 rooms, all conveniences ... 25.00
1810 Market st., 4 rooms, 1st floor ... 13.00
1330 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 10.00
2028 Chestnut st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 15.00
2670 Scott av., 4 rooms, 1st floor ... 7.00
2101A Walnut st., 3 rooms, 1st floor ... 16.00
2526 Benton st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 9.00
2515 Spring av., 4 rooms, 1st floor ... 15.00
2411 DeKalb st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 8.00
2800 Scott av., 3 rooms, 3d floor ... 8.00

STORES.

1619 Park av., store, cellar, etc ... 25.00
Market st., n. s., near 23d, fine store ... 30.00
722 Morgan st., large store ... 25.00

OFFICES.

619 Pine st., fine offices, new building, cheap
617 and 619 Pine st., large rooms for light manufacturing purposes.
N. W. cor. Broadway and Pine st., fine offices on the 2d floor ... cheap
N. w. cor. Broadway and Pine st., large, light basement ... cheap
One large hall, suitable for lodge or billiard hall, n. e. cor. Ware and Lindell avs ... cheap

## LARGE MOVING VANS

And covered furniture wagons for moving household goods to all parts of the city and country, by load or contract; sober, polite and experienced hands; moth-proof lined, separate rooms for fine furniture. Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co., Alfred J. Yandell, Manager. Office, 1003 Pine. Telephone 1401.

FOR RENT.

## JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

## 618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

1816 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front.
1828 Hickory, stone-front, 10 rooms.
1033 Morrison av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms.
4319 Virginia av., 2-story stone house.
408 Spruce st., 2-story brick house.
1210 Second Carondelet av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1808 Rutger st., 2-story stone front, 9 rooms.
722 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
728 S. 6th st., rear, 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1829 Rutger st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms.
1221 Grattan st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms.
611 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.

ROOMS.

633 S. 6th st., 2 back rooms, 1st floor.
633 S. 6th st., front basement room.
991 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 3d floor.
1216 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, rear.
1214½ N. 8th, 2 rooms, 1st floor.
915 Salisbury, 4 rooms, 2d floor.
2905 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1305 Franklin av., 2d floor.
2144 Bellefontaine road, 2 rooms, 1st floor
2863 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
2807 N. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 2d

# Broadway and Locust. MERMOD-JACCARD OFFICE BUILDING Broadway and Locust.

## ENTRANCE WITH ELEVATOR, ON LOCUST ST. FREIGHT ELEVATOR, ON THE ALLEY. ENTRANCE WITH ELEVATOR, ON BROADWAY.

## Excellent Light. Perfect Ventilation. Most Centrally Located. Steam Heating.

The Mermod-Jaccard Office Building has been placed in our charge to secure tenants for the offices unoccupied. The building has been reconstructed at an expense of about $30,000, and is the most complete Office Building in point of convenience, light and ventilation in the city. It is heated by steam, has two entrances, one on Broadway and one on Locust st., and is supplied with three Elevators, two for passengers and one for freight. The rents are exceedingly moderate, and to first-class tenants terms will be offered that are fully 40 per cent less than the same accommodations can be secured in any other first-class Office Building in the city. ☞ We have an office in Room 201 on the Second Floor, and the gentlemen in charge will be pleased to show anyone through the building at any time.

## HAMMETT · ANDERSON · WADE REAL ESTATE COMPANY, AGENTS.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

909 N. 11TH ST.—Good location for retail store; rent low. Apply 519 Franklin av. 17

FOR RENT—A restaurant and 9 fur. rooms, doing a good business, in Leadville, Col.; or will sell cheap. Apply at 2223 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—Two light, pleasant basement rooms, suitable for doctor or dentist, northeast corner of Dayton st. and Garrison av.; price $15 per month.

FOR RENT—Elegant new store, No. 517 Franklin av.; best location on the street; at greatly reduced price. Apply to George P. Plant Milling Co., Room 501, Chamber of Commerce. 17

FOR RENT—No. 116 and 118 N. 2d st., between Pine and Chestnut sts., 3 stories each, 30x50; plenty of light and good elevator; long lease given. ADAM BOECK & CO., 17 207 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—For Business Purposes—Southeast corner Main and Walnut sts., store and 4 large rooms; $40.
1708 Chouteau av., confectionery or bakery; $30.
517 Poplar st., store, cellar; $12.
17 N. 2d st., for manufacturing; $25.
611 Spruce st., store and 6 rooms; $40.
116 S. Commercial st., 2 fronts, 3 floors; $35.
Apply to JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 17 107 N. 8th st.

THIRD ST. STORE.
SEE US LOOK ABOUT THIS!!
The building now occupied by Patterson Stationery Co., 316-318 N. 2d st.; will be vacant on or before December 1. Will rent low to good tenant.
17 DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO., 211 N. 8th st.

**217 AND 219 PINE STREET.**

Five-story substantial building, lately occupied by August Gast Lithographing Co.
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 17 626 Chestnut st.

**TEMPLE BUILDING.**

The new Hale elevator and other improvements being fully completed we are now prepared to rent offices in this building, singly or in suits, and request parties desiring first-class, large offices, possessing all conveniences and at reasonable rates to give us a call. LANCASTER & TIERNAN, 17 202 N. 8th st.

**LARGE FRONT OFFICE ROOMS**

For rent, 21½ feet square, in building at northwest corner of Broadway and Market st., with steam-heating, passenger elevators and all modern conveniences at $15 per month. Apply room 7. 17

**FOR RENT.**

Two new 6-story commercial buildings on Eighth st., opposite the Post-office; substantial and well-arranged to suit any line of business; can be had for a term of years.
CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. Eighth st.

### SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT

FOR RENT—2¾ acres at Bartold, 37 acres at Fairview, two 8-room brick houses and 5 acres at Kirkwood, 38 acres at Oak Ridge, Mo.; 640 acres Freiburg, Ala. P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 16

### IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1115 COMPTON AV.—A 2-story brick, 9 rooms; lot 28x150; a bargain. JOS. HACKMANN, 7 708 Chestnut st.

3824 COOK AV.—Two-story 7-room brick; 25x140; must be sold. JOS. HACKMANN, 7 708 Chestnut st.

3645 FINNEY AV.—A new 7-room press brick; lot 38x160; a big bargain at JOS. HACKMANN, 7 708 Chestnut st.

4224 COTTAGE AV.—$1,800 for this beautiful brick 5-room house; terms easy. 7 GEO. N. TRUESDALE & CO.

CAROLINE ST., 2742—A new 8-room brick dwelling; porches, sheds, bath, electric bells and all conveniences; for one or two families; lot 35x135; sewers, street and sidewalk made; open to-day; $3,800. A. T. Berthe. 7

FOR SALE—That nice 6-room brick house, 3625 Cass av., at a bargain. 7

FOR SALE—Six-room house and lot, 25 ft. front, at No. 2106 Sidney st. Inquire of Chas. A. Drach & Co., Globe-Democrat building. 7

FOR SALE—623 Chestnut st.—Lot 21x115; can be had at a bargain. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—5-room brick, 25-foot lot, Texas av., near Lafayette av.; very cheap. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 7 801 Locust st.

FOR SALE—6-room, 2-story brick in southern part of the city; $3,500; monthly payments. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house, subscribe in northern part of city, lot 25x155, will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments. Streets made. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—2715 Dickson st., a 6-room stone-front house; bargain. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 7 801 Locust st.

FOR SALE—A good 9-room stone front on the south side; will sell on monthly payments. Apply to J. A. DUFFY & CO., Telephone 752. 806 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$4,000 will buy a good 10-room brick house in West End, with lot 50x140 feet; a bargain, and must be sold this week. Apply to J. A. DUFFY & CO., Telephone 752. 806 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—1512 and 1514 N. 9th st., cor. alley, lot 25x125, two 2-story 6-room houses in front and two 2-story 4-room houses in rear; rent $50 per month; price, $4,500. CORNET & ZIEBIG, 7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—N. s. Magnolia av., opposite Tower Grove Park, one block west of Grand av., 8-room brick; all conveniences; furnace, stable, chicken house, etc.; lot 103x360; rent cheap to good tenant. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—One of those handsome stone-front cottages on Bayard av., between Page and Narrow Gauge R. R., has 7 rooms, reception hall, bath, electric light (cheaper than gas), lot 30x180 feet; easy terms; cheap if sold at once. D. B. BRENNAN, 7 816 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—A new 5-room dwelling, No. 4591 Maffitt av., attic, porches, shed; substantial and neat; lot 30x145 feet; nice neighborhood; convenient to Easton av. cable and Marcus av. cars; cheap price; cash or monthly payments.
Also a two-story detached central dwelling, 6 rooms, bath, laundry; every convenience; very complete; lot 25x145; owner left the city; price very low; terms to suit; call for descriptive catalogue. 7 WM. C. WILSON & CO., 619 Chestnut.

**2825 Dayton Street.**

Only $500 as a first payment, and balance monthly payments to suit, will buy a good 3-room brick house, with stable and all improvements, lot 25x120 feet; this is a bargain. Apply to J. A. DUFFY & CO., Telephone 752. 806 Chestnut st.

**ELEVENTH AND LUCAS AV.**

Large substantial building, 70x100, to an 18 foot alley; $30,000. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

***1814, 1816 and 1818 Gratiot Street.***

Three good 9-room stone fronts, being good renting property; will trade for city property or will sell on monthly payments at a bargain. Apply to J. A. DUFFY & CO., Telephone 752. 806 Chestnut st.

### IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

**CHAS. H. BAILEY,**
**304 N. Seventh St.**
**Real Estate and Loans**

**Your Opportunity**

Is now to buy a home in Westminster place—a new house. All the modern appliances for comfort. The number is 3763. The price is very low. Examine this first-class house, finished in hard wood, and get the lowest price.

**Never in the Suburbs**

Will a better opportunity present itself to get a beautiful modern suburban home than now offers. Corner of Maple and Catalpa, in front of West Cabanne Station, on Narrow Gauge, 2 acres, with fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. The owner has left the city, and the place must be sold. If not sold this week will be leased.

**4408 Morgan st.**
**4430 Morgan st.**

Two houses; new, modern, all conveniences, with furnace. Before winter sets in a great bargain is offered in either of these houses. Terms to suit. Examine them. Get the low price and easy terms.

**One Hundred Acres, Thirty Acres,**
West and north of Forest Park.

**Improved Property.**

50 year lease. Desirable central business corner. Will pay 8 to 10 per cent sure. Stores first floor; offices above.

**Fine Residence on Delmar av.,**

Near Grand av., north side: 50 foot lot, with stable. House nearly new, modern, finished in hard wood and offered at a decided bargain.

**On Lindell av.,**

West of Grand av., south side. A fine house and lot for the low price of $18,000.

**Lots on Lindell.**

The best lots; the lowest prices; the best corners, on this finest boulevard in St. Louis. The best time is NOW to select your lot.

**Westmoreland Place.**

The nicest 150-foot lot offered for sale in the place. Bought before the advance in prices, and the purchaser can still get the advantage of the old price if taken soon.

**150 Feet on Bell av.,**

The best bargain on the street. It is near Pendleton.

**Two Six-Story Buildings,**

Or eight if wanted, will be erected FOR WHOLESALE AND TRADE—one on Washington av., near 11th, 50 x150; the other a down-town corner, 135x135.

**Lucas Place and 14th st.,**

150x155, sell or lease; alter to suit. It is A1 for future.

**4202 Bell av.**
**3803 Finney av.**
**Belt and Cabanne av.**

These three, but the greatest of bargains offered in St. Louis; all corners.

Anything you do not see in my list, and want it, ask for it.

**Lowest Rates for Money on Real Estate.**
**Second Mortgages on Real Estate.**

**Chas. H. Bailey**
**HELLO 1563.**

**Buy a House for Rent Money.**

I have for sale a few houses that I can sell you for $50 to $100 cash, balance on monthly payments; call for list. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 7 716 Chestnut st.

**13 PER CENT REAL ESTATE.**

We offer for $19,000 a piece of splendid centrally located investment property, rented at nearly $2,600 per year; only one-third cash, balance terms to suit; this is a "gilt edge" investment in every way; don't miss this bargain if you have the money. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

**FOR SALE--VERY CHEAP.**

Hogan st., or N. 18th, near Cass av., three two-story brick dwellings at a bargain; well rented; will sell at price to net 10 per cent. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 7 107 N. Eighth st.

**Forced Sale--Only $3750.**

To effect an immediate sale, the owner has instructed us to offer his handsome 2-story and mansard stock brick—arranged in 2 flats of 6 rooms, bath, etc.; each at the very low figure named. This property is rented at $496 per year.

If you want a nice, clean, paying investment, see us about this immediately. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

**PRETTY HOME AT A BARGAIN.**

Brand new one-story, stone-front; 6 rooms; finished basement; water up and down; stationary washstand; hall; front and side entrance; stable; carriage house; lot 185 feet deep; will be sold cheap as parties are going away; also furniture for sale; three blocks east of Grand av., one street west of Garrison av. on line of Northern Central Railroad; part cash, rest on time. 1902 Laflin st. 7

*FOR SALE—SACRIFICE.*
**Clark Av. and Ewing Av.**

Residences, detached, 8 rooms, brick stable, 25x125.

**Awful Big Bargain, $3,500.**
**J. E. GREFFET,**
7 810 Chestnut st.

**AUCTION SALE.**
**REBER PLACE.**

A handsome 6-room house with all modern improvements; sale on Thursday, November 21, at 3:30 p. m., on the premises. Terms, $800 cash; balance monthly. GEO. N. TRUESDALE, 7 Trustee.

**$750 CASH**

And $26 per month will buy a nearly new and very desirable stock brick dwelling, containing hall and four fine rooms and laundry, only one square from Franklin av. Cable; an excellent bargain; we will sell for $2,350 on regular terms. For particulars see SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

**A NICE COSY HOME,**

Iowa av., west side, between Miami and Winnebago sts., a 1-story brick house (new) 3 rooms and cellar; lot 25x125, $1,700; can be bought on monthly payments.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 7 716 Chestnut st.

**FOR SALE.**
**Cor. Knapp St. and Madison St.**

Splendid grocery corner; west of 19th st.; awful cheap. See it.
J. E. GREFFFT, 17 810 Chestnut st.

### IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

*FOR SALE—1605 HOWARD ST.,*
**New Four Room Detached Brick House,**

Large yard, stable, pavement, streets all made, sewer, water and gas inside, connection; awful big barga in at any terms; would sell part of lot and house if desired.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

**TAKE ONE.**
**Property Buyers**

Will find selected lists of property for sale in the Real Estate Bulletin, issued every Saturday; new lists each week. Get a copy free at your nearest drug store, or at any real estate office, or will be sent free to any address for three months. 7

**LAST CHANCE**

to secure stock in the first series of the ACTIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. Interest only 5 per cent. No premiums deducted. Directors, John M. Sellers, President, Samuel H. Hoffman, Henry Feuerbach, C. R. H. Davis, F. M. Estes, T. C. Hamilton, B. F. Meyers, John J. Lalal, A. J. Miller, W. H. Brothers, C. Hymers, Bryon Sharp, G. W. Davis. Money put into a building association is undoubtedly well invested, and there isn't any chance about it; you get the full value of your money and a good deal more. Information cheerfully given by the secretary, room 5, 220 N. Broadway, corner Olive.

**For Sale--Awful Bargain.**
**2427 N. Garrison Av., Detached**

New brick house, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, hall, sewer, water and gas, and sidewalks laid.

**HEIGHO!**

Tell your friends to see inside.
J. E. GREFFET, 7 810 Chestnut st.

**3419 Bell Av.**

We offer this handsome and thoroughly well built 2-story stock brick, arranged in two flats, containing each 6 rooms, bath, w.c. and laundry, at a very low figure to insure a quick sale. This is really a three-quarter house, built on a lot 35x134 to an alley; it contains every modern convenience, including handsome front portico for each flat. The location is unsurpassed. If you want a first-class investment look at this property to-day and call on us for price. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

**$3,000 WILL BUY**
**Business Property**
**802 S. 7th St.**

A nice 2-story brick house and lot in good order; perfect title. Open for inspection to-day (Sunday) from 2 to 4 p. m.
TAAFFE & GAY, Agents, 710 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE.
**GREEN LEA PLACE AND FAIR AV.**
On Route of Elevated Railroad.
**NEW FOREST COTTAGE,**
With Beautiful Level Lots North of the Fair Grounds. See these before buying elsewhere.
OWN TERMS.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut St.

**Mutual Benefit**
**SAVINGS FUND.**

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Capital Stock, $600,000.
2500 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $240 EACH
Dues, 25c Per Week.
Borrowers Receive the Full Amount of Their Loans.
NO DEDUCTION OF PREMIUMS IN ADVANCE.

If you want to secure shares in a first-class NEW-PLAN building association, subscribe at once. One-half of the "First Series" has been subscribed.

If you want to own your own house and make your rent money pay for it, join this association now.

If you want to lay by a certain sum each month, where it is safe and will earn good interest, subscribe for shares now. Call for our prospectus; it will interest you; it will benefit you. SAMUEL BOWMAN, Secretary, 7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

**$15,000 WILL BUY**
**FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES,**
***RENTING FOR $2,000 A YEAR.***

These houses are arranged in flats of 4 rooms on each floor, hardwood finish throughout—3011-13-15-17 and 19 North Market st., just west of Garrison av.; street cars pass the door; will pay 15 per cent; best bargain in the city. For particulars apply to
TAAFFE & GAY, 710 Chestnut st.

**HORTON PLACE.**

We have a few lots left for sale in this elegant addition at prices which will bring a handsome return in the coming year.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 7 801 Locust st.

**GRAND AV. PROPERTY.**

6-room stone front; detached; all modern conveniences; $4,450; monthly payments. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

### IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

**CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,**
**Real Estate and Loans,**
**720 CHESTNUT.**
**FOR SALE.**

IMPROVED.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1422-1424 Vandeventer av., 2-story double flats; 50x130 | $8,000 |
| 807 Clarkson place, 7-room stone-front; 50 x130 | 5,500 |
| 2804 Gamble st., 6-room; 42x118 feet | 4,500 |
| 3968 Cook av., 6-room; 25x145 | 4,600 |
| 2718-18 A Walnut st., stock brick flats; 25x 121 | 5,500 |
| 1800 Kennett place, an elegant residence | 9,000 |
| 2944 Easton av., 2-story brick; 75x145 | 10,000 |
| 4640-42-44-46 Richmond place; each | 2,800 |
| 5122 Ridge av., 2-story brick | 3,000 |
| Ridge av., s. w. Academy, 2-story stock brick | 3,600 |

UNIMPROVED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Easton av., s. s., bet. Ewing and Garrison | $80 |
| Easton av., s. s., bet. Garrison and Cardinal | 80 |
| Morgan st., s. s., bet. Ewing and Garrison | 75 |
| Windsor place, s. s., east of Vandeventer | 50 |
| Wells av., s. s., west of King's highway | 16 |
| Minerva av., n. s., west of Union av | 14 |
| Minerva av., s. s., east of Union av | 15 |
| Ridge av., southwest cor. of Academy | 18 |
| Ridge av., s. s., 250 feet west of Union av | 15 |
| Ridge av., s. s., 168 feet west of Academy | 20 |
| Ridge av., s. e. cor. of Academy | 20 |
| Morgan st., s. s., east of Newstead | 40 |
| Morgan st., s. s., east of Newstead | 40 |

**AT AUCTION,**

Saturday, November 23, at 3 o'clock p. m., a 8-room detached brick house; water, gas, basement and stable; lot 28x138 ft. Sale will take place on the premises, 2427 N. Grand av., Saturday, Nov. 23, 1889. GEO. N. TRUESDALE & CO., 7 19 N. 8th st.

### CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fine building lots, west side of Sarsfield place; 100 ft. n. of O'Fallon st.; you can get 25, 35 or 50-foot lots. 127 ft. deep to alley, at $25 per ft. CORNET & ZIEBIG, 8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Building lots on 19th st., bet. Cass av. and Mullanphy st., 25 or 50 ft. by 125 ft. to alley; sewer and street made; at $40 per foot; easy terms. Look at this property and see how rapidly the neighborhood is improving. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Building lots, e. and w. s. of 21st st., bet. Cass av. and O'Fallon st.; street improvements all made; you can have 25 or 35 feet front on easy terms at $25 per foot. This is very low. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 8 110 N. 8th st.

**For Sale----Building Lot.**

Cor. building lot south of Clark av., near St. Malachi's Church; 120x125; $35 per foot. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 8 107 N. 8th st.

**FOR SALE--WALNUT ST.**

Lot fronting 75 feet near 21st st. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 8 107 N. 8th st.

**WESTMINSTER PLACE.**

300x162 north side, 300x150 south side, all of the above property being between Cabanne and Vandeventer avs.; will be sold in lots to suit purchaser; sale boards on same. For price and terms apply to M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO., 8 109 N. 8th st.

**A DELMAR AV. BARGAIN.**

A beautiful building site, lot 81.9x142.6 feet, southside of Delmar av., 250 feet east of Taylor av., fronting also partly on Olive Street Road; will be sold cheap if taken at once. 8 M. A. WOLFF & CO., 105 N. 8th st.

**REBER PLACE.**

This beautiful place lies just opposite the west gate of Tower Grove Park. Has all modern improvements; city gas, water and sewers, streets, granitoid pavements and schools. We have lots to sell on easy terms that will make a handsome profit in a short time. Also several new houses of 6 and 7 rooms to sell on easy payments. This is a rare opportunity.

**Rutledge & Horton,**
801 Locust St.

**ON OAK HILL R. R.**

A tract of 5½ acres running from King's highway to the Manchester road; a choice location for a manufacturer.

**ON FRISCO R. R.**

4½ acres near Grand and Chouteau avs., being a full block of ground and affording the best switching connections.

**ON MO. PACIFIC R. R.**

A good tract near the Shickle-Harrison location. The price will soon be advanced.

**PAPIN & TONTRUP,**
626 CHESTNUT ST.

### SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BARGAIN.
**FERGUSON, ST. LOUIS COUNTY.**

Elegant 7-room cottage and good outbuildings and 200x200 ft. at biggest kind of a bargain; owner leaving the city. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st. 9

**ELLENDALE.**

We are selling lots in this beautiful suburb at from $8 to $12 per foot on very easy payments. Streets graded, sidewalks laid, well-sewered, large trees, schools and churches. Fare 4 cents on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Prettiest station on the road. Now is the time to buy.

**Rutledge & Horton,**
801 Locust St.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR RENT—Ice-pond on Prairie av. near St. Louis Av. Apply 2441 Spring av. 2

WANTED—A man with $1,000 or $2,000 to push business of twenty years' standing; realizing 200 per cent. Call Monday, room 44, 904 Olive st. 2

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished 14-room house, with laundry, bath-room and furnace; full of boarders; rent $125 per month; good security required. Address R 76, this office. 2

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

**THE NOVEMBER**
**Real Estate Price Current**
SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Large and Small Dwellings.
Large and Small Investments.
Big Interest-Paying Property.
PERFECT TITLES.

**FISHER & CO.,**
714 CHESTNUT STREET.

### BOOKS.

REMOVED to 525 Chestnut st., Dan Linahan, the old Washington avenue bookseller; 30,000 volumes of standard books, new and old, law and medical; four Encyclopedias Britannica, half morocco, at $60, cost $133; Imperial at $10, cost $20; Dickens, 30 vols., at $13.50, cost $30; Zell's, $15, cost $40; Shakspeare, quarto, 3 vols., at $18, cost $45; historical, etc.; catalogue free; cash paid for books. Drop note or call on Dan Linahan, the cheap bookseller, 525 Chestnut st. 28

### STORAGE.

NEW moth-proof lined separate rooms for fine furniture and household goods; packing and shipping a specialty; large padded vans for hire. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Alfred J. Yandell, Manager, 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 81

STORAGE—Furniture, pianos, baggage, etc., safe, reliable; rooms and separate apartments; money loaned; moving, packing and shipping (with care) a specialty; warehouses, Jefferson av. and LaSalle st.; send for our pamphlet containing full details; get our rates. R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1104-6 Olive st.

**STORAGE! MOVING!**
**Furniture, Pianos, Household Goods.**

The largest, safest and best storage rooms in the city for furniture, pianos, boxes, trunks and valuable goods of all kinds at lowest rates; cash advances made on same when desired; moving furniture, pianos and household goods from house to house done by experienced men. Packing furniture, pianos, pictures, china, glassware, etc., for shipping a specialty. WM. O. LANGAN & CO., 1003 and 1005 Morgan st.

### PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. DR. THOMPSON, 2013 Chestnut st., female complaints a specialty. 34

### DANCING.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

PROF. GRAHAME'S School for the Stage and Dramatic Agency, 816 N. 6th; call for terms. 76

DANCING SCHOOL—105 S. 15th st.—All round dances a specialty; terms reasonable and satisfaction given; lady teacher. 75

### DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR.

**A Hapless Wanderer Starving in a Land of Plenty.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Near Shelbyville James Bodkin, a farmer, discovered in a barn a man lying covered up in the straw. On awakening him he learned that his name was Charles Fulton and his home in Tennessee; that he had been teaching school in that State, but on account of ill health he had lost his position, and that he started to this State to find some employment, but, falling in all, he had given up to die. The last meal he says he had was on the 6th day of August and since that time he has been living on nuts and berries. When found he was in a helpless condition and begged to die. S. D. Heitt, farmer, living near the place, saw the man about a month ago and he said he was "too proud to beg and too honorable to steal and was going to starve to death." Fulton is 33 years old and seems a refined gentleman. He was sent to the Poor-house.

**Relieving the Destitute.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 16.—At a meeting held in Parker yesterday an organization was perfected for the relief of families suffering because of short crops in Miner and Faulk Counties. The plan entered upon turns over Miner County to the care of the southeast counties and Faulk County to the care of the northwest counties. Through this organization the comparatively few suffering families in the two counties named can be easily provided for out of the abundance of their neighbors. Appeals will be made through churches, societies and the Farmers' Alliance, and all farm and mill products, clothing or money will be acceptable. It will be better for South Dakota to care for its few destitute ones than to have the State paraded as a mendicant in the large cities of the East, and therefore the general public is asked to send their contributions to the destitute settlers in North Dakota.

**A Ray of Hope.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Nov. 16.—Eight years ago this fall the son of Capt. Wm. E. Dickinson of the Commonwealth mine, then a mere lad, was spirited away from home. All search has been futile, although Capt. Dickinson has never given up the search and has spent a moderate fortune in following clews. He has traveled all over the United States and Canada in his search. Ten days ago he received word that there was a boy in the Waifs' Home at Los Angeles, Cal., who might be his child. Yesterday he received a photograph of the waif and it bears such a marked resemblance to what his boy should look like that he will start for California Monday.

**Sensational Grand-Jury Report.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—The Circuit Court Grand-jury, which has just adjourned, filed a report censuring the county and city authorities for reckless expenditures of public money, for neglect of duty and general failure to enforce the laws. The report was a stinging rebuke to the officials and they are much wrought up over it. One officer has gone so far as to publish a card declaring the report to be false and slanderous. Sixteen of the best men in the county composed the jury.

## POLITICS IN ARKANSAS.

**THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TOO DEAD TO EVER BE RESURRECTED.**

**Power of the Wheel in the State—Its Members Too Shrewd to Permit It to Become a Factor in State Politics—Men Who Are Willing to Accept Gubernatorial Honors.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—Although the candidates for State officers on the Democratic ticket will not be nominated for many months, yet nevertheless there is no little speculation as to the men who will compose the ticket, and at this time it is evident that there will be an exciting contest over the nomination for nearly every office from governor down to superintendent of public schools. So far as concerns the Republicans it is immaterial whether or not they have a ticket in field. In a hopeless minority in the State, with no hope of future ascendency, any ticket that party may name is doomed to defeat, and will only be run (if run at all) to further the ambition of Powell Clayton and tighten his grasp on the Federal patronage in the State, which is dispensed through him. The Republican party is not now and will never be a factor in Arkansas politics. It is dead beyond hope of resurrection.

THE POWERFUL WHEEL.

The Wheel, an organization of farmers and planters, with a membership of more than 70,000, would prove an important political element should it unite in support of a ticket, but probably more than two-thirds of the members are Democrats who will not, and very wisely, permit it to be drawn into politics. It is true that in a number of counties the officials are nearly all Wheelers who were chosen on local issues and in opposition to the regular Democratic nominees, but so far as concerns State affairs the Wheel has cut no figure. In the last gubernatorial contest, Dr. Norwood, the Union-Labor candidate, received a small percentage of the Wheel vote, but he was not indorsed as its candidate, and the bulk of the members remained true to the Democracy and supported Hon. J. P. Eagle and the entire Democratic State ticket. Hence, to-day the Democratic party holds the key to the situation in this State, and will maintain political supremacy as long as the party makes fairly good nominations for the State offices, and meets the expectation of the masses in the way of wise and beneficial legislation.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

The contest for the Governorship on the Democratic side presents a novel phase. Heretofore, custom has ordained that a Governor should serve at least two terms of two years each. James H. Berry served only one term, declining renomination to become a candidate for the United States Senate, to which body he was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. H. Garland, who had accepted the Attorney-General's office under Cleveland. If custom is adhered to Gov. J. P. Eagle would be entitled to a second term; but prior to his nomination in June, 1888, he is understood to have given certain delegates to understand that he would hold the office one term only, leaving a free field for such candidates as might wish to offer for the position in 1890. It is on this ground that friends of various distinguished Democrats are canvassing their chances for the succession. Among those mentioned in connection with the office the POST-DISPATCH correspondent has heard the names of Capt. John G. Fletcher, Maj. W. P. Campbell and Col. James Mitchell of Little Rock, Hon. W. M. Fishback of Fort Smith, Hon. E. W. Rector of Hot Springs, Hon. B. B. Hudgins of Harrison, Gen. D. H. Reynolds of Chicot County, and Hon. D. E. Barker of Drew County. It may be stated in justice to the above named Democrats, that none of them are candidates; but each and all have many enthusiastic friends, who are anxious to see them transformed into a Governor, and who would work most earnestly to secure the nomination for their particular favorite.

OTHER STATE OFFICES.

For the office of Secretary of State there is, thus far, no opposition to Hon. B. B. Chism, present incumbent, who is serving his first term.

Auditor Dunlop will probably be opposed by Hon. A. W. Files, who has held the office and who was defeated at the last Democratic State Convention, when he was a candidate for the position. Both are strong, and should Mr. Files enter the list against Mr. Dunlop the contest will be of unusual interest.

Treasurer Woodruff will also have opposition in event he decides to again stand for renomination. Friends of one of the most eminent Democrats in the State are canvassing his chances for the Treasurership, and say that the candidacy of their favorite is received with both favor and enthusiasm.

For the office of Land Commissioner, now held by Capt. Paul Cobbs, there are several aspirants. Ex-State Senator J. N. T. Jones would not decline a nomination for the place. It is not known whether or not Gen. J. F. Fagin, who in 1888 run against Capt. Cobbs for the Democratic nomination, will be a candidate.

There will be a number of candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prof. W. E. Thompson is the present incumbent. As in the past, so in the future, the nomination promises to be sought for by candidates from all quarters of the State.

The next twelve months will be a period of more than ordinary interest in the political history of the State. Within that period there will be chosen a Legislature, upon which will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator to succeed James K. Jones. The latter, who is a candidate for re-election, will be opposed with determination, it being understood that several gentlemen are being groomed for the place. Senator Jones has been doing some effective work throughout the State recently. He has made speeches at a number of fairs in Southern and Northwest Arkansas. The topics he discussed were the tariff and kindred issues, and it is said he impressed the people very favorably. United States Senator Berry also discussed these issues before the people in different parts of the State during the last six or eight weeks.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

**PRESIDENT CHAS. F. MILLER MAKES HIS APPOINTMENTS LAST EVENING.**

**He Keeps His Promise to Treat Fairly Those Who Have Opposed Him—Messrs. Bosley, Cudmore and Macklin the Only Members to Get "Soup"—Mr. McEntire Is Unexpectedly Left off the Teachers' Committee.**

MR. CHAS. F. MILLER, President of the St. Louis Public Schools, made known last evening the standing committees which he has selected for the year 1889-90. The make-up of the committees is confirmatory of Mr. Miller's announcement after his election, that he had no feeling against those who opposed him, and would be considerate both of the individuals and the best interests of the schools in his appointments. The committees are as follows.

THE COMMITTEES.

Teachers—Messrs. Richardson, Holmes, Barthold, Kelly, Bollman, Sheahan and Rogers.

Building—Messrs. O'Connell, Dozier, O'Connor, Reimier, McEntire, Brady and Troll.

Lands and Leasing—Messrs. Dozier, Knight, McEntire, Troll and Reimler.

Course of Study—Messrs. Holmes, O'Connell, Barstow, Auler and Bartholdt.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Barstow, O'Connor, Dozier, Auler and Sheahan.

Supplies — Messrs. McEntire, Bollman, Brady, Macklin and Cudmore.

Rules—Messrs. Rogers, Richardson and O'Connell.

Auditing—Messrs. O'Connor, Reimier and Kelly.

Salary—Messrs. Bartholdt, Barstow and Bosley.

Library—Messrs. Auler, Macklin, Richardson, Bosley, Holmes, Cudmore and Knight, and O'Connell, ex-officio.

The gentlemen whose names appear first are the chairmen of the respective committees. Mr. Richardson is made chairman of the Teachers' Committee, Mr. O'Connell of the Building Committee, Mr. Dozier of the Lands and Leasing Committee, Mr. Holmes of the Course of Study Committee and Mr. Barstow of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Richardson was given the Teachers' Committee because of his generous action in resigning his own claims for the presidency and nominating Mr. Miller for the office. His fitness, of course, was another reason. Mr. Barstow, who was chairman of the Teachers' Committee last year, was compensated for the loss of it this year by the honor of being selected to succeed Mr. Koening as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Koening was admittedly one of the most valuable men in the old board on account of the manner in which he managed the finances, and as there seemed to be more doubt about his place being well filled than any of the retiring members, the compliment to Mr. Barstow in selecting him as Mr. Koening's successor at the head of the Ways and Means Committee can be readily understood. Mr. Holmes is put on the Teachers' Committee and is made chairman of the Course of Study Committee, so that he is well provided for. Mr. O'Connell as vice-president had his chance, and chose the chairmanship of the Building Committee.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

The new members have no grounds for complaint at the manner in which they were treated. Messrs. Barthold and Rogers and Bollman were put on the most important committee—the Teachers, and Messrs. Reimler, Troll and McEntire secured places on the Building Committee. The same three are also on the Lands and Leasing Committee. Dr. Auler and Mr. Bartholdt are on the Course of Study Committee, and Dr. Auler is also on the Ways and Means and chairman of the Library Committee. Mr. McEntire is made chairman of the Supplies Committee, Mr. Rogers of the Rules Committee and Mr. Bartholdt of the Salary Committee. The only three members of the Auler caucus who got "soup" are Messrs. Bosley, Cudmore and Macklin. Bosley and Cudmore were the most active in the campaign against Mr. Miller. Bosley is put on the Salary Committee and on the Library Committee so that he can secure, free of charge, Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" and trace in a scientific way the causes of his present depression. Cudmore and Macklin are both placed on the Supplies and Library Committees.

There is only one director who is likely to raise a row about the appointments, and that is Mr. McEntire, who wanted to get on the Teachers' Committee very badly. He did not get what he wanted, but after freeing his mind of a few thoughts, suggested by his disappointment, he will doubtless philosophically conclude that he might have fared worse.

SCHOLTEN LEADS THE WORLD.
Awarded highest prize Paris Exposition, 1889.

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
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B. F. HAMMETT, President. LORENZO E. ANDERSON, Treasurer. FESTUS J. WADE, Vice-President.

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## REAL ESTATE CO., 213 N. 8TH ST.

### RENT COLLECTIONS SOLICITED.

We solicit the collection of rents, guaranteeing prompt and personal attention. Our charges are very moderate considering our facilities. We will be pleased to have you call for terms and particulars.

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We have every facility for the sale of city real estate, and solicit the patronage of the public. Special attention paid to the management of estates, payment of taxes and repairs.

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We can place a limited amount of money on first deeds of trust, and are prepared to make large and small loans on St. Louis real estate in the shortest possible time.

BRANCH OFFICE, **REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION ROOMS,** 14 and 16 N. 7TH ST.

## DWELLINGS. DWELLINGS. DWELLINGS.

**4317** 4319, 4321 AND 4323 COTTAGE AV.—Four 3-room houses; can be bought on monthly payments; each 900

**3018** ELLIOT AT.—1-story frame, 3 rooms; large basement and cistern; lot 25x150. 1.100

**1425** N. 24TH ST.—One-story brick, 4 rooms: lot 25x135. 1.400

**1419** N. 24TH ST.—One-story brick lot 25x135. 1.600

**4025** PENROSE ST.—Two-story frame dwelling; cellar under kitchen; 25x140. 1.600

**1411** 1413, 1415, 1417, 1417½, 1419, 1419½, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1427½, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1437½ N. 16TH ST.—Eighteen 6-room houses, all renting to first-class paying tenants and will pay 12 per cent on prices asked. This property can be bought upon the payment of $150 cash on each house, the balance in monthly installments. Can sell one or more of the houses, as the purchaser may desire. There is a big speculation in this property, and it must be sold at once. 1.650

**4352** AND 4355 PAPIN ST.—Rents for $25 per month; lot 40x165; each 1.300

**4130** 4132 AND 4134 GANO AV.—3 frame houses of 5 rooms each; rent for $12 per month each; lots 25x125 each. 1.800

**4408** LUCKY ST.—5-room frame house and stable; lot 25x127. 1.850

**4408** LUCKY ST.—5-room frame house and stable; lot 25x127. 1.850

**1704** NEWSTEAD AV.—6-room house; lot 25x—. 2.000

**4876** ALSACE AV.—2-story frame house; lot 108x109. 2.000

**2913** EAST BELL ST.—6-room brick house; hall, gas and bath; lot 16.8x80. 1.800

**1817** DIVISION ST.—7-room brick, hall, gas and bath; lot 20x90. 2.100

**3504** PAPIN ST.—One story, 6-room frame; lot 25x135. 2.100

**2531** UNIVERSITY ST.—6-room brick; rented as flats; lot 30x188. 2.300

**4417** GARFIELD AV.—6-room brick; comparatively new; lot 25x152. 2.300

**3015** KOSSUTH AV.—5-room brick, nearly new, in first-class repair, and kept constantly rented; very cheap. 2.300

**3104** NORTH MARKET ST.—Corner Laflin av.—6-room house, hall and bath; lot 17.8x75. 2.400

**2400** 2-STORY SIX-ROOM FRAME—Lot 50x150; just completed and must be sold at once. This is located in Montrose place, one block north of Easton av. and 300 feet east of Union av. Will sell for $100 cash, balance in monthly payments.

**3102** NORTH MARKET ST., corner Laflin av.—Six-room house, hall and bath; lot 17.8x75. 2.450

**3106** NORTH MARKET ST.—Six-room house, well rented, can be bought for $100 cash and balance in monthly payments. 2.100

**4027** FAIRFAX AV.—1-story 6-room house; gas and water. Rents $22 per mo. Will trade for vacant lot; 25x81. 2.500

**4547** MCPHERSON AV.—6-room frame house; 50x145. 2.500

**1006** BROOKLYN ST.—2-story brick, 9 rooms; lot 20x80; rents for $240 per annum; very easy terms. 2.500

**1811** COLEMAN ST.—2-story frame, 7 rooms; hall, water, cistern; lot 25x120. 2.500

**2916** CLARK AV.—2-story, 6 rooms; hall, gas and bath; lot 25x132. 2.500

**4640, 4642, 4644, 4646** RICHMOND PLACE—Four 5-room frames; lot 30x120 each. This property can be bought on the easy payment plan. 2.500

**3100** NORTH MARKET ST., corner Laflin av.—6 room house, hall and bath; lot 17.8x75. 2.700

**4611** KENNERLY AV.—2-story, 6-room brick house, with side entrance; lot 50x145. 2.700

**4439** LUCKY ST.—Two-story, 6-room brick; lot 50x132; very cheap; owner must sell. 2.800

**4261** GARFIELD AV.—Lot 25x73; rents for $20. 2.800

**3000** CASS AVE.—S. side, about 30 ft. w of Collins st., 2-story brick house, 6 rooms; lot 30x91.5. 3.000

**5337** EASTON AV.—6-room frame and large stable; 50x150. 3.000

**3000** MOUND ST.—S. s., bet. 9th and 10th sts., on Mound st., one frame and two 2-story bricks in rear fronting on alley. 3.000

**2635** MORGAN ST.—6-room brick; lot 26x144 9. 3.000

**4351** PAPIN ST.—Rents for $25 per month; lot 40x150. 3.000

**4409** EASTON AV.—Blacksmith-shop on first floor, 6 rooms up-stairs; lot 25x127. 3.000

**EVANS AV.**—No. 4224; lot 25x153; 7-room brick; in excellent repair and built in a very substantial manner; owner must sell. 3.200

**3113** THOMAS ST.—6-room stock brick front in first-class repair; well rented and very desirable property; lot 25x118. 3.300

**3959** COTTAGE AV.—6-room frame house, stable, outside kitchen, all substantially built; well and cistern. 3.500

**2905** MADISON ST.—2-story brick, stock-brick front, 9 rooms; arranged for two families; lot 25x128. 3.500

**HARLEM PLACE**, McCausland and Hancock avs.: 9-room house, hardwood finish; 50 feet, at $10, inclosed with above, $500. 3.500

**4418** LUCKY ST.—Two-story frame house and 2-story frame stable; shade and fruit trees; lot 50x141. 3.500

**2124** DIVISION ST.—8-room brick house; stable for 12 horses; 50x100. 4.000

**BACON ST.**—No. 1701, 6-room house; lot 40x120. 4.000

**FIRST HOUSE NORTH SIDE RIDGE AV., EAST OF UNION**—6 rooms, 2-story brick; just completed and very cheap, and for sale on easy payment plan. 4.000

**1801** BACON ST.—2-story brick house, 6 rooms; hall, gas, bath; stock brick front; lot 25x120. 4.000

**2420** AND 2422 COLEMAN ST.—25x120 with each house; rents for $68 per month; price each. 4.250

**CHAMBERS ST.**—1209; 10-room brick; lot 25x125 ft.; renting for $35 per month; will trade or sell; price. 4.000

**EVANS AV.**—4113; lot 25x135; 6-room brick. 3.600

**3961** FAIRFAX AV.—6-room brick house; lot 25x83. 3.600

**3963** FAIRFAX AV.—6-room brick house; lot 25x82; hall, gas, bath, water closet, finished laundry; marble mantels and closets in every room. 3.600

**3952** EVANS AV.—2-story 6-room brick house; bath, gas, water, etc.; house almost new; lot 35x153 3.750

**4319** VISTA AV.—2-story, 6-room brick; pressed brick front; stone steps; 50x132.6. 4.500

**2126** CARR ST.—2-story, 10-room brick house; hall and gas; double tenement; brick house in alley. 4.500

**3713** AND 3711 KO SUTH AV.—Two 6-room bricks; basement, hydrant and cistern; lot 35x135; rent, $38 per month. 4.500

**3115** AND 3117 CLIFTON PLACE—Two 6-room bricks attached; rents $40 per month; lot 34x—. 4.600

**3924** COOK AV.—6-room, hall, gas, bath; lot 25x153. 4.750

**3950** EASTON AV.—Store on first floor, rooms on second floor; lot 25x208, and 25x208 adjoining above at $1,250 5.000

**BACON ST.**—No. 1808, 9-room flats, 2-story, stock brick front; new house, with all modern conveniences; hall, gas and bath, rent, $40 per month. 5.000

**1421** CHESTNUT ST.—2-story 8-room house; lot 253x103. 5.000

**1025** N. 18TH ST.—11-room stone-front; 27.6x110. 5.000

**3421** AND 3423 WALNUT ST.—Two 6-room bricks, bath and laundry; lot 34x121. 5.500

**2639** LUCAS AV.—8-room stone-front; hall, gas and bath; lot 125x118. 5.500

**200** X317.5 FEET—Fronting 200 feet on Clagett av., running through to Labadie av.; 133.5 feet north of Newstead av. 5.500

**4204** FINNEY AV.—Two-story stock-brick front, 4 large rooms, 2 halls; water and gas in house; large cellar. Also, 4163 FAIRFAX AV.—6-room brick. Both houses on one lot, fronting 25 feet on both streets by a depth of 165 feet. Must be sold at once. Rents for $47 per month. 5.700

**1517** LUCAS AV.—Two-story, 8 rooms in front, 2-story 6 rooms in rear; rents $53 per month; lot 21x145. 5.500

**1729, 1731** BIDDLE ST.—7 rooms, 2-story brick; large stable; lot, 50x80; well rented and a good investment. 6.000

**S. W. COR. GARRISON AV. AND MAGAZINE ST.**—Large, double brick house with an excellent corner lot: can be made into flats for little expense and would rent very well; can be purchased on easy payment plan. 6.000

**2937** THOMAS ST.—13-room house, in flats, with bath on each floor; lot 25x118. 6.100

**3507** 3507½ AND 3509 MANCHESTER RD.—3 2-story bricks; very low; price for three house. 6.200

**107** BELLE AV.—9-room brick; lot 40x155. Price. 6.400

**717** AND 719 S. 8D ST.—House in front and double house in rear. 6.500

**3913** AND 3915 WASHINGTON AV., each two 2-story brick houses, 7 rooms each; water; lot 50x150; price each. 6.500

**FINNEY AV.**, No. 3714, 8-room stone-front; lot 25x140; price. 6.500

**2727** DICKSON ST., 8 rooms, stock brick front; hall, gas, bath; arranged for flats; 25x118. 6.500

**2657** MORGAN ST.—2 story 9-room stone-front brick house; hall, gas, bath and 2-story brick stable, 26x146. 6.500

**3701** CHOUTEAU AV., 2-story brick house, 5 rooms and a store; lot 75x150. 7.000

**2814** OLIVE ST.—12-room brick, hall, gas and bath; large brick stable; lot 25x132. This property can be altered into stores and flats and will pay a handsome revenue. 7.000

**3704** COOK AV.—8-room stone-front lot 25x145. 7.200

**3951** AND 3953 EVANS AV.—Six room brick; lot 60x166. 7.350

**2951** THOMAS ST.—11-room stone-front dwelling; one of the best built houses in the West End, with every modern convenience; large parlors; furnace flues, etc. 7.500

**3879** DELMAR AV.—9-room—3-story stone-front; Baltimore heater and all improvements; lot 27x145. 8.000

**2917** GAMBLE ST.—Lot 25x118; 2-story stone-front; also vacant lot adjoining. 8.000

**3109** AND 3111 CHESTNUT ST.—Rent for $53 per month; lot 50x128.6 in. 8.000

**3524** OLIVE ST., between Grand and Ware avs.—Lot 25x112.6. 8.000

**1917, 1919** BACON ST.—Two-six room bricks; bath, electric bells; all modern improvements; rents for $35 each; price 8.500

**2642** 2644, 2646 CAROLINE ST.—Two flats of 7 rooms each, and one 2-story, 7-room brick, side entrance for each house; rents for $78.50 per month; lots 50x110. 9.000

**3416** CHETNUT ST.—10-room stone-front; steam-heater; large frame stable. 9.500

**2933** DICKSON ST.—Ten rooms; all modern improvements; lot 25x118. 9.500

**1215, 1217, 1219** ARMSTRONG AV.—Three 2-story brick houses, 10 rooms each. This property must be sold at once, and to facilitate the sale we will arrange very reasonable terms to purchasers. 10.500

**2939** AND 2941 EASTON AV.—Two elegant houses; lot 50x140; supplied with all modern improvements; conveniently located and will pay a good revenue. 11.000

**3858** 3858½, 3860, 3860½ WINDSOR PLACE—Four elegant flats, new and supplied with all modern improvements; rents for $118 per month. This property can be bought for $1,500 cash and the balance in monthly installments. 12.000

**COR. HAMILTON AND JULIAN ST.**—12-room frame house; hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc.; lot 15x267; supplied with every modern convenience and an elegant suburban home; will be traded for income property in the city. 12.000

**3754** WESTMINSTER PLACE—Lot 35x136; new Queen Anne 10-room brick front house; hard wood finish; cemented cellar; furnaces. 12.000

**FINNEY AV.**, n. w. corner of Spring—8 rooms, stone-front; 50-foot lot. 12.000

**3616** WASHINGTON AV.—10-room brick; hall, gas, bath; all modern improvements; lot 50x254. 12.500

**3853** AND 3855 WINDSOR PLACE—Two double flats, 6 rooms on first floors, 5 rooms on second floors; rents $122 50 per month; lot, 50x140; price. 12.500

**2216** 2218 AND 2220 GRATIOT ST.—75x215.9, on line of the railroad and an excellent location for a factory or warehouse; this property must be sold to close out an estate. 13.000

**2624** AND 2644 OLIVE ST.—Lot 56x96; two 3-story, 12-room brick houses, cemented cellar; furnace and every modern convenience; renting for $40 per month each. 14.000

**2103** PINE ST.—Northwest corner of 21st, lot 94x100; two-story 11-room stone-front house, with every modern convenience, coal elevator, fine stables, etc. 15.000

**2704** PINE ST.—Large double house, stone front, rents for $125 per month; 50x131. 16.000

**3216, 3218, 3220, 3222, 32222, 32224** FRANKLIN AV.—Near Leonard av., 5 new 2-story brick dwellings; Arkansas marble trimmings; stone steps; all modern improvements; will sell all together or separately; lot 77.6x94.6. 18.000

**2219, 2221½, 2221, 2221½** MARKET ST.—Four 2-story brick houses; 5 rooms on each floor; lot 84.6x75. 21.500

**1931.** 1933, 1935 AND 1937 CARR ST.—Three 9-room houses; 2 stories and mansard, with hall, gas and bath, and one 2-story brick store with 8 rooms up-stairs, and 2 store-rooms and 4 rooms on first floor; rents for $2,000 per annum. 22.500

**1009.** 1011, 1013, 1015 GARRISON AV.—Lot 100x150; four elegant 3-story, stone-front, 11-room houses, with every modern convenience; renting for $240 per month. 28.000

**3031** TO 3039 WASHINGTON AV.—Lot 137x134.8; five 3-story, 10-room, stone-front dwellings, detached, with laundries, gas, bath, furnaces, speaking tubes, etc. 40.000

**2212** TO 2226 HICKORY ST.—8 brick houses; 9 rooms each; lot 175x146. 40.000

## CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.

**610** FEET on 16th st., commencing at Neosho st. and extending north. 2.50

**400** FEET on 17th st. This is a bargain. 2.50

**1.356** FEET, divided into 50-foot lots, situated on Kansas st., just west of and adjoining Carondelet Park. 3.00

**ROWAN AV.** (Rose Hill) east side, 200x131; price 6

**COALTER AV.**, 400x131.6, in lots to suit; price 7

**ROWAN AV.**—31.10x131.6, corner of bridge; price, 7

**COALTER AV.**—91.10x131.6, corner of Ridge; price, 7

**COALTER AV.**—91.10x131.6, corner of Wells; price, 7

**HAMILTON AV.**—Between Wells and Ridge, east side, 50x131.6; price, 7

**ROWAN AV.**—(Rose Hill), cor. of Wells, 91.10x131.6; price, 7

**ARLINGTON AV.**—Between Wells and Ridge avs; lots 150x125; price, 7

**FLORENCE AV.**—Between Wells and Ridge avs.; lots 50x125; price, 7

**KENNERLY AV.**—Between Newstead and Taylor avs.; 50x133. 8.50

**GOODFELLOW AV.**, between Ridge and Wells avs., 100x131.6, in lots to suit; price 8

**HODIAMONT AV.**, between Easton and Wells, east side; 50x—; price 8

**50**x133 SOUTH SIDE KENNERLY AV., between Taylor and Newstead avs. 8.50

**N. SIDE WELLS**, between Clara and Florence, 100x241 10

**25**x122 ON GRAVOIS ROAD, between Grand av. and Winnebago st. 10

**HARLEM PLACE**—McCausland and Hancock avs.; 50x—. 10

**COTTAGE AV.**—50x—, north side. 10

**ARLINGTON AV.**, w. s., 100 ft. s. of Balson's house, 50x180. 12

**RIDGE AV.**, s. s., bet. Union and Arlington avs.; 100x240; 3 feet above grade. Price. 13

**MINERVA AV.**, s. s., between Union and Academy avs., 150x185; 3 feet above grade; in lots to suit. Price. 13

**E. SIDE GOODFELLOW**, between Easton and Wells avs., 100x170. 13

**S. SIDE EASTON**, near Goodfellow av., 100x131 13

**RIDGE AV.**, N. S., between King's highway and Academy av., 50x130. Price. 13.50

**WELLS AV.**, S. S., between King's highway and Academy av., 150x135, in lots to suit. Price, 14

**MONTROSE PLACE**—Located just west and north of Christian Brothers' College, lots fronting on Montrose place and Cote Brilliante av., at prices per foot 12

**125**x110 ON CLAY AV.—Between Green Lea place and Penrose st. 12

**N. E. COR. WELLS AND CLARA AVS.**—159.6x131. 12

**S. E. COR. CLARA AND EASTON AVS.**—49x131. 15

**N. E. COR. WELLS AND GOODFELLOW AVS.**—112x141. 15

**UNION AV., BETWEEN EASTON AND WELLS AVS.**—100x120. 15

**106**X231.7, S. S. EASTON AV.—Between Clara and Florence avs.

**900**X241, N. S. RIDGE AV., between Clara and Florence avs., in lots to suit.

**400**X241, N. S. WELLS AV., between Clara and Florence avs., in lots to suit.

**900**X241, S. S. WELLS AV., between Clara and Florence avs., in lots to suit.

**700**X239.2, S. S. RIDGE AV., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs.; in lots to suit.

**400**X239.2, S. S. MINERVA AV., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs.; in lots to suit.

**700**X239.2, S. S. RIDGE AV., between Hodiamont and Hamilton avs.; in lots to suit.

**600**X239.2, N. S. MINERVA AV., between Hodiamont and Hamilton avs.; in lots to suit.

**700**X239.2, N. S. MINERVA AV., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs.; in lots to suit.

### GAMBLE'S ROSE HILL.

**The following property can be bought in lots to suit. Price, $15.50 per foot:**

**N. E. COR. UNION AND WELLS AV.**, lot 169x130; $18.

**The Price on the Property Below Enumerated Is $18 Per Foot.**

**100**X225.8 N. S. PAGE AV., between Hamilton and Goodfellow avs., in lots to suit.

**400**X— S. S. PLYMOUTH AV., between Goodfellow and Hamilton avs., in lots to suit.

**1,000**X162.2 S. S. BARTMER AV., between Hodiamont and Hamilton avs., in lots to suit.

**154.6**X240 S. E. COR. HODIAMONT AND Page avs.

**114.6**X240 N.E. COR HODIAMONT and Minerva avs.

**900**X247 N. S. BARTMER AV. between Hodiamont and Hamilton avs., in lots to suit.

**157.4**X240 S. E. COR. HAMILTON and Ridge avs.

**700**X235 F. S. ETSEL AV., bet. Hamilton and Hodiamont avs., in lots to suit.

**100**X240, S. W. COR. HAMILTON AND RIDGE avs.

**150**X241.10, S. E. COR. CLARA AND WELLS avs.

**109.6**X241.10, N. E. COR. CLARA AND RIDGE avs.

**140.6**X241.10, N. E. COR. RIDGE AND FLORENCE avs.

**100.6**X241.10, N. W. COR. FLORENCE and Wells avs.

**100**X241.10, S. W. COR. FLORENCE and Wells avs.

**300**X239, S. SIDE RIDGE AV., between of Florence and Arlington avs., in lots to suit.

**400**X239, N. SIDE MINERVA AV., between Arlington and Florence avs., in lots to suit.

**140.2**X240, N. W. COR. GOODFELLOW and Minerva avs.

**100**X240 S. W. COR. GOODFELLOW and Ridge avs.

**S. W. COR. LUCKY ST. AND NEWSTEAD** av., 75x127. 15

**EASTON AV.**—150x140, between Union and Arlington 15

**NORTH MARKET ST.**—North side, between Taylor and Cora avs.; lot 100x130. 16

**S. E. COR. THEODOSIA** and Arlington, 116x133. 16

**100**X150 On east side of Allanthus st., 100 ft. north of Narrow Gauge road. 16

**WELLS AV.**—North side, between Union and Academy avs., lots 13 and 14, 50x200; price 16

**100**X240 S. W. COR. MINERVA AND Goodfellow avs. 17

**EASTON AV.**, south side, between Union and Academy; lot 25, 50x200; price 17

**EASTON AV.**—Between Union and Academy, 50x175. 17

**EASTON AV.**—100x164, between Union and Arlington. 17

**135.10**X166.5—S. W. CORNER HAMILTON and Etzel av. 21

**92.6**X241—N.W. CORNER ARLINGTON and Minerva avs. 21

**152.4**X240—S. W. CORNER RIDGE and Arlington avs. 21

**140.2**X240—N. E. CORNER RIDGE and Florence avs. 21

**100**X240—N. E. CORNER MINERVA and Florence avs. 21

**EASTON AV.**, south side, between Union and Academy; lot 27, 50x190; price 21

**198.1**X348, N. E. COR. HODIAMONT AND BARTMER AVS. 21

**154.8**X348.3 S. E. COR. ETZEL AND HODIAMONT AVS. 21

**100**X166.5 N. W. CORNER HAMILTON AND BARTMER AVS. 21

**500**X153 N. SIDE ETZEL AV., bet. Clara and Page avs., in lots to suit. 21

**83.4**X135 ON GOODE AV., near Kennerly av. 18

**500**X159 S. SIDE PAGE AV.—Between Clara av. and junction of Etzel and Page avs., in lots to suit. 21

**EASTON AV.**—South side, about 125 feet west of Academy av.; 100x155; price, 19

**The corners below enumerated are offered at $23.**

**N. E. COR. EASTON AND ARLINGTON;** 110x135.

**50**X200; at the junction of Page and Etzel avs.

**122.10**X175—S. E. COR. HODIAMONT and Bartmer avs.

**50**X200—At the intersection of Page and Etzel avs.

**100**X162.2—S. W. COR. HAMILTON AND Bartmer avs.

**100**X235—S. E. COR. CLARA AND PAGE avs.

**150**X152—S. E. COR. CLARA AND ETZEL avs.

**S. E. COR. ETZEL AND GOODFELLOW;** 231x162.

**EASTON AV.**, south side, about 300 feet west of King's highway, 50x120. This is an excellent business lot, as it is at the terminus of the Easton av. cable; price 20

**NORTHEAST COR. PARK AND COMPTON** avs., 220 on Compton av. by a depth of 130; an excellent lot for a row of dwellings or flats. 20

**S. W. COR. EASTON AND ACADEMY AVS.**, 77.6x130; one of the cheapest lots in the West End. 24

**PERRY SUBDIVISION**—Located on Manchester rd. and Gratiot st.; lots fronting on Gratiot st. and Manchester rd.; at prices from $12 to $25 per foot.

**65**X150, S. E. COR. TAYLOR AV. and Ferdinand st. 25

**36**X135 WEST SIDE 24TH ST., between Dickson st. and Cass av. 25

**EVANS AV.**—South side, 100x153, between Vandeventer and Sarah. 25

**LEFFINGWELL AV.**—East side, 52 ft. north of Montgomery, 25x128.

**HAMILTON PL.**—S.-W. cor. Marcus av. 100x193. 25

**25**X110 COR. O'BEAR AND BLAIR AVS. 25

**50**X111, on northwest corner Warren and 25th st., running back to 20-foot alley. 28

**HAMMETT PLACE**, southwest corner Marcus av., 107x193. 30

**CORA PLACE**—3 lots near Easton av., fronting on Cora pl. 35

**50** FEET on north side Angelica, between Broadway and Bellefontaine rd.; price 30

**N. E. CORNER ANGELICA AND 9TH STS.**, 50x109. 32

**PAGE AV.**, north side, 460 feet west of Taylor, 50x153; per foot. 35

**SOUTH SIDE SULLIVAN AV.**, bet. 23d and 25th, 72x112. 35

**50**X153 ON north side Page av., 460 feet west of Taylor av. 35

**RUTGER**, north side, bet. Armstrong and Missouri avs.; lot 85x146. 35

**29.7**x127 N. W. COR. GLASGOW and Benton sts. 40

**N. E. COR. EIGHTEENTH AND MADISON,** 50x110. 45

**25**x124, S. S. PARK AV.—West of Jefferson. This is an elegant resident lot. 50

**50**x140 S. S. MCPHERSON AV., bet. Taylor and Newstead. 50

**96**x152 N. W. COR. WHITTIER AND BELL avs. 50

**25**x126 S. S. PARK AV., 65 feet west of Jefferson av. 50

**GRAND AV.**, east side, 100x200, 50 feet north of the north fence of the first house south of Chouteau av.; price 55

**LOT** 21 and 22, city block 3754, 35x198, on north side Morgan st., between Sarah and Vandeventer. 55

**119.6**x207 ON EAST SIDE OF GARRISON AV., bet. Sheridan and Cass av. 60

**50**x200 FOREST PARK BOULEVARD—260 feet east of Taylor. 60

**LUCAS AV.**—S. s., about 100 feet west of Leffingwell av.; best location in St. Louis for residence; lot 100x118. 65

**61.9** BY 120 n. e. corner Cass and Grand avs. an elegant business or resident lot, and as the owner is desirous of selling at once, it will be offered for one week; price per foot. 65

**GRAND AV.**—Opposite entrance to Tower Grove Park; lot 130x275; two fronts; price, 75

**PINE ST.**, south side, between Garrison and Ewing avs.; lot 25x131. 70

**103**x147, N. S. BELL AV.—Between Vandeventer and Sarah, 70

**WASHINGTON AV.**—South side, 15 feet west of Pendleton av.; lot 50x253, block 4582. 75

**WASHINGTON AV.**—South side, about 600 feet west of Sarah st.; lot 50x150. 75

**300**x100 ON GASS AV.—Between Lay av. and King's highway. 80

**25**X135, PINE ST.—This lot adjoins No. 2918 Pine st. on the west. 80

**250**x100 ON KING'S HIGHWAY—between Lay av. and King's highway. 80

**CORNER ON KING'S HIGHWAY**—Facing the park; 160x150. 100

**100**x160 N. W. COR. KING'S HIGHWAY—Facing park. 100

**GRAND AV.**—N. E. cor. Park av.; lot 232x298 100

**PINE ST.**, south side, 150 feet west of Theresa av.; lots 6x128; near Grand av.; block 1957 125

**$30,000.**

**Grand av., S. W. cor. Washington av.**

**100x150.**

**This lot is the only vacant ground that can be purchased in the**

**CHOICE RESIDENT SECTION**

**Of the city and is a grand site for a Church, Apartment House, Fine Residence, Flats or Stores.**

**200**X217.5 ON LABADIE AV., running back to Clagett av., 133 feet north of Newstead, with improvements. 5.500

**70**X157, S. E. COR. BENTON and 12th sts. 15.000

**Grand Site for a Hotel or Apartment House.**

**900** ft. on Laclede and 900 ft. on Forest Park boulevard, corner Grand av., overlooking the entire city. Price. 135.000

## BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING PROPERTY

**COLLINS ST.**, w. s., between Dickson st. and Cass av.; lot 35x100. 5.000

**1421** CHESTNUT ST., lot 25.3x109, with 2-story dwelling, 8 rooms, etc. Price 5.000

**514** N. LEVEE AND **518** N. COMMERCIAL ST. Stores and rooms above well located and with the new railroad facilities will rapidly increase in value. 6.000

**1011** AND 1013 COLLINS ST., lot 40x106. Price 6.500

**1309** CHESTNUT ST., 3-story brick; —x109.4. Price 6.500

**923** AND 9 5 COLLINS ST., lot 48x80; rent $30 per month. Price 7.800

**1022, 1024** MORGAN ST.—This property has a great future for business purposes; 28x105. 8.000

**116, 118** PINE ST.—With good substantial building, occupied by first-class tenants. Price on each house, 8.000

**7TH ST.**, east side, between Cerre and Gratiot sts.; rents $50 per month; lot 20.9x127.6. 10.000

**308** AND 310 VINE ST.—Suitable for business of any character; good income property. Price on each. 10.000

**LARGE WAREHOUSE ON ALLEY**—Rear of 118 Pine. In good order, well rented, and a most substantial investment. 10.000

**1127** CHESTNUT ST.—Lot 22x109.4; renting for $50 per month. 10.000

**522** N. MAIN ST.—Large, substantial store; centrally located; very desirable, and bound to increase in value. 12.000

**32**X—; N. SIDE MORGAN ST., between 8th and 9th sts. 12.000

**2216** 2218, 2220 GRATIOT ST.—75x215.9 on line of railroad, and an excellent location for a factory or warehouse; this property must be sold to close out an estate; price 13.000

**FRANKLIN AV. AND 17TH ST.**—26x144.7½, southeast corner, one 3-story and two 2-story bricks, price 17.000

**1015** CHRISTY AV.—Lot 28x105, 3-story building; well rented. 18.000

**300, 302** N. MAIN, COR. OF OLIVE ST.—Very substantial 5-story stores; the price asked is less than the value of the ground. 30.000

**S. W. COR. CHOUTEAU AV. AND** 15th st.—77.6x125; this property will pay 8 per cent on the investment and is in first-class condition throughout. 30.000

**CHRISTY AV. AND 7TH ST.**—40x105; one of the best corners on the street. 40.000

**LUCAS PLACE**—N. W. cor. 14th st., the First Presbyterian Church property; lot 100x155. 40.000

**186**x297—SOUTH SIDE OF GRATIOT, from 14th to 15th sts., being an entire block, with several railroad switches on the north side. This property is admirably situated for a warehouse or factory, and well worth investigating. 50.000

**BROADWAY PROPERTY.**

Between Washington av. and Chestnut st., the cheapest piece of business property in St. Louis.

**CHRISTY AVENUE PROPERTY.**

We have a corner for sale on Christy av. that is paying a good revenue on the price asked.

**LOCUST STREET CORNER.**

One of the best business corners in St. Louis, in the center of the business section; will be sold or leased for a long term of years.

**Improved to Suit Tenants.**

**S. E. COR. TWELFTH AND LOCUST STS.**—76x100 to 20-foot alley; owner will erect a substantial building for a good tenant, or will lease the ground for a long term of years.

**TWELFTH ST.**—50x110 ft. on the west side, between Pine and Chestnut sts., will be improved to suit tenant; or the ground leased for a long term of years.

**TWELFTH ST.**—35x110 ft. on east side, between St. Charles and Locust sts.; will be improved to suit tenant or leased on a long term of years.

**WASHINGTON AV. LOT**—Will be improved with a six or seven story building for a responsible tenant or the ground leased for a long term of years.

**POST-DISPATCH BUILDING**—On Market st. will be altered or rebuilt for a responsible tenant, or will lease ground for a long term of years.

### SUBURBAN PROPERTY

**O'DAY HOMESTEAD.**

Suburban home—150 acres divided into fourteen fields, inclosed with board fence, cedar posts; three apple orchards, bearing, one young apple orchard, not bearing; peaches, plums, pears, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries and other small fruits; an abundant supply of water; creek running through place fed by springs; lake; 50 acres in timothy, 20 acres in clover, 25 acres in cultivation, balance in blue grass pasture; 5 groves of forest trees; lawn of 5 acres, with an abundance of shade trees of all kinds; flowers and shrubs.

Queen Anne cottage, 14 rooms, halls and closets, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room and library, all finished in hard wood; eight fire-places, hard wood mantels; conservatory, tile floor; heated with steam; house heated by hot-air furnace and lighted by gas supplied by first-class gas machine; hot-air furnace and steam heater; the entire house finished and constructed in the most modern style.

An abundance of well and cistern water. Cistern run by windmill; water for lawn and stables furnished from large tank at lake. Hydrants at stables and on lawn and grounds. Gravel walks and carriage drives. Three large stables, ice house, smoke house, hennery and pig sty, pump house and boat house.

Every thing to make a first-class suburban home, including an abundance of plants and flowers. Cottage on place for overseer and farm hands. Located on Manchester road, nine miles from the Court-house (in St. Louis) and within a quarter of a mile of Mentor Station.

First-class railroad service and good gravel road to the city; can drive to the city in forty-five minutes; by train, twenty-five minutes. Cash price $100,000, or will trade for city property or a first-class city dwelling.

Will sell or trade ten, twenty, thirty or forty acres of land with dwelling house and improvements, if desired.

**A Beautiful Suburban Home at a Bargain**

**A** NEW frame house, Queen Anne style, nine large rooms and ten acres of ground, on the Manchester road, almost nine miles from Court-house; price, 6.500

**65** ACRES on Natural Bridge road and Goodfellow av., bounded north by Fircher road, east by Goodfellow av., west by Lee av., and south by Natural Bridge road. This property will subdivide into 1,400 front feet, is within one block of the St. Louis Cable & Western depot. There is one large brick dwelling on the property. It lies excellent for subdivision. Easy terms. Price, 50.000

### ACRE PROPERTY

**18** 27 ACRES on north side of St. Louis av., just west of Florence; also 5 100 acres on south side St. Louis av., between Florence and the next street west. Price for 23 acres. 17.000

**6** ACRES on Union, near Clagett av., 12.000

**91** ACRES on Natural Bridge road, about one-quarter of a mile from Normandy Station, the Narrow Gauge runs by the property. Price per acre. 200

**260** ACRES in Pulaski County, Mo.; 70 acres in cultivation, with 5-room frame house, stable, sheds, etc.; three-quarters of a mile from town of Crocker, on Frisco Railroad. 2.000

**121** ACRES, 26 miles from St. Louis, on Bee Line; 5-room house; large stable and sheds of all kinds; 300 trees in orchard; 2 wells and 1 cistern; 2 mile from Moro Station. 2.600

**16** ACRES ON ST. CHARLES ROCK Road, west of Hunt av. 6.400

**26** ACRES—On east side of Goodfellow av., about ¼ mile north of Easton av. Price per acre, 300

**250 ACRES. 250 ACRES.**

## COLLIER STOCK FARM

**Twenty-Five Minutes' Ride to the City.**

**Adjacent to the Wabash Railway and St. Louis Cable & Western Railroad.**

Mr. W. B. Collier, having removed to California, offers this grand property at a sacrifice. The farm is recognized as one of the best in the renowned Florissant Valley, accessible by two steam railroads and a first-class road from the city, located about eleven miles from the Court-house.

The property comprises 250 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation, 50 acres in timothy, 50 acres in corn, 50 acres in blue grass, 50 acres in wood pasture and the balance in orchard, vegetables and pasture fields. There are very fine springs and good wells on the property, supplied with wind-mills, pumps and all conveniences for a country place. There is also a large 12-room brick house in very good condition, with carriage-house and complete outbuildings. One large barn with thirty-two box and single stalls, and one large barn with twenty box and single stalls.

This property is recognized as one of the best stock farms in the State of Missouri, as well as an elegant country place.

**PRICE - - - - $30,000**

## MAIN OFFICE--213 N. 8TH ST.

# PRINCETON ON TOP.

## Ten Thousand People Witness Yesterday's Great Foot-Ball Game.

HARVARD SUCCUMBS TO THE JERSEYMEN AFTER A STUBBORN FIGHT.

Ill Luck Disheartens the Yankees and They Are Not in It After the Middle of the Game—Riggs and Donnelly of Princeton Disqualified for Rough Play—Details of the Game—The Ring—Sullivan Says McCaffrey Is Seeking Notoriety—Jackson Declines to Meet the Pale-Faced Champion—General Sport—Flyers at Work in California—Dick Roche Goes It Alone—Birmingham's Fall Meeting—Notes and Gossip.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 16.

THE Harvard team was defeated at football on Jarvis' field in Cambridge to-day in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The score was 39 to 15. Harvard made a noble battle, showing more scientific playing than any team she has ever produced. For the first half and up to a few moments after the second half began, Harvard lead by 15 points to 10. An unlucky safety touchdown by Harvard and Ames' great kick for Princeton gave Princeton the lead. Harvard lost heart, her play became loose and without snap. Her rush line went to pieces. From that time out Princeton had things her own way. The referee was Woodruff and the umpire Beacher, both of Yale. The teams were:

Harvard—Left end, Donnelly; left tackle, Cowan; guard, Janeway; center, George; right guard, Riggs; right tackle, Cass; right end, Warren; quarter back, Poe; half backs, Channing and Black; full back, Ames. The substitutes are Furness, Wood, Janes, Thomas, Casement, Adams, Homans and Leurs. The average weight of the rush line is 173 pounds.

Princeton—Left end, Cumnock; tackler, Upton; guard, Cranston; center, Tilton; right guard, Trafford; tackle, Stickney; end, Crosby; quarter-back, Dean; half-back, Lee and Saxe; full-back, Trafford, '93.

Here is the game in detail: It is 2:40 o'clock. The eleven are bunched up in the middle of the field. Big George dibbles the ball to Little Poe, the quarterback. The Harvards fall upon the Princeton rushers, who form themselves into a V, with Janeway at the apex, and Poe in the pocket thus formed. Before Harvard can lead off the Princeton attacks. Poe has gained twelve yards, and Princton still has the ball. Poe now gives the ball to Cowan, who is tackled heavily and loses three yards of the twelve gained. Dean now shoots the ball quickly to Ames who lifts high in the air, in the direction of Harvard goal. Trafford captures it on the fly, who kicks it to Ames, who runs around the Harvard line and gains ten yards. Princeton loses the ball in the scrimmage. Dean passes it to Saxe, who kicks it to Channing. The ball takes a nasty bound, Channing piggles it and the Harvard right end, Crosby, coming up the field on the dead run, seizes it and runs like a deer for Princeton's goal, with the Jerseymen following hot upon his heels. Crosby sprints faster than the adversary and the next instant touches the ball down behind Princeton's line. First touch-down in 4m. 30s. Trafford kicks to goal, but Referee Woodruff cries "No goal," as one of the Harvard rushers was off side at the time. Harvard, 4; Princeton, 0.

Princeton now outkicks and outrushes Harvard, and by rushes by Cowan and again by Channing, the latter runs around Harvard's line, scoring a touch down, but Ames fails to make the goal. Harvard 4, Princeton 4.

On the kick-off, Trafford kicks the ball to Ames, who dodges the Harvard rushes and gains 20 yards before he is downed. Dean sends the ball again to Ames, but he makes no headway against the beautiful tackling of Harvard. In the thick of the fight Umpire Beecher of Yale finds Donnelly slugging Stickney of Harvard and rules him off the field in spite of Princeton's protest. Furness takes Donnelly's place on the left end. Ames again tries to get through the Harvard line, but powerful tackling stops him. Ames now kicks again to Trafford, who returns the ball high in the air. It falls close to Ames, who misses the bound, but the watchful Channing grabs it on Princton's forty-yard line. Princeton loses the ball in the scrimmage, but regains it on Tate's kick to Ames, who gains twenty yards by throwing off the Harvard tacklers. Ames kicks long and strong to Trafford, who returns the leather by a longer and stronger kick. It falls close to Princeton's line in the northwest corner of the field, where Capt. Cumnock downs it with half the Princeton team on his back. Dean passes the ball to Lee, who runs past the Princeton rushers, and drops on the ball, well in front of the goal-posts. Dean passes it to Trafford, who makes an accurate drop kick, and Harvard scores 5 points more. Score 9 to 4 in Harvard's favor, after 32 minutes' play.

At the kick-off, Princeton ties the kick-off, gains fifteen yards on Poe's brilliant run and on Ames' kicks lands the ball inside of two minutes on Harvard's twenty-five yards line. A kick by Ames, Trafford's muff, Cowan's capture of the ball and Channing's run around the Harvard end, thereby scoring a touch down, brings Princeton's score within one of the Harvards. Ames' kick off the goal from the same touch down gives Princeton the lead 10 to 9. Time, 3:25.

On the kick-off Dean passed the ball to Lee, who gained thirty yards before he was downed. Dean again sent Lee the ball, and he ran with it clean around to Princeton, eluding the Jerseymen's tackling with great gameness and this time scored a touch down, from which Trafford made the goal score, 15 to 10, in Harvard's favor.

Riggs of the Princeton was here disqualified for indulging in the same tactics as Donnelly and Jones took his place. Time called at 3:40.

In the second half, after five minutes' play, Trafford was forced to make a safety. Harvard, 15; Princeton, 12.

Ames now makes a magnificent kick from the field, making a goal and giving Princeton the lead—17 to 15. Channing's touch down and Ames' goal gives Princeton six more points. Cowan's touch down four more. Channing's third touch down four more, making 31 to 15. Two touch downs made in the dark by Cowan and Channing yield eight more points, making thirty-nine in all and the victory is Princeton's.

### Yale Defeats Wesleyan.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Yale defeated Wesleyan 52 to 0 at Hampden Park this afternoon in a championship foot ball game.

### Victory for the University.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—The Rutgers College fo[illegible]l team and the team of the Pennsylva[illegible] University played a game here to-day, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 14 to 0.

### Purdue Wins a College Championship.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—Depauw University was defeated by Purdue University at Lafayette to-day for championship of State in foot ball. Purdue 34, Depauw 10.

### Foot Ball.

The Hibernian and Christian Brothers' College teams will play the first game of the championship series this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on the college grounds.

The Olympians play the Pastimes at 3 p. m. at Sportsman's Park.

At Amateur Park the Hibernians play the Kensingtons.

## THE RING.

### Echoes From the Smith-Jackson Fight—Facts for the Fancy.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 16.—In sporting circles little else has been talked of for a week past than the remarkable fight between Peter Jackson and Jem Smith. Americans think as Englishmen do in regard to Jackson's capabilities. He is a wonderful fighter and has proven it. There is little doubt that the deliberate foul made by Smith was committed to prevent a knock-out, which certainly would have resulted, and Smith's offer to fight the Australian for the championship is all gammon. He doesn't want to fight Jackson any more than he does Sullivan. The result of this fight knocks in the head the theory that a foreign pugilist cannot get a square deal in England, although it must be taken into consideration that the contest took place before gentlemen. Had the men fought in an open field it is doubtful whether Jackson could have won, for the crowd which usually attends affairs of this kind want their man to win, and win he will if the other man's admirers are in the minority. Jackson has now clearly demonstrated that he is a powerful hitter. Up to the time of this encounter he was credited with having a tremendous reach, remarkable quickness and a level head, but now he has shown that he possesses all of the characteristics which go to make up a successful fighter. While Smith was considered a much overestimated man in this country, he surely must have had some ability or he would not have held the title of champion of England as long as he did. This fight takes Kilrain down a peg or two, and the inference is that a man who could whip in two rounds the fighter whom the Baltimorean failed to best in 106 rounds, would have a comparatively easy time with Kilrain. Sullivan has challenged Jackson to fight for a $20,000 purse and $20,000 stake money. The "Antipodean Wonder" could readily find backing in the opinion of a great many sporting men, but whether he cares to fight for so much money is a question to be settled upon his arrival here next month. Kilrain wants to fight the Australian, but he will issue no challenge until after his case in the Mississippi courts is settled.

John Lawrence Sullivan has been busy for a week past. He was somewhat surprised at Dominick McCaffrey's challenge and declares that he will not talk fight to that pugilist unless some cash is put up. McCaffrey says he is anxious to fight Sullivan and adds that the champion is afraid to meet him, but to these statements the big fellow pays no attention, and the prospects of a meeting appear to be small. Sullivan is no longer an editor. His connection with the *Illustrated News* ceased the other day, and the champion is not sorry, according to his statement to a Boston reporter. He thinks there is more money in fighting than there is in journalism, but he had a pretty soft snap as a journalist, and considered it a bore. He admits that he was not intended for an editor, and thinks he can get along just as well without the $2,500 yearly salary which the paper was paying him.

### Jackson Declines to Meet Sullivan.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Peter Jackson said tonight he had received no challenge from Sullivan, and was paying no attention to him. "It is not long ago," said Jackson, "since he said he would not fight a black man. I see no reason now why a black man should go out of his way to arrange a fight with him. I am going to stay in England awhile, and make some money. I go to the provinces after leaving London. Sullivan's talk of a match for $40,000 is all nonsense."

Slaven went into training for his knuckle fight with Smith yesterday. The latter goes to prepare next week. The fight is arranged to come off in France about December 14. The actual date is not decided yet. Slaven is confident of winning and has raised the stakes from $1,000 to $2,500 a side.

### McClelland Succumbs to Priddy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Edward C. McClelland, the well known sprinter, was defeated by Peter Priddy in a one mile race at Exposition Park, this afternoon. The prize was $500. As McClelland had never before been beaten in a professional race, the odds were largely in his favor and about $5,000 changed hands. Time 4m 4s.

### The M. A. A. C.'s Paper Chase.

The third of the series of paper chases, given by the M. A. A. C., will be held at Forest Park this morning. The meet is at 9:30 and the throw off at 10 o'clock. The original intention was to give these weekly runs only until the annual steeplechase on Thanksgiving Day, but they have proven so enjoyable that they will probably be continued during the winter months when the weather is favorable. Over twenty lockers have been built at the park and other conveniences added for the comfort of the members and their invited guests.

## THE WHEEL.

### To-Day's Hare and Hound Chase—L. A. W. Election—Cycling Chat.

Weather permitting, the hare and hounds chase on wheels will be run off to-day at Forest Park, starting from the Blair monument at 9:30 a. m. sharp. Capts. Sanders and Hildebrand have charge of the arrangements, and this fact is a sufficient guarantee that the affair will be a success. A meeting of the officers of the day was held at the Missouri Bicycle Club last night, at which all the details were arranged and the members of both clubs promised to be present in a body. The following have been appointed to officiate: Hares, E. N. Sanders and A. L. Jordan; Master of the Pack, C. C. Hildebrand; whippers-in, A. J. Emery and H. G. Wolzendorf. The pack will be started at intervals of three minutes after the hares, and will be composed of all who wish to take part in the sport. The handicaps will be so arranged that the fastest men start last to give each rider a fair chance. As the big paper chase to be given on Thanksgiving Day hinges on the success of the chase to-day all riders in the city, whether club members or not, are urged to be present and take part, thus helping to swell the pack—the more the merrier. The course will be confined to the fine gravel roads of the park, and will be about ten miles in length. The finish will be at the restaurant in time for all who wish to get back to the city for dinner. Geo. Wilder and W. P. Laing have donated a keg of cider for the participants and will look after the other comforts of the interior man.

For the afternoon the Lyon Gun Club of South St. Louis have extended an invitation through Chief Consul Holm to all cyclists of the city to be present at their watch shoot at their grounds, foot of Arsenal street. Two members of the club will shoot off for a watch while mounted on safety bicycles. This will be a novelty and will draw a large number of spectators. Inanimate target will be used and ample protection for the audience from stray shots will be provided.

L. A. W. ELECTION.

The coming election of the national officers of the League of American Wheelmen is attracting a great deal of attention and among the numerous tickets already in the field the name of President O. H. Luscomb is missed. As he has never declined a reelection and has proven himself a good officer, wheelmen are unable to account for this. It has been the custom to continue the term of the president for two years and unless there is good reason to the contrary the present incumbent should be urged to run again as many important things are now outlined and under way which cannot be finished this year. Vice-President Dunn is quoted as saying that he is content to have the present administrarion continue as it is. Many local wheelmen are therefore of the opinion that if the members of the National Assembly will unite on a continuance of the president and vice-president for the ensuing year, they will be able to make the next year in the league's history show a progress that will wake up the people to the power of the league.

CYCLE CHAT.

Be sure to attend the hare and hounds chase to-day.

The North St. Louis Bicycle Club will attend to-day's chase in a body, under command of Prof. Hald.

Van Wagoner and Weld are to try to capture the twenty-five-mile tandem road record.

Several prominent wheelmen are perfecting arrangements whereby Anthony and Dampman will once more try conclusions on the road.

Bert Harding, the local flyer, intended to make a record ride to the county line and back, last Thursday, but bad roads prevented. The best record to date is about 6h. 20m.

Greenleaf and Davis, the Harvard cracks, have gone out of training and will not compete in any of the coming road races of the Harvard Club, for which eight men are in training.

Percy Whiting, a member of the Grand Rapids Bicycle Club, was in the city last week and visited the various agencies and clubhouses. He will go by rail to Kansas City and run from there to Denver.

The Cycling Club are having an exceedingly hard time of it in getting possession of their club-house on Garrison avenue and are growing impatient over the delay, which is causing them to lose members.

The annual fall handicap race of the Harvard Bicycle Club was run off Friday, November 15. The course began and ended at Mt. Auburn and extended fifteen miles through the Newtons and past the great signboards.

The Missouri Club's gymnasium classes are booming and last week's attendance was above the average. Capt. Hildebrand has taken charge and will lead the classes throughout the winter. Mondays and Thursdays are class nights.

The Salt Lake City wheelmen are making an effort to lease from the city for a term of five years a portion of Washington Square for the purpose of using the grounds for bicycle racing and kindred athletic sports.

Next year promises to be a notable one for bicycle racing, particularly in the West. St. Louis will be represented at most of the meetings by a coterie of fast riders consisting of Harding, Ring, Hodgen, Hurck, Sanders and a number of others.

In spite of the riding season being nearly over riders continue to join the league in great numbers. Missouri alone had eight applications for membership last week, thus bringing the total membership up to 308. Acting Local Consul Tivy is doing good work in this connection.

Tom Roe arrived at Carrollton, Mo., November 12, accompanied by L. D. Munger. The other wheelmen who are accompanying him arrived the day before. Referring to Roe's condition Local Consul Kennedy writes: "Roe and Munger remained here over night and will remain to morrow, if not longer, as Roe's ankle is paining him greatly. The roads are in a very poor condition and they were compelled to ride the railroad bed all the way from Kansas City. Have not heard what conclusion they have come to, but under the circumstances I do not think that Roe can wheel the remainder of the trip, as he is unable to walk."

The twenty-four hour Tennessee State road record received a shaking up a week ago at the hands of J. H. Barham and H. J. Slack. Starting at 3 a. m. on safeties geared to fifty-seven inches, they rode to Lebanon and breakfasted. Then on to Murfreesboro, twenty-six and one-half miles distant, at which place they arrived at 10:30. Shelbyville, twenty-five and one-half miles distant, was the next objective point, arriving there at 1:45. About one hour was spent there; then the men remounted and started for Nashville, arriving at 10:20 p. m. They were gone just nineteen hours and twenty minutes. Their stoppages included about three hours and the distance traveled was a fraction over one hundred and thirty-nine miles. Actual riding time 16h. 20m.

## GENERAL SPORTING.

### Birmingham's Fall Meeting Postponed—Dick Roche Goes It Alone.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, it having rained all day, the inaugural day of the Birmingham Association's fall meeting was postponed until Monday. All entries are declared off except those for the handicaps, which stand. There is a large attendance of turfmen in the city, and among them are many of the most famous in the United States. Spokane is here with a string at his heels. The stables of Franklin, Berry, Amacher, Bronson and a score of other noted horsemen are quartered at the track. A great meeting is expected next week. Most of the horses here except the Montana stables will go South after this meeting. They are about the same strings that raced during the winter in New Orleans.

### Dick Roche Will Go It Alone.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 16.—Col. S. D. Bruce conducted a highly successful sale today in his paddock. The horses sold comprised the entire racing stables of McClelland & Roche, who have dissolved partnership. Dick Roche, junior partner of the old firm, and the famous St. Louis sport, publicly announced his intention of buying Badge, but Bookmaker George Walbaum wanted him to start at Guttenburg this winter, and when Roche bid $9,500 Walbaum went him $100 better. The St. Louisian had reached his limit, and Walbaum secured the celebrated Badge for $9,600.

### California Flyers at Work.

NAPA, Cal., Nov. 16.—Palo Alto tried to break the stallion record of 2:12 this afternoon, but did not succeed. His time was 2:12¼, the quarters being made in 0:32¼, 1:05, 1:39 and 2:12¼. Sunol trotted an exhibition mile in 2:15. Stamboul lowered his record, trotting a mile in 2:12¾.

### Baker's Backdown.

Tommy Cahill has yet heard nothing from Ed R. Baker in regard to his acceptance of the Chicago man's challenge. Baker challenged Cahill to run him at any distance up to and including a mile, the race to be run in Chicago. Cahill accepted at a distance of one mile—the shortest distance he claims to be able to run, but stipulated that the race should take place in St. Louis instead of Chicago, claiming the privilege as the challenged party to name the place of meeting. He accompanied his acceptance by a deposit of $25 to pay for a medal, as suggested by Baker. The latter's failure to respond to Cahill's acceptance places him in a rather unenviable light. In fact, it makes his challenge look very much like a bluff. Cahill will take down his forfeit tomorrow if he does not hear from Baker before that time.

### Pistol Practice.

Bauer won the medal at the regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club. Out of a possible 100 the following scores were made on the standard 30-yard target reduced to twenty yards:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Bauer | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9—81 |
| M. Summerfield | 9 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9—81 |
| J. A. Lee | 9 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8—80 |
| W. J. Lard | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7—77 |
| F. A. Fodde | 8 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 8—74 |
| E. C. Mohrstadt | 7 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5—72 |
| W. H. Heitel | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 6—72 |
| A. E. Bengel | 6 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4—67 |
| W. C. Mackwitz | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 9—65 |

### Athletic Notes.

America has at last one great distance runner in the person of W. Day of the New Jersey Athletic Club.

The Wanderers of Chicago are arranging a meeting at the Casino, which will probably occur about the end of January.

Football has become so popular in 'Frisco thet the drug stores have laid in an extra supply of arnica and court-plaster.

T. P. Conneff has gone out of training for the rest of the season. He will, however, do a little cross-country work to keep in condition.

All members of the Pastime Athletic Club desiring to play on the second foot ball eleven will report at Sportsman's Park at 9:30 this morning.

Fred Westing will not be seen on the track again this year, but he expects to follow a course of training at a gymnasium during the winter as a preparation for the athletic campaign of 1890.

A. B. George has shown such grand form during the past eight weeks that no one will be surprised to see him at any time break the American record for any or all distances from two to five miles.

There will be a fencing contest this morning from 10 to 12 o'clock at South St. Louis Turn Hall, between the fencers of the South St. Louis Turners and the Viennese lady fencers of the Comrieci Opera Co.

Sidney Thomas is undergoing an experience similar to that of all British athletes who have visited the States. He finds himself unable to run up to his form in the Old Country. After a few months, however, he will become acclimated and then the present American distance records will assume a sickly hue.

It is the opinion of A. B. George that Willie Day, the American amateur champion tenmile runner, is the coming wonder at long distances. Day is only 19 years of age, and it is believed that he will be speedier as he grows older. George is doubtful, however, if Day can defeat Sid Thomas when the latter becomes acclimated.

A. B. George will undoubtedly win the valuable gold stop watch which is offered as a prize to the Manhattan Club athlete of New York who makes the largest number of points in athletic competition this year. He stands at the head of the list, with 111 points, and C. Devereux and W. T. Young are next, each having made 78 points.

If the American athletes would would practice cross-country running more they would soon develop distance runners of speed and stamina amply sufficient to cope successfully with England's best. Day is the first product of the increased interest which Americans are taking in this healthy pastime, and we may soon look for more.

While Al Copeland's recent injury will, in all probability, prevent him from competing in the hurdle events in future, yet his leg will be as good as ever for sprinting. He intends to take up middle distance running in the spring, and no one will be surprised if he soon lower the colors of the seemingly invincible Dohm.—[Manhattan *Chronicle*.

If the scheme as proposed by the Amateur Athletic Union of offering a pennant for an Eastern and Western championship, and then have the winners of the respective associations meet for the amateur championship of the United States can be made practicable, it will undoubtedly prove a great incentive to amateur base ball.

Samuels, the Australian colored sprinter, who is regarded as one of the fastest men in the world, may be induced to come to this country if a genuine match can be made with any of the fast American sprinters.—[Exchange. If Samuels visits this country in the hope of securing a genuine match with any of our professional sprinters he will be sorely disappointed.

A jumping match took place at Ashton-Underline, England, on October 25, between Joseph Darby, the professional champion, and T. Pollitt for two standing broad jumps with dumb-bells. Darby conceded his opponent two feet allowance. Darby cleared 28 feet 8½ inches, beating Pollitt by 4 feet 7 inches. In an exhibition after the contest Darby cleared a bar 5 feet 6 inches high with his ankles tied and in three jumps beat his world's record of 51 feet 5 inches by 6 inches.

The *Spirit's* English correspondent figures that Pelling, when he made his 200 yard record of 19 3-5s. ran the last hundred in 9 2-5s. He also reports that in the preliminary heat, in which Pelling did 19 4-5s., there was no wind whatever, but in the final the wind was strong, though not blowing a gale as reported. He concludes with the following paragraph, which, though startling, is hard to dispute: "Has this ever been done before? I think yes, and the occasion when Montague Shearman, aided by an admitted hurricane, ran 120 yards at Oxford, first in 11 4-5s., and afterwards in 11 3-5s., winning each time. A runner would scarcely cover his first twenty yards in less than 2 2-5s., which gives him 9 1-5s. for the remaining hundred."

## CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

Fred O'Laughlin, a railway employe, had his hand crushed yesterday in the cog wheels of a brake rod.

Wm. Pense, a laborer, had the four fingers of his left hand severed yesterday afternoon by having them caught in a hay crusher. Pense's injury was dressed by Dr. Alcott.

The funeral of Mrs. Julia Cushing, who died early Friday morning, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence, 7318 South Pennsylvania avenue, to Mt. Olive Cemetery.

Pat. O'Donnell, an old-time iron worker, received a letter yesterday stating that by the death of an uncle he had fallen heir to $15,000. O'Donnell will leave to-day for New York City, where he will push his claim for his uncle's estate.

A large and an enthusiastic gathering of citizens took place last evening at Turner Hall for the purpose of ascertaining from the committee who were elected last Saturday evening from a similar meeting as to what arrangements they had made with the Iron Mountain Railway to change its present time card to meet the requirements of the Carondelet workingmen. Secretary Chas. Gauen read a voluminous letter stating what trains they had asked the railroad company to run. The report was met with approval. Within a short period trains will run at 6:30 a. m. and 7:15 a. m. daily from Carondelet to the city, and from the City to Carondelet trains will leave at 5 p. m., 5:30, 6 and 6:30 p. m.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown young man, well dressed, called at the carpet store of Ambrolse Pourcelly, No. 7204 South Broadway, and asked for Mr. Pourcelly. Mr. Pourcelly was not in and the young man asked for Mrs. Pourcelly. He informed her that Mrs. Klausmann had sent him to the store to obtain a few samples of the latest patterns of lace curtains and carpets. Mrs. Pourcelly, not dreaming that the young fellow was a fraud, procured samples of curtains and carpets to the amount of $75 for him. After the bundles were wrapped up they were given to the man and he left. Mr. Pourcelly returned from town about 6 o'clock and his wife acquainted him with the above facts. Pourcelly sent his clerk down to Mrs. Klausmann's dwelling for the samples to see which she wanted. The clerk returned with the alarming story that Mrs. Klausmann did not order the samples and never saw the man. Pourcelly notified the police who are now after the fellow. He is described as a heavy robust looking German, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches tall, smooth face and is a splendid talker.


# TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!

## $25-Special Suit Sale for This Week-$25

We are overloaded with stock, and unlike the majority of our merchants, who do not discover this fact until the season is over, we offer our bargains NOW, right in the "heart" of the busy time--just when they can be appreciated by those who are looking for nobby, well-fitting garments. Our prices have always been as low as is consistent with good, legitimate tailoring. But we are satisfied that, owing to a backward season, we will "carry over" too many goods. And, to prevent this, we are willing to sacrifice prices. Come and see the **REAL BARGAINS** we are offering. Suits that we have sold all this season for $28 to $35 reduced now to $25. Made to order in the latest style. Best trimmings and workmanship. Over 300 styles of Trousering, former prices, $7, $8 and $9, now go at $6. We have samples of the above bargains displayed in our Olive street show-window. ☞Inspection invited.

# THE AMERICAN TAILORS,

Ninth and Olive Streets, New Odd Fellows' Building.

Samples and Rules for Self-Measurement mailed on application.


## CLOSED WITH A RUSH.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CASES ON THE DECEMBER DOCKET.

Fifty Suits Filed Yesterday—Large Sums Asked as Damages for Personal Injuries From the Railroad Companies—The Famous Dougherty Case Dismissed—Four New Divorce Suits—Notes.

THREE hundred and twenty-four cases were on the December term docket when the Circuit Clerk's office closed yesterday evening, and fifty of these were filed yesterday.

DAMAGE SUITS.

Henry Gilbert sues ex-Sheriff Henry F. Harrington on his bond for failure to allow exemptions as head of a family in a seizure made January 23, 1888.

Martin Hughes, a carpenter, wants $2,000 damages from A. W. Fagin for injuries received by an elevator dropping down on him in the Fagin building, crushing his right arm.

Betty Sturdgrin by her next friend, Charles Sturdgrin, sues the Citizens' Railway Co. for $20,000 damages for the loss of her right leg by being run over on Jefferson avenue and Morgan street, October 13, 1889.

Adolph F. Ulrich sues the city of St. Louis, Joseph Geller and John Baumgartner for $2,000, for having him arrested and fined in the Police Court, and sent to the Work-house for forty-five days.

Emily J. Hart wants $5,000 damages from Thomas Walsh for falling in his cellar through a coal hole at 511 and 513 Main street, breaking her tooth and injuring her limbs and body.

A $10,000 damage suit against the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Co. was filed by James L. Walker, formerly a switchman in the railroad yards at East St. Louis, who while coupling cars got his face mashed, bruised and permanently injured.

A "poker raid" caused Frederick C. Burgdorfer to file a suit for $10,000 damages against Edward Maher, Chas. F. Moberly, M. W. Kelly, George H. Small, Charles H. Turner, B. F. Hammett and Anton Huebler. Burgdorfer says Detectives Moberly and Kelly broke into his rooms, at 208 North Eighth street, and smashed furniture, closets, doors and locks. He calls it flagrant and malicious trespass upon the premises.

SUITS FOR DIVORCE.

Fleming Holman, in his petition for divorce from Mecia, says she cut him with a knife, tried to kill him with a flatiron, pawned his clothes and used obscene language. They were married in December, 1883.

Martin G. Ebert, in his petition for divorce, says his wife Maggie left his home and hearthstone to live with another, and mentions the names of two men. They were married in July, 1886, and lived together until October, 1888.

Ruby Johnson sues Tom Johnson for divorce on the grounds of general brutalities and charging her with adultery. They were married in Madison County, Ill., March 10, 1886, and lived together until last Wednesday, when she left him. A boy, now 2 years of age, was born of the marriage, and she asks to be granted the custody of him.

Mrs. Minnie Torlioting entered a suit for divorce from Michael Torlioting, saying she was married in October, 1870, and lived with him until last Monday. During their married life she says he kicked and beat her, drove her into the street at the point of a revolver, threatening to cut her throat, and as Mrs. Torlioting claims he went with other women. Two boys and three girls were born of the marriage, and the mother asks to be granted custody of them. She also asks for alimony.

SUITS OF ALL PATTERNS.

Louise Betz sues Frederick Betz on a note for $1,100 and interest.

John V. Vogel sues John G. Steinenger for $170.70 for a lien on the property of defendant.

John Brooks Johnson filed an appeal from a justice shop in a suit against S. J. Fisher.

Joseph Bulka entered suit against P. William Fureczek on a judgment for $1,146.37.

The Armour Packing Co. sak judgment for $300 on a note against John Hurst.

Samuel B. Hinde sues Hugo Prill, asking the court to subject certain property to judgment of debt of $9,000, and to set aside bills of trade.

The Fort Stanlaux National Bank sues the Missouri Horse Exchange Co. on a note for $280.50, made in favor of G. R. M. Bingham & Co. and assigned to the bank.

John B. Johnson sues George W. Manning and the American Surety Co. for an accounting, and to apply indebtedness found to be due to subscription of a judgment in case 67492.

Henry G. Barrons sues Daniel T. Jewett, administrator of the estate of Ebenezer J. Barron, deceased, and asks that an order of the probate court to pay $803.57 to Abendarth Bros. be set aside and the said sum be paid to him.

Mathias Stoltmann entered suit against Veronika and Vincent Schulthels on a note made by Mrs. Schulthaus when she was single for $150 on May 5, 1882. He asks the court to subject her real estate to the payment of the note.

Mrs. Sarah A. Kingsbury sues the J. L. Isaac's Wall Paper Co., asking the court to cancel a mortgage given by her on her personal property in a boarding-house, 1328 and 1334 Washington avenue, known as the Kingsbury Hotel, for $4,312.50. She says it was falsely and fraudulently obtained from her to secure two notes.

THE DOUGHERTY CASE DISMISSED.

"The Dougherty case is dismissed" was a frequent remark yesterday in the Courthouse, and the reply always was: "You don't say. Who would've thought it." The Dougherty case is what may have been called "a stayer." It stayed in the courts just twelve years this month, and a person desiring to see the entry mark on the wrapper may do so by bringing a strong light to bear upon its face and looking through the marks made by thousands of thumbs these many years past, distinguish the writing. Christopher Dougherty got on an Olive street horse car in November, 1877, and the car started before he secured a seat. He fell sideways and his left arm went through a window. The arm was so badly lacerated it had to be amputated to save Mr. Dougherty's life. He sued the Missouri Railway Co. for damages, and once secured judgment for $12,000. The case has gone to the Supreme Court three times, and has been reversed and remanded each time. It would have been tried again, but Mr. Dougherty is tired, and yesterday dismissed the case. The attorneys who fought the case in years gone by are now fighting each other for services rendered in it.

MRS. H. MAUERMAN WINS HER SUIT.

Mrs. Harriet L. Mauerman in her suit against the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Co. secured a verdict of $1,027 in Judge Fisher's court last night. Mrs. Mauerman's son, a minor, was run over by an Iron Mountain train and lost his leg. He secured a judgment for $25,000, which the court cut down to $15,000. Mrs. Mauerman sued for the loss of her boy's services and for her services as nurse, for doctor's bills and medicine. A special jury tried the case on motion of the railroad company with the result stated.

### Federal Court.

The United States Grand-jury returned three indictments into the District Court today against violators of the Post-office laws. One of these indictments was against Clement Lenhardt, who is charged with having sent obscene letters to three persons in Cincinnati, O., from this city in December, 1888. The names of the other two persons indicted were not made public.

The charges of selling liquor and tobacco against Francis Selz and C. A. Brockmiller were nolle prosequied.

Wm. McKeever, J. H. Pearson and Wm. Steffens paid $1 and costs for the same offense.

Judge Thayer rendered a decision in the suit of T. Lester Crawford, United States Commissioner, against the United States, for fees, allowing him $906.45 out of his bill for $350.

## INVENTORY OF THE CABLE & WESTERN.

### Receiver A. de Figueiredo Tells What He Has Been Placed in Charge Of.

Alfonso de Figueiredo, receiver of the St. Louis Cable & Western Railway Co., filed an inventory in the United States Circuit Court this morning of the property and effects of the road. In it he says there are six and two-fifth miles of track in the cable division with switches and turnouts and 35,000 feet of old cable. The cable division is equipped with 26 grip-cars, 24 coaches, 10 summer cars, 12 double-deckers, 1 snow sweeper, 1 sand car and 40 strips. There is also a power house complete, a car house, a station in the West End and office furniture and fixtures. In the steam or narrow-gauge division Mr. Figueiredo mentions 7⅝ miles of single track, 2⅛ miles of double track, 6 miles of single iron track, 12 stone culverts, 1 iron bridge, 7 engines, 9 coaches, 6 Coney Island cars, 12 Pullman summer cars, 1 baggage car, 1 box car, 10 flat cars, 3 hand cars and 4 push cars. The steam division has 20 depots with platforms, 6 platforms without stations, 3 water tanks, 1 pavilion, 1 car-shop, 1 machine-shop fully equipped, 1 round-house and 3 turn-tables. In operating the road 1 horse, 2 mules, 1 bussy and 1 three-wheel truck wagon are used. Mr. De Figueiredo also mentions the amphitheater at Kensington Gardens, benches, fences, pools, pavilions and ice-houses, part on leased ground and part on the company's ground. The receiver also gives a list of the real estate owned by the company, some of which is incumbered by deeds of trust. These parcels are 600 feet on Bell avenue in block 3761 north, and 50 feet on same avenue in block 3761, 100 feet on Morgan street, block 3754; 155 feet on Olive street, between Grand and Cabanne avenue; 83x180 feet, southeast corner of Grand and Franklin avenues; 584x643 feet on Union avenue; 1,059x651 feet on Page avenue; 50 feet on Channing avenue, block 1047, and 25x84 feet on Bell street, block 1047. No value is placed on any part of the property or fixtures.


## Sample Goods SHOP

Sent C. O. D. on receipt of $5, to guarantee express charges.

WORN.

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|---|---|
| 2 W. W. Greener Hammerless Damascus, 12, 30, 8¼, at $93.75; 10, 32, 9¾ ... at | $101 25 |
| 2 L. C. Smith, Hammer, list $70 00, 1, 12, 30, 7½, 1, 10, 32, 11¼ ... at | 40 00 |
| 2 Ithaca Hammerless, 1, 12, 32, 8½; 1, 10, 32, 9¾ combined automatic or independent safety ... at | 40 00 |
| 2 International Guns, 1, 10, 30, 9; 1, 12, 30, 7½; Top Snap, extended rib, P. G., P. F. ... at | 22 50 |
| 4 Harrington & Richardson Hammerless, 10, 32, 8¾; Extended Rib, F. G., list $95.00 ... at | 34 00 |
| 2 International Side-snap, 10-gauge, 32-inch, 10 pounds, pistol grip ... at | 14 50 |
| 1 Remington, 10-bore, 10 pounds, 32-inch; list $40.00; Pistol grip, Extended Rib ... at | 24 00 |
| 2 Colt Straight Grip, 12-bore, 32-inch, 8¾ pounds; 10-bore, 10 pounds, 32-inch, Extended Rib ... at | 30 00 |
| 2 Colt's Hammer Damascus, Extended Rib, P. G., 12, 30, 8; 10, 32, 10½ ... at | 45 00 |
| 6 Bonehill Guns, 12-gauge, 32-inch, 9½ pounds; 10, 32, 9½; Extended Rib, pistol grip ... at | 24 00 |
| 2 W. W. Greener Hammerless, shell ejecting, 12, 7½, 30-inch, 10, 9, 30-inch ... at | 165 00 |
| 1 W. & C. Scott Hammerless, 10-gauge, 32-inch, 11 pounds, premier quality, list $350.00, net at | 255 00 |
| 1 Champion Single Barrel Side-snap, 10-gauge, $7.00; 1 Lefaucheux Giant Grip, 12-gauge ... at | 7 00 |
| 2 Davis Hammerless, 10 bore, 32-inch, 10 lbs., P. G., Rubber Butt, Extended Rib, list $65.00 net at | 40 00 |
| 1 Parker Bros. Gun, 10 gauge, 32, 9¾; list $85; net, $68.; 1, 10, 32, 10¼; list, $100; net at | 50 00 |
| 2 Par

# THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1889.

# BELLES AND BEAUTIES!

*Those That Have Been Celebrated in the History of St. Louis Society.*

**An Array of Loveliness From Miss Ann Nash Down to the Belles of the Present.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

A BELLE and beauty. A most interesting phrase in the English language. Who will not awaken at the sound with sensations of pleasure and interest. Even stoics unbend to listen languidly to any description of the loveliest of all God's creations—a beautiful woman. All belles are not beauties, and all beauties are not belles, but when the combination is formed there is the acme of interest reached at once. The American women are world-wide famous for their personal charms, and St. Louis claims, and substantiates her claims in having, many beautiful and charming women as her daughters. There has been much written throughout the States of the St. Louis girls and their loveliness, and the assertion is notably true. There is a delicacy of form and feature about the women of St. Louis, added to perfect health and charming manner, that attracts the sterner sex. The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, reminded by its list of this season's debutantes of how much beauty there has been and is in the city, determined to make a record of the celebrated belles and beauties who for years, even when the city was an infant in growth, shone in the social sky. The tropical blooms of the grande mise en scene and the delicate ferns that add freshness to the rich beauty are all shown in the following list; some of them belong so far back in the past that most people will have to call on the older citizens for any additional information desired of the old-time beauties, but there will be found some familiar faces, still beautiful, and the picture will narrow with the light of the present to tell of some of the beauties and belles who are even now reigning. First in the record is

MISS ANN NASH,

who belonged to a very aristocratic Southern family, came from Virginia with her parents and settled here in a residence on Dardin's Prairie, a short distance from the then small St. Louis. Miss Nash, who was the first great social star and belle of prominence whose

*Miss Ann Nash.*

career has been recorded, had a pathetic and tragic fate, but one which left her memory forever framed in romance. Years have passed since the lovely woman's brief career was ended, and there are very few left who knew her personally, but her charms were told the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH representative by a lady who had been told of them by her mother, who was a friend of the lovely and fated belle. Miss Nash was an extremely beautiful girl with graceful manners and a delicate high-bred face, perfect features and great brown eyes of unusual loveliness. She had innumerable admirers and many offers of marriage, but she was indifferent to all declarations of love until she became acquainted with the late Gen. Harney, then a young Lieutenant. She easily fell a victim to his fascinating manner and he had fallen violently in love with her grace and beauty, as well as charming disposition. He became a suitor for her hand and received a favorable answer. The engagement was announced and the wedding day appointed. The fair bride-elect had necessarily to come to St. Louis to select her trousseau, but whilst crossing the river through some accident she was drowned. The grief of the young girl's family at her death was terrible, and the fiance, who had won her love, was for years absolutely inconsolable. Gen. Harney afterwards was married twice, the last of his unions having been the subject of much litigation.

*Miss Elmira D. Russell (Mrs. Gen. Hancock).*

This is the essence of the sad romance in the record of this first belle's life and death.

MISS MARY BRAZEAU

was of the fascinating Creole type of beauty and gifted with the power of drawing people to her. She had a beautiful face, regular features, a winsome mouth and lovely dark eyes. She ruled royally in society and was always surrounded by devoted cavaliers who were eager for the slightest smile from her coquettish favor. She married early a Mr. Conrad of Philadelphia, being a year later left a fascinating widow. She soon re-entered society and reigned with as great a success as a belle as when in the zenith of girlhood. A second time she ended her society career by her marriage with Mr. Wells, a very prominent citizen of St. Louis. A second time becoming a widow she passed her time quietly and never entered society again. She now resides in the city spending, her old age tranquilly in the scene of her early triumphs as a noted belle and beauty.

MISS PAPIN,

who is now the wife of Dr. Gratz Moses, had a face delicate, like the petals of a white lily. Her features were finely cut and her eyes gentle and beautiful. She had soft dark hair and exquisite skin. To this combination of physical gifts was added superiority in mental endowments and graceful manners. She married first Capt. Atchison; becoming a widow she later married Dr. Moses. She is still a beautiful old lady, fair and gentle, and remarkably well preserved. She is the mother of Mrs. E. Bent Carr, elsewhere mentioned in this article, and the grandmother of Mrs. Ernest Bell, formerly Miss Dorcas Carr, still another belle referred to in this sketch. This makes a remarkable coincidence and a direct line of belles and beauties. Mrs. Moses now resides at Cabanne.

MISS SALLIE STROTHER,

daughter of Col. Strother, was one of the most remarkable belles ever known in St. Louis. She was handsome, original and extremely fascinating in mind and manner. Her father idolized her and every whim was gratified. She began to think she owned the world and could rule it as she wished, and she did have her way royally. She treated men with such scorn and contempt that any other woman would have been hated for it, but Miss Strother's fascination and mesmerism was so great that the more indifferent or contemptuous she grew the more devoted became her lovers. A description of her personally, as also her marriage and remarkable will, was published a few months since in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH in its list of foreign marriages, so that a repetition is not needed, but her great career as a belle needs mention in this record of celebrated belles.

MISS AGNES WALSH,

daughter of Judge Walsh, the then only Walsh family in St. Louis, was an extremely beautiful girl, and one of the most brilliant of belles. Her face was faultless in its outline, her eyes large, deep and sapphire blue, and her hair a mass of bright gold. Her figure was exquisite and her manners the embodiment of grace and ease. She was highly accomplished, and though she was only 19 when she died, she had scored a great record as a belle in her brief social life. The family was a very exclusive one, and mention is made of it in John F. Darby's St. Louis reminiscences. Miss Walsh was made the theme of endless poems by distinguished poets, both in the East and West. One of the singers said of her in a log poem:

No chiseled form by artist wrought
More graces could combine,
No face could be more beautiful,
No smile be more divine.
No rosebud bursting forth at morn,
The early dews to sip,
Could vie with the carnation hue
That reveled on her lip.
No penciled curve could imitate
Her brows of sable dye,
No star in summer sky outshine
The brilliance of her eye.

The aristocratic and beautiful girl was one of the greatest and earliest of St. Louis' social stars. The old Walsh home on Third and Mulberry streets, then the fashionable resident portion of the city, is still standing not far from the old Gratiot and Chouteau homes. There are many miniatures on ivory and paintings in oil of this lovely girl now in possession of relatives. Mr. James Walsh and Edmund P. Walsh, one of the oldest Courthouse officials, are brothers of the famous belle.

MISS CAROLINE PAGE

was a blonde beauty. Her father was a very wealthy banker, who lavished every luxury on his gifted daughter. She was stately in manner and quickly made her place among the social lights. Everywhere her lovely features, exquisite eyes and charming grace attracted universal attention. She had innumerable suitors, but she had already bestowed her love on a Mr. Coleman. Her parents for some reasons objected to this marriage, and finally yielding to their persuasions, she broke her engagement and not long after married Mr. John Gay, an Eastern man of distinguished family. A year later death overtook him. Time went on and by accident the beautiful widow met once again her early love, Mr. Coleman, and this time she determined to overcome the objection of her family and become his wife. Her parents still were violently opposed to the marriage, and she arranged to meet him at Rye Beach, N. H., and there have the bridal ceremony put an end to all difficulties and trials that had clouded their long loving. The wedding took place there and another romance was the outcome of it, the subjects this time being the bridemaid and groomsman. The Colemans removed to San Francisco, where they now reside, moving in the very highest social circles and are the possessors of immense wealth. Mr. Coleman is a prominent Knight Templar, and Mrs. Coleman one of the most beautiful and fascinating women in California, possessing much of her girlish attraction. Not long ago she figured in a famous land suit, about which much interest was felt in this city. Miss Page was one of the greatest of St. Louis belles.

MISS REBECCA SEFTON

was a brilliant brunette, very commanding and queenly in carriage and figure, yet softened by an air of rare sweetness and gentleness, the index of her superior mind and soul. She entered the social world when very young, and from the first scored a series of social victories. Offers of marriage were made her without number, but the brown-eyed beauty was obdurate until finally she met and reciprocated the love of Mr. Auguste Chouteau. She married him in the height of her bellehood. Not a great while after she was left a widow. Mrs. Chouteau was almost inconsolable for many years, but she finally yielded to the persuasions of Mr. Sire and became for the second time a wife. At the death of her second husband she nominally retired from society, though she occasionally gives receptions to her nieces, for she is extremely fond of young girls and is always thoughtful of their pleasure. She lives on Pine street near Grand avenue and is as lovely now in a different way, with her sweet face, her crown of silver hair and starry dark brown eyes as when a girl she held her brilliant court as belle in the social realm of gayety and pleasure.

MISS ELMIRA D. RUSSELL

was a very beautiful and extremely attractive girl who had one of the most dazzling careers as a belle ever known in St. Louis. Admirers thronged her home and suitors sought her love without cessation, but she was absolutely untouched by Cupid's arrow until she met in the midst of her social triumphs Lieut. Winfield Scott Hancock, who was stationed at Jefferson Barracks. Miss Russell was the daughter of Samuel Russell, a very wealthy and prominent citizen, and when the engagement of her marriage to Lieut. Hancock was announced the wedding was the subject of unbounded comment. Everybody knew it would be brilliant, but it surpassed in magnificence anything ever known in this city before. The bridal gown of silver tissue which cost $1,500 and was ordered from Paris, then a very rare event, has been formerly described in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. After honors crowded upon her husband, Mrs. Hancock persuaded the General to come with their son Russell and their daughter to reside at Ivory and she entertained her friends in a most finished way, and was verily a queen of hostesses. Mrs. Bennett, an aunt of Mrs. Hancock's, was another famous and fashionable beauty about whom much has been written Mrs. Bennett now sleeps in Bellefontaine where one of the handsomest monuments marks her resting place, but Mrs. Hancock still resides in the East, at present in Washington, where her well preserved beauty sheds luster still on St. Louis.

MISS FANNY GROVER

was a beauty, who was also a belle, twenty-seven years ago. She was petite and slender in form, her face was exquisitely delicate in beauty, her features regular, her hair rippling brown, and her eyes also brown. She was taken as a model for St. Elizabeth in the painting by the artist Hoffman for the Annunciation Church. The church was built by Bishop, or rather at that time, Father Ryan, the renowned orator. Miss Grover after her season of bellehood married Mr. John R. Keach, a wealthy merchant. After one year of happiness the lovely woman was laid away in her bridal robes in the quiet shades of Calvary.

There was a trio of sisters,

THE MISSES PRATT,

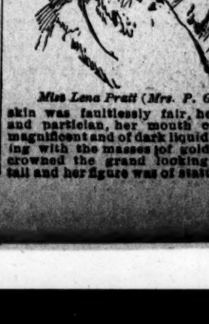
daughters of Gen. Pratt, who were all at different times famous beauties and reigning belles. Even now their great triumphs in the world of society and fashion are recounted by those who knew them well in the midst of their victories. Miss Celeste was a brunette, with a sparkling vivacity all her own. She had a fairy figure, a beautiful face, oval and perfectly molded, regular features and a classic head framed by masses of soft, dark hair. Her eyes were brilliant, dark and magnetic, and her manners independent, yet charmingly graceful. She surrendered her hand after a season of bellehood to Mr. Gus Tracy, and by choice she abandoned the gay whirl of society. Although she never had children of her own, she has reared ten of her nieces who were left motherless, one being Miss Dora Taylor, daughter of Clay Taylor, who is now living in retirement owing to the death of her fiance, Mr. Nelson. Another of her proteges is little Viola Robinson, the daughter of her sister Lena. Mrs. Tracy is remarkably youthful in appearance still. She resides on Lindell avenue.

MISS JULIA PRATT

was a magnificent looking girl with a bright, spirited manner, extremely charming. She had a fine voice, and many social qualities which made her a popular favorite. She married Judge Dickerson. After his death the handsome brunette again married, this time Gov. Gilpin of Colorado. Her two daughters, the Misses Dickerson, extremely pretty and gifted girls, are now in the city visiting relatives.

MISS LENA PRATT,

the youngest sister, was one of the most celebrated belles St. Louis has ever known. Her her manners queenly and commanding, which she could soften into childish sweetness and grace. She had all the charms of an ideal queen. She believed in "as the Queen willis," too, and followed every mood which arose, but they were always charming ones. She dressed according to her own taste entirely, and a favorite accessory of hers was a lace veil. She would throw one about her perfect head and shoulders, and a vision was created. No fashion ruled her; she made her own. She was born to wear a train and she always wore one. After a career of unsurpassed brilliancy she married Dr. P. G. Robinson and retired into a life of domestic happiness. A few years ago relentless death claimed the famously beautiful woman, and beside her husband several children mourn her loss. Even on her death-bed her wonderful graces remained with her. Her father, seeing her fast ebbing strength, handed her a glass of champagne. She took it in her feeble hand, but with a smile held it toward him as though to his health, not half an hour before she died. Grace was second nature to the queenly beauty.



*Miss Lena Pratt (Mrs. P. G. Robinson).*

MISS REBECCA WILLI

was one of the superb beauties of the brunette type and scored a dazzling record. Her form was perfect, her face classic, her features clear cut and regular, and her dark eyes changeful in lights of loveliness. She had a graceful amiability of manner and charming vivacity of conversation which easily won all hearts, and her train of admirers was a most extensive one. Her marriage was most romantic, and was the romance referred to as outspringing from the Gay-Coleman nuptials. Miss Willi was of the Spanish order of loveliness, and possessed of a fascinating piquancy of manner. She had never listened to any suitor until at the wedding of the beautiful Mrs. Gay to her first love, Mr. Coleman, Miss Willi met her fate in the form of the groomsman, Mr. Brown, she being the bridemaid. Mr. Brown was the intimate friend of Mr. Coleman, and Miss Willi of Mrs. Gay and the interest in each other accordingly deepened. The pretty Miss Willi happened to be on East with her father, when the wedding of her friend occurred. She had always been warmly attached to Mrs. Gay and readily consented to act as an attendant at the romantic affair. Mr. Brown, who had accepted Mr. Coleman's invitation to be groomsman, instantly on introduction, gave his whole heart to the beautiful St. Louis girl and announced his firm intention to Mr. Coleman of winning the fair Miss Willi for a bride. His friend assured him there was little hope, as she was obdurate in refusing all offers of marriage, but he assuredly did not dream of the wily wavs of Cupid, for Miss Willi did succumb and very soon after became Mrs. Brown. For many years they resided in Ohio. Then Mr. Brown died. His beautiful widow returned to this city to reside. She now lives in a handsome home on Pine street near Grand avenue with her mother, Mrs. Samuel Willi. Her youngest daughter, Josephine, is one of the beautiful debutantes of this season, having made her first appearance at Mrs. Ben Clarke's dance the other evening. The young lady bids fair to rival her good-looking mother as a belle. Another daughter is Mrs. Harlowe Wiser of Canada, whilst her son, Mr. Willi Brown, married a prominent society girl, Miss Dora Dale, a niece of the late Mr. Isaac Cook. Mrs. Hebeen Brown is one of the most beautiful matrons in this city, retaining all her old-time charm and winsome grace.

MISS LIZZIE PATTERSON

was a very beautiful girl with lovely eyes, fair skin and a wealth of soft dark hair. Her form was exquisite and her manners gentle, modest and amiable. Added to these graces she

*Miss Lizzie Patterson (Mrs. James Slevin).*

was extremely pious, attending mass every morning, though she went constantly in the gay whirl. To the gifts of mind and beauty she had also in addition immense wealth and altogether reigned a bright social queen. In her second season she met Mr. James Slevin, a very handsome man and one noted for his great courtesy and grace of manner. She soon responded to his solicitation for her hand and the wedding took place with great splendor. The bridal gown was a vision of loveliness, and St. John's Catholic Church on Chestnut and Sixteenth streets was superbly decorated. The union was not only one of beauty and courtesy, but also one of wealth on both sides. So many carriages closely thronged the streets for five and six blocks that some one remarked: "It looked more like a funeral than a wedding." Prophetic words. After the brilliant reception the young people left for their bridal tour in the East. The bridal chimes had ceased ringing only one week when, after a brief illness, the lovely bride died at Niagara Falls. Her heart-broken husband accompanied her remains home, and so in less than two weeks in the same church where she had entered in health, brilliancy and beauty as a bride she was brought in chill and cold in her death shroud. Mr. Slevin died a few years later. In St. John's Church there is erected on one side of the sanctuary a superb marble altar, erected by Mrs. Nathaniel Patterson to her daughter's memory. Kneeling before it the faithful read these words cut in marble and outlined in gold: "Pray for the soul of Lizzie Patterson Slevin." The sad fate of the beautiful woman is remembered and mourned by many. Mrs. Patterson still resides in Lucas place.

MISS CLEMENTINA CARRIER,

made her debut in the social world as one of the most dazzling meteors. Her figure was simply perfect, commanding, faultless and queenly. Her face was of the pronounced brunette style, her skin a creamy olive. Her features were regular and clear cut, her eyes brown and the haughty perfect face was framed in masses of dark silken hair. Her manners were those of an ideal duchess, indifferent, amiable and proud. She reigned royally until she met and married John G. Prather. After her wedding she retired from society and lives quietly in Chouteau avenue. Her daughter, Miss Mary, however, entertains brilliantly.

MISS BERRY,

daughter of Maj. Berry, was a tall commanding beauty with lovely clear cut features crowned by masses of auburn hair and illumined by great dark eyes. This charming woman had a coterie of admirers, but finally yielded to the solicitations of a handsome young man and became affianced to him. Her family violently opposed the union, and to destroy the possibility conceived a daring plan—they intercepted, concealed and finally burned all the letters coming from him, and told her her love had forgotten her. She was heartbroken as well as mortified, and, believing in his desertion, she yielded to the solicitation of her family and married Mr. Cox, a very wealthy man, whose age was in the neighborhood of 80, whilst she was scarcely 18. After her marriage she learned of the deception practiced about her first love, and was endeavoring to procure a divorce from Mr. Cox when the old gentleman died. After a time she met and married Mr. Pendleton. When death claimed him later she continued to reside in the city quietly. She is still handsome, and entertains charmingly when in her own home. She is a relative of the late Mrs. Bathurst Smith.

MISS HALLIE SMITH

was one of the most beautiful and distinguished belles who ruled in the social court of twenty-five years ago. She was a strikingly handsome girl with good features and eyes, and a beautifully formed head. Although it is many years since her residence in this city, yet she is remembered warmly for her wonderful beauty and grace of manner.

MRS. F. O. DAY

was perhaps the first married belle that St. Louis ever knew. Her husband, who was immensely wealthy, idolized his beautiful wife and allowed her to go in society as incessantly as any young girl. She was a very stately woman with regular features and dark eyes with long sweeping lashes. Her hair was jet black. She was haughty in manner, but sweet in character. She had her carriage made almost entirely of French plate glass, which would show the lovely occupant perfectly, and in this equipage she would be driven slowly along the pricipal fashionable drives at that time and accept with unconscious grace the great admiration shown in the glances of every passer-by. At one time Mr. Day owned the famous picture "Payin' the Rint," which was then without a peer in the city, having been brought from the Paris Exposition and exhibited; at the State Fair about seventeen or eighteen years ago, Mr. Day purchased the picture for $25,000; he remarked to a friend once that "he had the handsomest picture, the handsomest pair of horses and the handsomest wife in the city." Mrs. Day always occupied the principal box at the opera or theater, and was always the center of an admiring group. She went abroad and was presented at the English Court, receiving much flattering attention. After her husband's death the lovely widow retired into the strictest seclusion, and lived in grief and retirement until her death a few years since.

MISS KITTY WHITTAKER

was a lovely girl, with a charming face lighted by exquisite dark brown eyes. Her features were regular and her hair soft and dark. She dressed in faultless taste, and her gowns were always the admiration of every one. The Whittaker family then lived in a handsome home in Tenth and Locust street, a great, roomy house, which was lately occupied for a time by the Mercantile Library. Miss Kitty Whittaker was an exceeding brilliant as well as beautiful girl, and was a great belle as well as popular girl. She had a lively disposition, similar to that of her next older sister. Miss Whittaker married a gentleman away from the city, and died some years ago.

MISS JULIA GOODE

was a brilliant girl with strikingly beautiful red-brown hair framing a face of piquant beauty. Her eyes were soft, velvety-brown and exquisitely lovely in expression. Her manners were grace and amiability personified, and her disposition rarely sweet and gentle. Everybody loved this attractive girl, and she not only won admiration but love. She married Mr. Cabanne and is still as beautiful as ever, dark soft eyes and such beauty of soul never change with the years.

MISS MARY VAN STUDDIFORD

was of the Madonna type of beauty. She was tall and graceful. She had dark eyes and her complexion was pale and colorless, and the lovely saint-like head was framed in the softest and darkest hair. She was intellectual, modest and amiable and also of an exceeding pious disposition. She was a great beauty and a great belle, but cared little for her many conquests, until she met Mr. Brantly. The family opposed the marriage, but she overcame this obstacle and married him, proving a devoted wife and giving up the world of society for a quiet life. She travels a great deal and the snow that creeps in the dark hair now only adds new beauty to the loveliness of this pearl among women.

MISS BEATRICE CHOUTEAU,

daughter of Henry Chouteau, was a tall, lovely girl, with a delicately pretty face, attractive features and exquisite dreamy eyes. Her disposition was a beautiful one, and her

*Miss Cora Baker (Mrs. Asby Chouteau).*

manners the essence of grace, ease and amiability. She was also an heiress, and to her many graces added accomplishments of mind and manners. She married after a bright social career Mr. John O'Fallon Clark, and retired to the quiet of a domestic life. She now lives on Delmar avenue, and is the mother of quite a family.

MISS JULIA RUDOLPH

was a great belle and beauty. Her figure was fine and her face a flawlessly lovely one. Her features were regular and her eyes brilliant. She had a charming disposition and lovely manners and her conversation was replete with sparkling vivacity and anecdote. She it was who introduced to St. Louis pretty Sallie Shannon, who afterwards became Mrs. John Walsh. Miss Rudolph was most popular and married finally a Memphis man and now resides in that city. She was the daughter of the wealthy Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Rudolph, who are now with her.

MISS JOSIE DICKSON

was a real little fairy of beauty and grace. She had a slight and pretty figure. Her skin was fair, her features regular, her eyes large, deep and blue. About the dainty head was massed in a golden fluff the exquisite blonde hair. She played the harp beautifully and when dressed in white before this instrument looked like an angel indeed. She dressed usually in blue, which was wonderfully becoming to her pale beauty. One of her costumes is still remembered by many—a lovely light blue plush street gown, in which she looked like a picture. She had a sweet, amiable disposition, added to her bright vivacity and charm of manner. After a brilliant social rule she married Mr. Julius Walsh. The wedding was a brilliant one and her trousseau magnificent. It was this beauty who christened with her dainty little hands that great monument of Capt. Eads, the bridge of which the city is so proud. She was at the time of the christening Mrs. Walsh. She is still lovely and resides with her husband and children in a very handsome home on Delmar avenue.

MISS ADDIE EADS

was a very striking and stylish belle, with a haughty carriage and graceful manner. She conversed well and had hosts of admirers. She had the most perfectly formed and smallest foot of any lady in St. Louis, and in one of the fashionable shops where shoes are made to order a tiny white satin shoe of hers is kept in the window, where it has been for years, as the model of a perfect foot. Miss Eads was very accomplished, and when she married and retired nominally from society her presence was sadly missed.

MISS MADGE PETERS

was a striking belle, chic and stylish in appearance. She was of the brunette type and possessed a fine voice. She married Mr. Tiffany, a very wealthy man.

MISS SALLIE BRITTON

was a very beautiful girl, handsome and high spirited, her face was very striking, her skin fair with high color on the cheeks and lips, her eyes large, dark and liquid, her features attractive rather than regular, her teeth were splendid and white and, like the Nelson, she showed them at every opportunity by her swift-chasing smile. She was tall, brilliant, original and stylish to a great degree. She moved incessantly in the social world and counted admirers by the score. The Brittons then lived in a handsome house near Lafayette Park, their conservatory and luxurious home being a theme of much comment for their elegance. Miss Britton dressed superbly, her costumes being as striking as her high-colored beauty. During the Duke Alexis' stay in this city, she met him at the ball given in his honor. It was a brilliant affair, and each lady vied for notice from the good-looking Russian Prince. He showed favor to Miss Britton, and rumor asserted that she fell violently in love with him and was devoted to his memory. It was some time before she married after a tour abroad. She then became the wife of Mr. Mackin, a wealthy Eastern man, and she now lives in New York. She is much spoken of by the Eastern society papers, and lives in splendor and elegance, and is still handsome.

MISS MARY WITHNELL

was a tall, fine looking girl, with a splendid complexion and expressive eyes, added to her grace and loveliness. She was an heiress to immense wealth. Her admirers were many, ex-Mayor Ewing being one of her devoted. Although surrounded by every luxury and graced with beauty and intellect, she turned away from the brilliant social claims to wear the spotless robe of Christ. She gave up her pleasures and became a Madame of the Sacred Heart. In that convent she died a few years ago.

MISS JENNIE BROWN,

daughter of Mayor Joseph Brown, was an attractive beauty, with faultless form. Her skin was like a wild rose, her features piquante and attractive, her eyes deep liquid and dark. Her soft hair was massed about the beautiful face and stately head in a charming fashion. She possessed exquisite manners, graceful, modest and amiable, and her disposition was sweet and gracious. Her father on her entrance in the social world was Mayor of St. Louis, and her debut party was one unsurpassed in splendor by any ever given before or since in St. Louis. It took place at the Southern Hotel, and was attended by 1,400 guests, comprising the culture and fashion, not only of St. Louis, but of distant cities. The lights and flowers, the superb costumes made a splendid rainbow of beauty. The reception was on the style of a Washington levee, the receiving party standing on one side of the room whilst the guests passed in front. The Mayor first addressing them and presenting to the receiving party. The beautiful debutante was a queen of loveliness in a Parisian gown of tulle, the gleaming draperies of cream

*Miss Jennie Brown (Mrs. Spotts).*

white satin and priceless point lace and pearls. She also wore superb pearl ornaments. Mrs. Brown, her mother, was attired in black velvet and point lace. This ball was the theme of gossip for years after it occurred. Miss Brown, immediately on her entrance in society, scored a series of brilliant triumphs, one of the greatest being when she appeared in an entertainment given for sweet charity's sake, at Temple Building, the then fashionable hall. The knowledge that the great belle and beauty was to appear created a furor of ex-

MISS SALLIE BRITTON (Mrs. Madison.)

MISS LILY MORRISON (Mrs. Joseph Carr).

MISS NELLIE HAZELTINE (Mrs. Paramore).

MISS AGNES WALSH.

MISS LUNA GARRISON.

MISS MAE TAYLOR (Mrs. Mortimer Taylor.)

citement. She took the part of Marguerite in "Faust," and sang the entire part to an audience of 1,900, the net proceeds for the charitable purpose being $1,700. The beautiful girl made a grand success as an amateur actress and added another laurel to her already large number. She was perfectly idolized by her father and mother, as well as by her friends. She was the only child, so her life was as cloudless as a dream in girlhood. After several seasons of social conquests she married Mr. Spotts, a society beau, and went West to reside. After her marriage she still retained her accomplishments, being a finished artist added to her other gifts. She died several years ago in the zenith of her beauty, but she is remembered still as one of the loveliest, gentlest and most beautiful of belles. The illustration shows her as Margarette in "Faust".

MISS LILLIE MORRISON was of tall, willowy figure. Her carriage was queenly and her face fair as a dream. many people considering her the most beautiful of all St. Louis women. Her head was classically shaped and had as a crown a wealth of burnished golden hair. Her eyes large and soulful, and her features faultless. Her complexion was of exquisite delicacy and her manner graceful and refiund. Her intellectual gifts and accomplishments were sufficient alone to make her a belle. She was one pre-eminent, and counted her admirers by the hundreds. Her loveliness was so great that when at school in Paris a guard had to be placed at the gate of the convent to prevent people too curious from entering to steal a glimpse of "la belle Americaine." Her triumph commenced in her Paris school life and when she entered the arena of society people fairly raved over her. Lily Morrison was undoubtedly a belle whose name and fame was national. She married Mr. Joe Carr in the height of her beauty, and now lives quietly in Delmar avenue, beautiful as ever, devoted to her family and little Lily, who bids fair to follow her mother's footsteps as a belle. Lily Morrison was noted too, for her wit and intellect, but despite all this has a pathetic pensiveness on the sweet face which reminds one of some wilful cloud on the petals of some lovely white rose.

MISS MOLLIE BLAINE was a grand looking girl, with bright golden hair and fair skin. Her features were haughtily cut, and gave the expression of pride to her handsome face. She was very tall, and carried herself with a hauteur and grace that reminded one involuntarily of a court lady. She looked exactly as though she would and should always wear rustling brocades, high-heeled slippers to click down wide corridors, and the "patch" on the high bred face, and powder for the hair, seemed made to be worn by this grand dame of fashion. She was always surrounded by admirers, went incessantly in the gay whirl, and dressed exquisitely, looking always like a picture. She was a fluent conversationalist, danced gracefully and was intellectual. She reigned a belle royally until her marriage with a far-away gentleman and departed to reside in the East. She is always welcomed warmly by her hosts of friends when she returns to visit this city. She retains the old-time charm and grace that distinguished her girlhood's days, and has lost none of her grace or vivacity.

MISS GRACE VALLE was a slender, graceful beauty of the brunette type, with lovely skin, regular features and great dark eyes. She was fascinating, gracious and easy in conversation and manner. She was a great favorite, and after a rule of bellehood, married Mr. Jesse January. She afterward became a widow and is now living in the East. Mrs. January is said to be the richest widow in St. Louis, and lives in an atmosphere of elegance and culture suitable to her charm, grace and beauty.

MISS ELLA STURGIS, daughter of Gen. Sturgis, was more of a belle than a beauty, though she was attractive in face and figure. She had a bright face of the brunette type, and large, dark eyes. Her hair was soft and dark and always worn in a low coiffure. She was very intellectual and accomplished, being a fine amateur actress and elocutionist. She had a very romantic career, and there are several stories told of her interesting life which are the essence of romance. One young army officer who was hopelessly in love with her and finding no response from her to his affection, committed suicide on that account. The affair was published in full detail in the papers. After a career as a social light Miss Sturgis married a de Chilon, a very wealthy man, and lives in the North now. Whilst in St. Louis she lived in the handsome home in Locust street of her sister Mrs. Henry Dausman, and received her greatest social attentions in the city.

MISS ALICE LYLE was an extremely lovely woman, with large, dark eyes, attractive features and pretty hair. She was of such winning sweetness of character and pleasing manners that she easily reigned a favorite and belle, as well as a beauty. She married Mr. Garrison and died a few years ago.

MISS MAE TAYLOR was a lovely and graceful girl. She was tall, slender and willowy, her beautiful face animated and sparkling. She had glorious dark eyes, deep with expression. Her features were daintily carved and her skin clear and white touched with roses. Her hair was golden. She was winsome, talented and accomplished. She conversed and played well, and sang and painted with great skill. She dressed in the very acme of taste and fashion and her devoted parents denied their only child absolutely nothing that her heart desired. On one occasion at a famous fancy dress possibly at one of the home circles, she appeared in two different costumes which were said to be small fortunes in each. She ruled with a queenly scepter, and was always followed by a train of devoted knights. She rode horseback and drove with an expert hand. She made the prettiest picture imaginable clad in a dark blue velvet suit trimmed with silver fox and seated in her phaeton skimming along the drives. She ended her bright career as a belle when she married Mr. Mortimer Taylor, but she still is a brilliant figure in the social world, and with none of the beauty and grace missing, and though a devoted wife and mother finds time to mingle in the world of fashion. She is excellent at all out-door sports and an expert with the oar, gun and fishing tackle, and altogether she is one of the most versatile women in the city. She has only one child, her little daughter, Marie, whose picture was published in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH in its list of the lovely little belles of St. Louis.

MISS ELLA FLETCHER, daughter of ex-Gov. Fletcher was a tall, slender brunette with an oval face, olive skin and classic features. Her hair was dark. She was very picturesque in appearance, resembling exactly the famous English picture, "School Revisited." Her manners were very graceful and easy, and she was very bright and sparkling. After a brilliant career she married Mr. Perry Bartholow and for a long time lived on a ranch in Texas. She now resides in this city.

MISS CORA BAKER was a pretty blonde whose lovely cast of countenance, beautiful eyes and bright golden hair were the fair accessories of her charming self. She had a slender, graceful figure and a face whose regular features and beautiful complexion made her easily win a high niche in bellehood's realm. Her manners were sweet and attractive, and a smile was seldom absent from the pretty curved mouth. She contested the palm of bellehood with several beautiful contemporaries and won many social laurels. She spent a year or two abroad, lending the finish of travel to her already cultivated mind and manners. She was the daughter of Mrs. Ridenbaugh, a gifted literary lady, and entertained always pleasantly at her Washington avenue home. She ended her girlhood triumphs by her marriage in '83, in Chicago, to Mr. Azby Chouteau, and spends much of her time at Deadwood, coming often to St. Louis, where she is feted by her many friends. She was undoubtedly one of the greatest beauties that St. Louis has ever seen, and the rivalry between her and Miss Hazeltine was intense and the subject of many amusing episodes.

MISS MAGGIE VAN STUDDIFORD was a lovely blonde with a fair complexion. Her eyes were dreamy and the expression of her face Madonna-like, her features regular and her hair bronze gold. She had quiet, lovely manners and a beautiful disposition, being a great favorite in society. She took cold one evening at a party and consumption soon developed. She died soon after, and her loss was keenly felt by her wide circle of friends and relatives. There has been much written of her.

MISS LAURA VAN STUDDIFORD was another beauty; she had a perfect face, brightened by lovely eyes and framed in dark hair. She married Lieut. Thompson, who stands very high in the army. She now resides permanently in Washington and is still beautiful. This is the third sister of the Van Studdifords who ranked as a belle, Maggie being the youngest.

MISS NELLIE HAZELTINE, the most famous St. Louis beauty and belle, and whose reputation as a belle was co-extensive with the States, had a perfect figure, faultlessly molded, and a face that was luminous with grace and sweetness. Her features were lovely, her eyes splendid and dark. About the white brow rippled masses of the lovely auburn hair which was peculiar to Nellie Hazeltine and her crown of beauty. She had a most sweet and lovable expression and the great magnetic eyes were truly the mirrors of her sweet and bright disposition. She was a very fine conversationalist, saying always the right thing in the right place. Her manners were very easy and graceful, and she dressed exquisitely though not extravagantly. She traveled extensively, and for many seasons reigned queen of the St. Louis social world without a peer. She is perhaps the most widely known belle St. Louis ever had, and continued her triumphs even after her marriage in Philadelphia in '81 to Mr. Frederick W. Paramore. In writing to a dear friend in St. Louis, Mrs. Paramore, in a girlish letter, tells of her many ovations on her bridal trip, and completes this first letter written after her marriage with the expressive sentence, "Your happy friend, Nellie Hazeltine Paramore."

She continued her social success as a married belle. Her last appearance in society was at the reception given by the Elks to Clara Morris. On this occasion Mrs. Paramore wore a gown of royal purple velvet, the long train sweeping over a petticoat of satin embroidered in St. Joseph lilies and outlined in pearls. This beautiful satin skirt had formed part of her wedding gown and soon afterwards became a portion of her shroud. Poor beauty and belle, her sad death is too familiar to be repeated. It was only a few days after the reception (when she laid aside her royal robe of velvet and her royal career at the same time) that she breathed her last. Her funeral was one of the largest ever known in St. Louis and the popularity of the beautiful woman attested by the deep mourning and long-lived memory of the celebrated belle.

MISS ADA AMES was a blonde of faultless face, the great beauty of her profile having been said by Gen. Sherman to be the most perfect in the United States. She had the most beautiful skin, with the gleam of the lily and rose upon it. Her hair was a mass of gleaming golden, and she had the dainty graceful manners of a princess. She dressed in the acme of

*Miss Mary Dameron.*

good taste, and ruled a queen in the social realm. She entertained charmingly at her handsome and cultured mother's home at Notchcliffe. She married handsome Henry Turner, and since her marriage goes little into society, preferring the seclusion of her home. Her sister, Miss Mary Ames, is now a reigning favorite and pretty as a picture.

MISS LILY WOOLDRIDGE had beauty with a face like a lily—true to her name. She had a delicate oval face, regular features and great, lovely dark eyes. Her hair was gold brown and lustrous. She dressed in the best of taste and was a noted beauty. She went abroad to study art, and while at Stuttgart, Germany, met the Baron Von Baler-Ehrenberg, an officer of the German army and a member of the nobility closely allied to royalty. A description of her marriage was already published in the list of foreign marriages in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The Baroness Von Baler-Ehrenberg is considered one of the most beautiful American women and greatest belles in Europe.

MISS DORCAS CARR was as bright a little belle as ever shone in any city's society. She was petite in stature, with a good figure and easy carriage. She was of the pronounced brunette type, with a pretty little nose and bright, laughing dark eyes. Her skin was olive and she had a mass of dark, lustrous hair. She looked much like an ideal gypsy queen, or the famous "Nitt Brown Mayde." She was of the most gracious and sweet disposition, and a great favorite in the hearts of her many admirers and friends. Miss Carr always wore picturesque costumes, quaint, old-fashioned gowns and great hats, with plumes, which served off her rich brown hair and the dainty little face. On Lord Coleridge's visit to the city his son took a decided admiration for this St. Louis fairy and sent her beautiful floral gifts. After a bright career she married Mr. Ernest Bell. She comes rightfully by her loveliness, her mother, Mrs. C. Bent Carr, having been a famous beauty, and she is still one of the loveliest matrons in the city.

Among the notable social stars ruling bright in the firmament of fashion were Miss Jennie Anderson, now Mrs. Shepard Barclay; Miss Letitia Randall, now the widow of Commodore Gerrit Rowe of New York; Miss Josie McClellan, now the wife of Mr. Alfred Bouvier; Miss Lottie Kennett, now Mrs. Frost, and Miss Lottie Blow, also married and Miss Leontine Spotts.

Coming down to the belles of the present day, it is impossible to give more than the most prominent ones.

MISS MARY DAMERON is the first of these. She is a bright, attractive, winning girl. She has expressive features, pretty blue eyes and slender, shapely figure. She has a sweet disposition and bright, affable manners. She is always a star in the ball-room and surrounded by a circle of cavaliers. She dresses exquisitely and strikingly. She is said to be as popular with women as with men. She certainly has more attention than any young lady now in society and no social gathering is complete without her.

MISS LUNA GARRISON is one of the most charming girls among the present day belles. She has a piquant face, with deep blue eyes and masses of light hair to add beauty to the delicately pretty features. She has a dainty, graceful form, and the most charming manners. She converses fluently, is accomplished, and altogether a great favorite in the social world. She is considered by many as quite the most fascinating belle now reigning in St. Louis, for she is as much a belle as she is a beauty, and as much a beauty as she is a belle.

MISS MIMI FLANAGAN is another of the most prominent of the young belles. She is a slight, graceful girl with

*Miss Mimi Flanagan.*

finely cut features, light brown hair and blue eyes. She is a universal favorite and has numbers of admirers. She has a sweet disposition and most charming manners and a very aristocratic bearing.

ANTONIA.

### To Lovers of Shooting and Fishing.

*Nature*, the New York weekly journal devoted to field sports, angling, natural history, life in the woods and general outing, is an exceedingly handsome publication filled with delightful stories of the rod and gun in fishing and shooting. It's a cheerful echo from the woods, the water and the fields. In the editorial department we find the names of such well-known writers as Wm. C. Harris, Charles Hallock, Charles Barker Bradford and J. Charles Davis, and the list of contributors contains the names of all the leading sportsmen writers. *Nature* is issued at 10 Warren street, New York, by the Nature Publishing Co.

### Do You Wear Pants?

The Globe offers this week men's good Cheviot pants at $1.25, $1.50 and $2; good cassimere pants, $2.50 and $3; finest Baltimore tailor-made pants, worth $10, at $5 and $6.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

THE North St. Louis Turnverein will give an oratorical and musical entertainment at their hall on Twentieth and Salisbury streets, at 2:30 o'clock to-day. Mr. Richard Bartholdt will be the principal speaker.

## LIBERAL CONTRIBUTORS.

### THE WORLD'S FAIR FUND INCREASING WITH WONDERFUL RAPIDITY.

**What St. Louis Is Doing in the Way of a Guarantee Fund Compared With Its Rivals—Every Subscription Means That Much Money—Splendid Showing for the Finance Committee.**

ALTHOUGH St. Louis has fewer inhabitants and not nearly such wealth as New York, in liberality its citizens can compare more than favorably with those of the city that calls itself the metropolis. Already nearly the entire fund, amounting to $5,000,000, deemed necessary to secure the World's Fair, has been secured, and the merchants have not nearly completed their subscriptions. New York has not yet been able to obtain $4,000,000, and this in spite of the fact that its finance committee very considerably antedates in formation that of this city.

THE ST. LOUIS FUND.

Unlike the Chicago fund every dollar of the sum subscribed by the citizens of St. Louis is collectible by law. A contract is printed at the head of each subscription list, and this contract is as binding as a note deposited in bank. The sum already collected by the St. Louis committee will be very largely increased, as many who desire to subscribe have not yet done so. Volunteer subscriptions are coming in by the score, and tens of thousands of dollars have been donated without the smallest solicitation. Yesterday afternoon the Finance Subcommittee having in charge the railroad subscription met. The allotments to the different lines were approved by the agents, but only a few had been acted upon by the directors, in all cases favorably. It was therefore decided to adjourn to Saturday next. The Tennessee and New York Committees also met, and drafts of letters were prepared.

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS

was formulated by the Massachusetts Committee:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned natives and former residents of the State of Massachusetts most earnestly request your vote and influence in Congress in favor of the City of St. Louis as the place for the proposed World's Fair in 1892.

The candidacy of St. Louis is based upon its suitability as the center of population, production and transportation, accessible by river or rail from all directions, and thoroughly representative of the varied industries of the country.

We respectfully urge your careful consideration of the arguments supporting the claim of St. Louis, as already presented to you in the circulars of the Executive Committee, and particularly the points connected with the city's central position, representative character and population, greatest production.

Respectfully, C. H. SAMPSON, Chairman,
W. B. HOMER, Secretary.

JOHN G. PRIEST, EDMUND T. ALLEN,
JAS. O. CHURCHILL, GEO. D. BARNARD,
A. M. EDDY, E. G. SCUDDER,
M. S. FORBES, W. H. SCUDDER,
WM. B. OGDEN, ALVAN MANSUR,
F. H. LUDINGTON, E. S. ROWSE,
LEWIS B. TEBBETS, JOHN T. DAVIS,
CHAS. P. DAMON, WM. A. STICKNEY,
F. W. HUMPHREY, GEO. D. CAPEN.
CHAS. W. BARSTOW,

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The following subscriptions have been reported to Treasurer John S. Moffitt:

NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

*Mr. John S. Moffitt, Secretary World's Fair Committee, St. Louis:*

It gives us pleasure to say that we have had no trouble in obtaining the inclosed subscriptions; in fact, those who have subscribed have done so cheerfully, and we now report as the work of your subcommittee subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to $112,750, every dollar of which is collectable. This is $12,750 more than the assessment. The subscriptions are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry McCabe | $ 250 |
| Max Fritz & Co | 500 |
| Boyce Bros | 1,000 |
| Weisert Bros | 1,500 |
| Wm. G. Hills | 1,500 |
| Miller & Worley | 3,000 |
| Jas. G. Butler & Co | 5,000 |
| Christian Peper | 10,000 |
| Catlin Tobacco Co | 20,000 |
| Drummond Tobacco | 30,000 |
| Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co | 40,000 |

We are, yours respectfully,
A. C. WETMORE,
JAS. G. BUTLER,
A. DEYOUNG,
CHAS. S. HILL.

Brewers' assessment, $400,000. Committee: Ellis Wainwright, Adolphus Busch, W. J. Lemp, Chas. G. Steifel, Wm. Schreiber, Jos. Schnaider, E. Henry Vortreids.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis Brewing Association | $ 75,000 |
| Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association | 50,000 |
| W. J. Lemp | 25,000 |

Brickmakers' assessment, $50,000. Committee: Geo. W. Simpkins, Anthony Ittner.

| | |
|---|---|
| Union Press Brick Works | $ 5,000 |
| Hydraulic Press Brick Co | 10,000 |
| Anthony Ittner | 2,500 |
| F. Steinkamper | 500 |
| Fred Heman | 1,000 |
| W. H. Bauman | 1,000 |
| Wessels & Nieman | 500 |
| John Stuckenberg | 500 |
| Thad. S. Smith | 1,000 |
| H. G. Koenig | 500 |
| Chas. Kunst | 500 |
| Paul Oehler | 300 |
| F. Kunst | 500 |

Wholesale Bakers' assessment, $25,000. Committee: L. D. Dozier and Henry Lange.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dozier-Weyl Cracker Co | $ 5,500 |
| Manewal-Lange Cracker Co | 3,500 |
| Jos. Garneau Cracker Co | 1,000 |

Retail Bakers' Assessment, $10,000.—Committee: A. A. Condon and A. F. Welle.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leopold Freund & Bro | $1,000 |
| Ira Perry Pie Co | 500 |
| A. A. Condon | 500 |
| Welle, Bortler Bakery Co | 1,000 |
| Vienna Model Bakery | 500 |
| J. B. Heydt | 250 |
| Busche & Hornlein | 500 |
| Charles Kuhs | 300 |
| J. H. Kraft & Bro | 250 |
| Jacob Kaemmerer | 300 |
| H. J. Miller | 250 |
| F. W. Teutenberg | 300 |
| C. E. Wakeham | 250 |
| Geo. Thiele | 200 |
| R. Felchmann & Co | 200 |
| John E. McKinney | 250 |
| Louis Wolf | 200 |
| L. Ganzz | 250 |
| H. F. Jobusch | 50 |
| J. Leibrecht | 150 |
| Conrad Hagmaier | 100 |
| Adam Heinzelmann | 50 |
| Frank Schnelle | 100 |
| John Hangartner | 50 |
| Henry Rasche | 25 |
| Wm. Schmalried | 50 |
| Alois Hanngo | 100 |
| Frederick Leeseman | 50 |
| Frank Dieckmann | 50 |
| Charles Burchardt | 100 |
| Eureka Compressed Yeast Co | 250 |
| Fleischmann & Co | 1,000 |
| John Rueckert | 150 |
| Fottler & Bro | 100 |
| August Gisler | 50 |
| Fred Meuser | 100 |
| Gustave Zeller | 50 |
| Ernst Lindermann | 30 |
| Gottlieb Ringwald | 50 |
| Charles Kern | 25 |
| John H. Hoerr | 50 |
| Simon Wolf | 20 |
| William Hoerr | 70 |
| J. J. Meyer | 30 |
| M. Steinmeyer | 500 |
| Chas. Rothacker | 30 |
| Christian Krapf | 100 |
| J. A. Friedrich | 100 |
| J. A. Bauer | 200 |
| E. R. Klepper | 50 |
| Fred Spark | 300 |
| Fermentum Comp. Yeast Co | 250 |
| F. W. Stang | 500 |
| Burn Rejel | 500 |

Coopers' assessment, $10,000. Committee: B. F. Horn, Rudolph Steches, H. N. Saylor.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis Cooperage Co | $ 500 |
| H. Schaperkötter | 100 |
| Chas. Wunderlich | 50 |
| B. F. Horn | 250 |
| H. N. Saylor | 100 |
| F. Lamwerslek | 50 |
| Rudolph Stecker | 1,000 |

Special subscription:

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|---|---|
| St. Louis Kuenstler Verein | $ 500 |

Jewelers and surgical instruments' assessment, $50,000. Committee: Goodman King, Meyer Bauman, James T. Leighton, Thomas D. Wise, Wm. Walsh, A. S. Aloe.

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|---|---|
| Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co | $10,000 |
| L. Bauman Jewelry Co | 5,000 |
| Merrick, Walsh & Phelps | 2,500 |
| A. S. Aloe & Co | 2,500 |
| Shortsdean Jewelry Co | 1,000 |
| M. Eisenstadt Jewelry Co | 1,000 |
| E. Jaccard Jewelry Co | 5,000 |
| J. W. Andrews & Co | 1,000 |
| Fred W. Drosten | 1,000 |
| Joseph A. Droz | 500 |
| Klein, Frion & Co | 500 |
| A. P. Erker & Bro | 500 |
| Hess & Culbertson | 1,000 |
| Wild & Streiff | 500 |
| S. A. Rider & Co | 1,000 |
| Blattner & Adams | 250 |
| J. Boland & Son | 1,000 |
| Theo. Eagle | 100 |
| S. L. Coken | 500 |
| M. Morris | 500 |
| H. C. Crawe | 100 |
| Kennedy & Cobb | 500 |
| Frank W. Baier | 250 |
| Gill & Morrison | 100 |
| A. M. Leslie Surgical Instrument Co | 1,000 |
| Fred H. Ingall | 1,000 |
| Cole Yonge & Co | 1,000 |
| E. H. Korthkamp | 500 |
| Bauman-Massa Jewelers Co | 500 |
| R. Haberman | 100 |
| John Schmid | 250 |
| J. Kyser | 200 |
| F. H. Richaus | 250 |
| Henry Wicke | 500 |
| Fred Baehr | 100 |
| G. Eckhardt | 250 |
| J. F. Schmitt | 100 |
| Rapp Bros | 100 |
| Meister & Bierbaum | 100 |
| Clara Rosenblatt | 500 |
| C. P. Lindley | 100 |
| William Loeffel | 500 |

Attorneys' Assessment, $150,000. Committee: F. Y. McCabe, John P. Ellis, Rufus J. Delano, H. D. Wood, Chas. F. Joy, Leo Rassieur, Henry T. Kent, H. M. Pottard, Hugo Muench, John E. McKeighan, Charles Nagel, Geo. A. Madill.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. R. Donaldson | $ 3,000 |
| Jhon C. Orrick | 1,000 |
| F. N. Judson | 1,000 |
| Geo. W. Taussig | 500 |
| F. X. McCabe | 500 |
| G. M. Maverick | 1,000 |
| H. J. Cantwell | 1,000 |
| Charles Nagel | 1,000 |
| Cunningham & Eliot | 500 |
| Geo. A. Madill | 2,500 |
| G. A. Finkelburg | 1,000 |
| Edw. C. Kehr | 1,000 |
| Jas. M. Lewis | 10,000 |
| Edmund T. Allen | 250 |
| John A. Harrison | 200 |
| D. A. Jamison | 200 |
| H. A. Clover | 500 |
| Taylor & Pollard | 1,000 |
| J. S. Fullerton | 500 |
| E. B. Adams | 1,000 |
| W. F. Boyle | 1,000 |
| J. E. McKeighan | 500 |
| A. R. Taylor | 500 |
| Col. Broadhead | 500 |

Retail Dry Goods Assessment, $150,000. Committee: Joseph Franklin, R. L. Henry, Chas. E. Barney, Daniel Nugent, D. Crawford, W. F. Mills, John Neun, Alex. Penny, August Frank, R. B. Bullock, J. A. Shultz, George Weber, W. I. McArthur.

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|---|---|
| Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co | $25,000 |
| Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co | 25,000 |
| D. Crawford & Co | 25,000 |
| B. Nugent & Co | 25,000 |
| Penny & Gentles | 10,000 |
| Frank Bros | 10,000 |
| W. F. Crow & Co | 2,500 |
| R. B. Bullock | 1,000 |
| Peters' Dry Goods Co | 1,000 |
| Otto Kerner & Co | 1,000 |
| Joseph Emanuel | 1,000 |
| Goessling & Droege | 1,000 |
| John Neun & Co | 1,000 |
| Thomas Hodson | 1,000 |
| Mathis-Feldman Dry Goods Co | 500 |
| William Weiss | 500 |
| Silverberg & Co | 500 |
| J. H. Schultz | 500 |
| H. Dallmeyer | 300 |
| David Schwartz | 250 |
| H. J. Kortz | 250 |
| Mrs. N. Thompson | 250 |
| M. Lewhowitz | 250 |
| W. K. McArthur | 250 |
| Jacob C. Marks | 200 |
| Leopold Kober | 200 |
| Sommerich Bros | 100 |
| H. M. Groff | 100 |
| J. Warden | 100 |
| K. N. Horwitz | 100 |
| Jacob H. Muren | 100 |
| Michael J. Brod | 100 |
| Total | $133,550 |

In publishing the list of subscribers to the "Agricultural Implements" fund the following name and amount was omitted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Parlin, Orendorf & Bauer | $1,250 |

### EAST ST. LOUIS.

**Real Estate Agents Form an Association—Business of a Week.**

The real estate dealers of this city held a meeting at T. L. Fekete's office yesterday afternoon to form an association of the dealers. Mr. Renshaw was chosen Chairman and J. K. Ewing was made Secretary. The society was named "The East St. Louis Improvement Society."

A committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions and report at a meeting to be held at Fekete's office to-morrow at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and every dealer in the city was present.

Options have been secured by M. C. Brown on 200 acres of land adjoining Rose Lake on the north. The contract price is $200 per acre. It is the intention of the company, of which Mr. Brown is a member to subdivide the lands as an addition to Rose Lake. It lays high and is considered a valuable piece of property.

Charles Horn and family have taken possession of their new residence on St. Louis avenue.

Rev. L. Cramp will preach the annual sermon to the members of the Y. M. C. A. at his church this evening.

Eureka Lodge, No. 61, K. of P., will confer the rank of Esquire on four candidates tomorrow evening.

Carl Lovendc, residing in the Sixth Ward, fell Wednesday and injured his left knee. He did not think the injury of any importance, although he was confined to his bed. Yesterday a surgeon was called, whe found the knee cap dislocated. An operation was necessary to replace it.

The Thanksgiving sermon will be preached in the First Presbyterian Church by Rev. L. Cramp.

The Recorder's office will show the following real estate sales for the past week:

Henry D. Sexton and wife to Thomas H. White, lot 121 in Illinois City, warranty deed; consideration, $1,200.

Mary Guihan to Martin D. Baker, lot 4 in block 171, East St. Louis, warranty deed; consideration, $1,200.

James T. McCasland and wife to Cass A. Jones, lots 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in block 7 of McCasland & Guignon's subdivision of East St. Louis, warranty deed; consideration, $2,000.

James T. McCasland and wife to Elizabeth McCasland, lots 11 and 12 of block 2 of McCasland & Guignon's subdivision of East St. Louis, warranty deed; consideration, $600.

Anthony Pfeffer to Edmund Wallace, part of lot 18 in block A, East St. Louis, warranty deed; consideration, $2,400.

Henry Oebike and wife to H. J. DeHaan and wife, part of block 217, East St. Louis; warranty deed. Consideration, $731.

James T. McCasland to Julia E. McCasland, property in East St. Louis; warranty deed. Consideration, $4,000.

Buckland & Pallen to Francis O'Neil, part block 24, in the city of East St. Louis; warranty deed. Consideration, $2,500.

Elizabeth and Francis O'Neil to Albert Munts, block 24, in the city of East St. Louis; warranty deed. Consideration, $550.

S. M. Freeman and wife to H. H. Swanck, lots 15, 16, 19 and 20, in Bowman & Silking's subdivision of block 65, in East St. Louis; warranty deed. Consideration, $1,900.

Joseph H. Walrath and wife to Harriet L. St. John. Lot 175 in block 10, in the city of East St. Louis; warranty deed. Consideration, $800.

Workingmen's Bank to J. M. Freeman. Lots 15, 16, 19 and 20 of Bowman's subdivision to East St. Louis; warranty deed. Consideration, $800.

Chas. W. Goetz and wife et al. to William Hill and J. S. Hill. Part of lot 88 of Oebike's addition to East St. Louis; warranty deed. Consideration, $600.

### Ancient Bridges in China.

From Iron.

The Chinese suspension bridges, dating from the time of the Han dynasty (202 B. C. to 220 A. D.), furnish striking evidence of the early acquaintance of the Chinese with engineering science. According to the historical and geographical writers of China it was Shang Lieng, the commander of the army under Kaen Tsu, who undertook the construction of the roads in the province of Shense, to the west of the capital, the high mountains and deep gorges of which made communication difficult, and which could be reached only by circuitous routes. At the head of an army of 10,000 workmen, Shang Lieng cut through mountains, and filled up the valleys with the soil obtained from the excavations. Where, however, this was not sufficient to raise a road high enough, he built bridges resting upon abutments or projections. At other places, where the mountains were separated by deep gorges, he carried out a plan of throwing suspension bridges stretching from one slope to the other. These bridges, appropriately called by the Chinese writers "flying" bridges, are sometimes so high as to inspire those who cross them with fear. At the present day there is still a bridge in existence in Shense, 400 feet long, which stretches across a gorge of immense depth. Most of the bridges are only wide enough to allow of the passage of two mounted men, railings on both sides serving for the protection of travelers. It is not improbable that the missionaries who first reported on Chinese bridges two centuries ago gave the initiative to the construction of suspension bridges in the West.

## NEWS FROM THE MINES.

### THE ANTIOCH GOLD MINE AT LEADVILLE SHOWING UP BIG.

**The Mikado Entering Upon Another Bonanza—Period Annual Showing of the Dunkin—The Granite Mountain's Future Being Forecasts—Severe Snow Storms—Transactions, Quotations, Etc.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 16.—The great gold property of this camp, and one in which a number of St. Louis parties are much interested, is the Antioch. This mine, and the 40-stamp mill working in connection with it, never looked better, though but little mention has been made of either, owing to the fact that its development does not tend in any way to furnish data as to the prospects of contiguous properties, from the fact that the gold bearing vein is, without doubt, entirely within the lines of the Antioch company's property. This gold bearing vein appears, upon development, to be almost inexhaustible, an immense chute or chimney running all the way from the tramway tunnel to the surface open cut, a distance of over five hundred feet, and there is now sufficient free milling ore in sight to keep the mill in full working order for over a year. In fact, the mine never looked as well as it does at present, and the rapid development of the ore chute continues without intermission. The company have lately projected a new tunnel that will cut the ore body at a depth of over four hundred feet below the present workings, and at least six hundred feet from the surface. It is thought, from present indications, that the ore will continue to remain a free milling oxidized ore even to that depth. That will give the Antioch people an immense amount of stoping ground, and keep the forty stamps dropping indefinitely. The new tunnel has already attained a length of something over five hundred feet, and it is estimated that a further driving ahead of about a thousand feet will bring it right into the heart of the ore body. A clean-up from a short run of eight days, on a crude ore that would probably average in value about $5 per ton, resulted in 230 ounces in gold, which is doing exceedingly well. The management is one of the most conservative in the camp. Everything in the mine and mill works like a clock, and the stockholders of the Antioch certainly have reason to congratulate themselves on the outlook for the future.

The annual meeting of the DUNKIN MINING CO. was held at the Leadville offices of that company, between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m. and the election of the Board of Directors and other important business was transacted. About 133,000 shares out of 200,000 were represented either in person or by proxies, and the only change made in the board was the election of Mr. William N. Storey, vice B. S. Evans, who has so much private business to attend to as to preclude the possibility of his serving again. According to the superintendent's annual report, the receipts for the fiscal year amounted to $126,029.05 and the disbursements to $81,429.65, leaving a net profit to the shareholders of the Dunkin of $44,599.40. The Board of Directors were empowered to make such purchase of mining lodes and locations as it deems to the best interests of the company, and were further authorized to draw from the treasury such sums as were necessary to accomplish this end, and to develop such lodes and locations when purchased. The Dunkin Mining Co. have purchased nearly thirty-five acres of ground on Nigger Hill, near Breckenridge, and propose to vigorously develop it. The purchase comprises the Moonstone, Wolftone, Windsor, Bolivian, Red Wing and Bright Hopes claims, on which surveys for United States patents were completed on the 12th inst., and the intention is to sink a shaft on the Wolftone, and, probably, the Red Wing, at once. Veins of good lead ore are now showing on these claims, and with development, the Dunkin Mining Co. will have a very valuable piece of property on Nigger Hill.

THE MIKADO is evidently preparing for a vigorous campaign this winter as connections have been made from the new shaft to the ore bodies in the third and fourth levels, in the former of which it is reported there are now some five or ten tons of very rich ore, some portions of which are literally green with chloride of silver. And it is said that this body of ore has been followed for over thirty-five feet, without its diminishing at all in thickness or commercial value. This body is now within a few feet of the R. A. B. vein. It is also currently reported that in the fourth level there are over four feet of good ore, connection with which has been made with the Chadbourne shaft. As the previous ore bodies of this mine have averaged from two to ten feet in thickness, and on the benches in the vicinity of the junction of two faultings these are almost invariably rich, it is more than probable that the Mikado will ere long be emulating some of its earlier monthly outputs, i. e. $200,000 per month.

AT THE HARRISON REDUCTION WORKS a great deal of improvement is noticeable. No. 1 furnace having been blown out, pulled down and thoroughly rebuilt. The crucible in this furnace has treated about thirty tons per day for the past six years, with very little stoppage of any kind. It is now a new furnace, complete, and will doubless do good service, as the Harrison people are getting all the ore they can treat. New and commodious offices are being built on East Chestnut street for the works, which, from the plans shown, would appear to be most conveniently arranged for the purpose.

The litigation mentioned in a previous issue of the POST-DISPATCH as likely to ensue between the Rocky Point Consolidation and Iron Mask people at Red Cliff has culminated in a hearing before Judge Hallett of Denver, during the past week. The result is not known as yet.

THE GILMAN MINING CO. in its incline has cut through a fine chute of lead carbonate ore, but the incline was carried right on, the intention of the management being to push things until the celebrated Iron Mask chute is encountered. The development of the lead carbonate chute will come later.

A new strike is reported in the Slide lode near the Davis. As may be remembered, the opening up of that district was predicted some time ago, and it was then remarked that it was one of the most interesting studies in Leadville. What the strike amounts to can hardly be determined as yet, as no amount of development work has been done on it, but the assays go as high as 600 ounces in silver and average 40 per cent in lead.

The smelters in the valley are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting in their freight and ore cars

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERE SNOW STORMS they have had between Leadville and those points, though up here there has been but little bad weather. Ore cars are side-tracked, however, at all points below on that account. No ore has been given out on the Red Hook, the property on which some St. Louis parties dropped about $1,000, a year or so ago. A small streak of ore is now showing in the bottom of the shaft, and the present lessees have placed additional water facilities on the mine, and when the shaft is relieved of that sometimes not very useful adjunct to successful mining, they intend driving the shaft down.

A rich strike is reported in some virgin ground on the celebrated R. E. Lee mine. Messrs. Durer, Smith & Johnson, who are experienced miners and familiar with that property, have the lease and have already done exceedingly well there.

FROM ASPEN the reports of the gold leads of Conundrum Gulch continue favorable, and it is pretty generally conceded that during the next season this gulch will be heard from in that respect. How far the oxidized free milling ore will extend is, of course, an open question, but from present indications it is more than likely that they will go pretty deep, particularly in those veins located in the so-called Day District, and some distance above what is now known as the water level.

The water has been troubling the Little Annie people, and just at the wrong time, the contact having just been caught when it became troublesome. It is, however, now being satisfactorily handled, and without doubt the ore-chute will be met with in a few days at a point considerably, say 80 feet, lower than when first encountered.

### Jasper County Mines.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, MO., Nov. 16.—The excitement which many have for years declared would be manifested in the mining camps of Jasper County has never been very wild, nor have any of those who got in the inner circle been landed in a whirlpool of despair. Nearly every effort made to develop the mineral lands of this section has been one of profit to those interested. Consequently the number of those who commenced operation in the early days of

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### LOCAL SECURITIES.

Corrected Weekly by Wm. C. Little, Scott & Co., 210 North Third Street.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Due | Interest. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Coupons 4s.. | 1907 | Ja Ap Ju & Oc | 126⅞@127½ |
| U. S. Reg'd 4s.... | 1907 | Ja Ap Ju & Oc | 126⅞@127⅝ |
| U. S. Coupon 4½s.. | 1891 | Mh Ju Sep & D | 105¼@106 |
| U. S. Reg'd 4½s... | 1891 | Mh JuSep & D | 104¼@105 |
| Interest to buyer. | | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | When Due. | Interest. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri 6s..... | 1890 | Jan & July | 102@102½ |
| Missouri 6s..... | 1892 | Jan & July | 106 to 108 |
| Missouri 6s..... | 1894 | Jan & July | 112 to 115 |
| Missouri 6s..... | 1895 | Jan & July | 115 to 117 |
| Missouri 3½, 5-20s of... | 1888 | Jan & July | 101 to 102 |
| Missouri 3½, 5-20s of... | 1887 | Jan & July | 101 to 102 |
| Interest to buyer. | | | |

CITY OF ST. LOUIS BONDS.

| | When Due. | Interest Payable. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City 3½s..... | 1919 | Jan. & July | 101½@102 |
| City 3-65s..... | 1907 | June & Dec | 101½@102½ |
| City 4s..... | 1905 | June & Dec. | 104 to 106 |
| City 4s..... | 1918 | April & Oct. | 106¼@107½ |
| City 4s, 10-20s from | 1882 | May & Nov. | 101 to 102 |
| City 4s, 10-20s from | 1883 | Jan. & July | 101 to 102 |
| City 4s, 10-20s from | 1885 | Feb. & Aug. | 102 to 103 |
| City 5s, 10-20s from | 1889 | June & Dec. | 101 to 103 |
| City 5s..... | 1900 | Jan. & July | 108 to 109 |
| City water 6s..... | 1890 | June & Dec. | 100 to 101 |
| City water 6s..... | 1892 | April & Oct. | 105 to 106 |
| City 6s..... | 1892 | June & Dec. | 105 to 106 |
| City Bridge App. 6s | 1893 | June & Dec. | 105 to 106 |
| City 6s..... | 1891 | Feb. & Aug. | 102½ 104 |
| City 6s..... | 1893-4-5 | Various ..... | 110 to 112 |
| City 6s..... | 1895-6 | Various ..... | 113 to 115 |
| City 6s..... | 1899 | Jan. & July | 116 to 119 |
| City 6s..... | 1906 | April & Oct. | 124 to 126 |
| County Park 6s. ... | 1905 | April & Oct. | 124 to 126 |
| Interest to seller. | | | |

STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

| | | Int. Payable | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benton 6s, 10-20s from.. | 1890 | April & Oct. | 102 to 104 |
| Cass av. 6s, 5-20s from.. | 1886 | Feb. & Aug. | 101 to 103 |
| Citizens' Cable 6s ..... | 1907 | Jan. & July. | 107 to 109 |
| Lindell 7s, 5-30s from... | 1879 | Feb. & Aug. | 101 to 103 |
| Mid City 6s, 10-20s from | 1884 | Jan. & July | 100 to 102 |
| N. Cen. 6s, 5-10s from.. | 1884 | Jan & July. | 101 to 103 |
| Peoples' 6s, 10-20s from | 1882 | May & Nov | 101 to 103 |
| Peoples' 6's, 10-15s from | 1889 | Jan. & July | 104 to 106 |
| Southern 6s, 5-20s from. | 1884 | May & Nov. | 98 to 100 |
| St. Louis Cable.....due | 1914 | May & Nov. | 100 to 103 |
| Union Dep. 6s, 5-30 f'm | 1886 | Jan. & July . | 101 to 103 |
| Union 6s, 5-20 from. ... | 1885 | May & Nov . | 101 to 103 |
| Interest to seller. | | | |

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

| | | Int. Payable | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adm. El. 6s, 5-20s f'm | 1881 | June & Dec. | 99 to 100 |
| Cham. of Com. 1st 6s.. | 1898 | Jan. & July | 80 to 85 |
| Consol'd Coal 1st 6s... | 1911 | Mar. & Sep. | 104 to 107 |
| Cotton Comp. 1st 6s . . | 1905 | May & Nov. | 104 to 107 |
| Crystal Pl. Glass 1st 7s | 1891 | Jan. & July | 102 to 104 |
| Fair Grounds 1st 7s.... | '90-3 | May & Nov. | 101 to 103 |
| St. L. Exposition..... | opt'l | April & Oct. | 100 to 102 |
| St. L. Gr. El. 6s, 5-25s.. | 1887 | April & Oct. | 100 to 102 |
| St. L. Ore. & S. 1st 6s. | 1917 | Jan. & July. | 34 to 37 |
| St. L. Ore & S. Inc. 6.. | 1917 | January..... | 12 to 18 |
| Laclede Gas 1st 5s. ... | | | 92 to 94 |
| Interest to buyer. | | | |

BANK STOCKS.

| | Par Val. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| American Exchange..... | $ 50 | $ 78 to 80 |
| Bank of Commerce..... | 100 | 465 to 470 |
| Boatmen's Savings..... | 100 | 135 to 137 |
| Bremen Saving..... | 100 | 120 to 130 |
| Citizens' Saving..... | 100 | 117 to 120 |
| Commercial..... | 100 | 390 to 400 |
| Continental National..... | 100 | 114 to 116 |
| Fourth National..... | 100 | 180 to 200 |
| Franklin..... | 100 | 270 to 285 |
| German Saving..... | 100 | 240 to 250 |
| German American..... | 100 | 275 to 300 |
| International..... | 100 | 92 to 95 |
| Laclede..... | 100 | 122½ to 125 |
| Lafayette..... | 100 | 175 to 200 |
| Mechanics'..... | 100 | 150 to 160 |
| Merchants' National..... | 100 | 125 to 129 |
| Mullanphy Savings..... | 100 | 180 to 190 |
| Northwestern Savings..... | 100 | 190 to 200 |
| St. Louis National ..... | 100 | 152 to 160 |
| State Bank of St. Louis..... | 50 | 150 to 160 |
| Third National..... | 100 | 114 to 116 |

INSURANCE STOCKS.

| | Par Value. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| American Central..... | $ 25 | $27 to 28 |
| Citizens ..... | 100 | 120 to 125 |
| Marine ..... | 100 | 98 to 100 |

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

| | Par | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Benton Bellefontaine ..... | $ 100 | $ 95 to 105 |
| Cass avenue ..... | 50 | $ 35 to 40 |
| Citizens ..... | 100 | 65 to 70 |
| Laclede ..... | 100 | 85 to 90 |
| Jefferson avenue..... | 100 | 105 to 110 |
| Lindell ..... | 100 | 165 to 175 |
| Missouri..... | 100 | 330 to 370 |
| Mound City ..... | 100 | 95 to 105 |
| Northern Central..... | 100 | 90 to 95 |
| Peoples ..... | 50 | 60 to 70 |
| St. Louis ..... | 100 | 105 to 125 |
| St. Louis Cable..... | 100 | 10 to 20 |
| Tower Grove..... | 100 | 5 to 10 |
| Union ..... | 100 | 20 to 25 |
| Union Depot ..... | 100 | 110 to 120 |

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

| | Par valu e. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| American Brake Co..... | 100 | $ 64 to 65 |
| Anchor Line..... | 100 | 50 to 60 |
| Bell Telephone Co ..... | 100 | 155 to 165 |
| Consolidated Coal ..... | 100 | 42 to 44 |
| Crystal Plate Glass Co ..... | 100 | 110 to 120 |
| Fair Grounds..... | 50 | 15 to 20 |
| Granby M. & S. Co ..... | 100 | 15 to 20 |
| Iron Mountain Co..... | 1,000 | 500 to 600 |
| Laclede Gas Co. pfd ..... | 100 | 58 to 60 |
| Merchants' Elevator ..... | 100 | 105 to 110 |
| Merchants' Ex. Membership... | ... | 30 to 40 |
| National Stock Yards ..... | 100 | 55 to 65 |
| Planters' House ..... | 100 | 300 to 320 |
| Schultz Belting Co..... | 500 | 500 to 550 |
| St. Charles Car Co ..... | 100 | 100 to 110 |
| St. Joseph Lead Co..... | 10 | 16 to 17 |
| St. Louis Cotton Compress Co... | 100 | 103 to 105 |
| St. Louis Exposition ..... | 25 | 5 to 7 |
| St. Louis United Elevator Co.. | 100 | 65 to 75 |
| St. Louis House-Building Co... | 500 | 510 to 520 |
| St. Louis Ore & Steel Co... | 100 | 4 to 6 |
| St. Louis & Miss. Val. T. Co..... | 100 | 60 to 70 |
| St. Louis Safe Deposit Co.... | 100 | 90 to 95 |
| St. Louis Transfer Co..... | 100 | 75 to 80 |
| Union Stock Yards..... | 100 | 120 to 130 |
| Wiggins Ferry Co..... | 100 | 185 to 195 |

### Smith's Incautious Admission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—THE WORLD's Boston special says that during the hearing in the Bell Telephone matter yesterday, Mr. Smith, of counsel for the Bell Co., incautiously admitted the priority of Drawbaugh's invention. Mr. Jenks, for the Government, quickly asked if the admission would hold good as to the future disposition of the case. Mr. Smith, apparently realizing his blunder, said it would not. The incident caused quite a sensation in the court.

SCHOLTEN LEADS THE WORLD.

*Awarded highest prize Paris Exposition, 1889.*

### Diphtheria Epidemic.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 16.—Diphtheria has become so prevalent here that all the schools have been closed. Several deaths have occurred. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bullock lost within a few days all their children, four in number, and four other members of the family have the same disease in bad form.

### Stricken With Paralysis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Geo. W. Bungay, the veteran journalist and temperance advocate, is very ill at his home, in Brooklyn. He was stricken with paralysis last Tuesday night.

Hon. W. E. Gunby, who represented Livingston County in the last Legislature is in hot water. The City Council of Chillicothe adopted resolutions calling for his removal as receiver of the Water, Gas & Electric Light Co., asserting that he was working against the interests of the city. Gunby and his attorney say that the action of the Council, if agreed to, will cause the taking out of the city's control the water and light plants. Mr. Gunby was one of the most level-headed and practical members of the Legislature.

# THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

## HEAVY EXPORTS OF WHEAT JUSTIFY THE PREDICTION OF HIGHER PRICES.

**Large Receipts of Spring Wheat—Rumors of a December Corner Manipulated by "Old Hutch"—Statistician Dodge's Defense—The Corn Trade—Gossip About Chicago Grain Men—Chat on the St. Louis Exchange—The Week's Topics.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—Wheat established an advance of about one and one-half cent this week and closes at about the best prices, and strong at that. The Government crop report said nothing about wheat, but a day or two later publication was made of an official statement of a deficiency of 91,000,000 bu of wheat and 95,000,000 of rye, as compared with last year. Coincidently the English market began to harden and although there does not seem to be any actual change in quotations to amount to anything the foreigners are unquestionably doing more business with us. Exportation of wheat and flour from the Atlantic ports this week foot up to about 2,000,000 bu, which makes it the banner month of the new crop year. Add to this the 500,000 bu that are pushed out through Pacific ports and we have a really big out movement. This looks very healthy and forms the first substantial groundwork for a hope of higher prices that has yet developed. The winter wheat movement keeps up its vast proportions; indeed, so far as it can be judged by the receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis, it is on the increase. Thus far this week total receipts East and West foot up 4,614,731 bu, against 4,290,272 bu last week, and 2,388,012 bu for the corresponding period last year. Actually, however, the Northwestern movement is on the decline, and farmer's deliveries are falling off sharply. This will tell shortly. It is noticeable though that stocks in back country elevators are being held down by reason of shipments to private lake points. Buyers for these storage houses have been unusually active throughout the Northwest this fall. About 2,500,000 bu of wheat thus obtained are in process of transportation in private warehouses in Chicago alone.

* * *

The wheat market this week has been something of a mystery. Several of the leading heavy-weights have been seemingly astride the market from first to last. They have been talking bearishly with great boisterousness and selling wheat ostentatiously, Hutchinson leading as usual, yet the market has been strong throughout, and now gossip is again rife of a December corner. Some people who pretend to be close to Hutchinson claim to know that he is long 8,000,000@10,000,000 bu for December delivery, practically sales of May to an equal extent, possibly. Others who think they have equally reliable sources of information have it that Old Hutch is short an enormous line for every active month. Neither side care to swear to the truth of what they say. His operations will continue to puzzle the oldest of 'em until he dies.

Speaking of dying the local newspaper fellows have been for several days trying to run down a story that the old speculator has been dividing up the bulk of his estate among his children, reserving only a few odd million in cash to gamble with, having been influenced to take this action on account of premonitory symptoms of a physical breakdown. He has certainly been looking badly for several weeks. Like other people of his calling he is superstitious to an extreme, though he endeavors to conceal his weakness from even his intimates.

* * *

Statistician Dodge is out in a letter defending himself against the charge of over-estimating the wheat crop for a series of years. He effectually clears himself of the accusation of over-estimating the crop by proving that he has been systematically underestimating the crop, the whole trade laughing at the way he has opened his mouth and thrust his foot in it.

* * *

The gambling escapade of Charlie Smith, Charlie Singer and Leopold Bloom is occasioning no end of talk on 'Change. Singer, an ex-director and plunger, and Smith, a suspended member and high roller, dealt private faro for the accommodation of Bloom, who blew in $34,000 in an hour and then quit. The directors of the board are just now in the throes of a virtuous spasm and they are having it rubbed into them in an annoying way. They find that the practice of hunting with microscopes for the faults of little fellows and letting the big fish escape is inspiring unpleasant criticism. Hence the heartburnings of the small men in high places.

* * *

The Wheeler elevator scare has gone through, and now the gossips have it that the outside companies will organize an opposition combine. This may force the foreigners to absorb all the storage capacity. Membership dues will be $70 next year. Memberships are down to $1,000, and a forced sale of one at $900 took place this week.

* * *

Local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the week ending November 16, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts, 1889— | |
| Flour, bbls..... | 142,769 |
| Wheat, bu..... | 628,820 |
| Corn, bu..... | 802,232 |
| Oats, bu..... | 628,507 |
| Rye, bu..... | 72,443 |
| Barley, bu..... | 336,110 |
| Cured meats, lbs..... | 5,625,645 |
| Pork, bbls ..... | 224,000 |
| Lard, lbs ..... | 1,354,321 |
| Shipments— | |
| Flour, bbls..... | 165,698 |
| Wheat, bu ..... | 503,896 |
| Corn, bu ..... | 1,153,858 |
| Oats, bu..... | 1,522,666 |
| Rye, bu ..... | 145,948 |
| Barley, bu ..... | 320,341 |
| Cured meats, lbs..... | 17,386,597 |
| Pork, bbls..... | 15,923 |
| Lard, lbs..... | 8,338,939 |

* * *

The corn deal is now assuming some of the importance to which it is entitled in virtue of the magnitude of the crop and its general diffusion among and usefulness to the community. While Dodge's figures were fresh in the minds of speculators and the vastness and seemingly illimitableness of 2,000,000,000 bu ready to be poured upon the market held exclusive possession of their minds there was but one opinion regarding the probable course of prices, and that was for a still lower level. Recently, however, there were strong indications that if the new crop was about ready to move it would come none too soon, as a previous crop of about equal dimensions appeared to have been well nigh eaten up. The degradation of such an excellent article of food to the level of the product of a coal mine or a pile of cordwood, now appears less likely of accomplishment. The low prices of the prior crop brought customers from every point of the compass, and at the tail end of an unprecedented yield stocks are so reduced that shippers here have to tow vessels around to three or four elevators, getting "here a little, and there a little," to make up for a cargo. Under the more equal divisions of opinion which now exists, speculative business has largely increased and while many of the commission houses still stick to the bear side in advising their customers, at least an equal number say "Buy it on the soft" spots. Cash corn has ruled very strong nearly the entire week, but on Friday and to-day it declined until more than the entire advance was lost. A week ago to-day No. 2 sold at 33c and to-day at 33½c, with offerings at ½c less in certain outside elevators. The damp weather of the early days of the week was succeeded by a colder and dry atmosphere. Influenced by the former the near futures went up in unison with the advance in the spot article and again dropped back with the better prospects for the moving and grading of the new crop so that in the end prices are not far from where they started on Monday last. December opened on Monday at 31⅝c and closed to-day at 31⅝@31¾c, and May closed at 33⅝c, or exactly where it started from on the first day of the week. The weekly movement at this point shows receipts of 502,332 bu, and shipments of 1,153,858 bu. On the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 873,787, and the shipments 1,963,760 bu.

* * *

Hog products show a strong front in the face of an unusual run of hogs, the week's receipts of the latter exceeding 188,000 head, and while there was some demoralization at the stock yards, there was certainly none on 'Change. The clique in pork put its best foot forward, and being assisted by a good shipping and export demand, managed to make the market really more in its favor. For November delivery pork during the week has advanced 40c per bbl, and short ribs 15c per 100 lbs.

Lard for November was unchanged. The January and May options for all descriptions of product closed to-day at about the prices current a week ago. Hogs are now selling at $3.65@3.85 per 100 lbs. Receipts for the coming week are expected to reach 145,000 head.

* * *

General speculation in hog product is just now limited. The October deal in pork checked outside trading, and, for the season, orders are remarkably small. Increased activity, however, is expected, and unless the cash movement falls off, and stocks are allowed to accommodate the bull side, promises to grow in favor. This week's shipments reached 15,925 bbls of pork, 8,538,989 lbs of lard and 17,368,597 lbs of meats. The January options now stand at $9.27 for pork, $5.85 for lard and $4.75 for short ribs.

JASON.

### THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

**A Healthier Turn in the Speculative Movement—The Day's Transactions.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 16.—For the first time in many weeks the currency movement has run in favor of the city banks, and for the first time in a long while speculation in Wall street looks healthier and promising. As the money markets are inseparably connected with stock operations, it is not surprising that an upward turn in values should accompany the earliest reliable indication of a return of the finances to a normal condition. On Thursday it became known that time loans for heavy amounts had been negotiated by well-known operators, and it did not take the initiated long to make up their minds that this meant business. They were not far out of the way, either, as the rising market on Friday and Saturday attests. The banks for the week added $1,836,700 to their cash resources and $1,310,725 to their reserves, but the significant feature of the monetary situation is the fact that the influx of currency exceeds the shipments. The surplus of the banks is too small for comfort, perhaps, and acts as a damper upon the hopes of those who are anxious to have money easy, but apparently the outlook is satisfactory to the managers of financial institutions, for they are willing and even anxious to place their funds at going rates. The impression among them is that the West and South will remit currency to this center in increasing volume. There is no doubt that the fear of running up against a sudden stringency has deterred many people from pushing their schemes. There has been for some time no lack of factors on which to predicate a bull campaign. With one or two exceptions the industrial situation has been remarkably favorable. Not very long ago a revival in the iron trade such as has been in progress for many weeks would have been worth a rise of many points in the stock market. The same is also true of the important "deals" already consummated by Western roads and others known to be on the cards.

The effect of these and other good things, however, has not been lost, but only delayed. They made a good impression upon the moneyed interests, which are now beginning to move. It has been oft claimed by a small contingent that there could be no successful bull speculation because the year was too near its close, and with this notion in their heads they have gone on selling various stocks until they have filled up a big short interest.

* * *

It is the unexpected which happens in Wall street, and events may demonstrate before long that the croakers are all wrong in their premises. Where the trusts were at a high altitude and speculation in them rampant they were a standing menace to the whole speculative fabric. There are some who still look upon them in the same light, and their zeal has got them into a position from which it will be difficult to extricate themselves if the bull leaders continue to give support to their favorites. That things have changed is shown clearly by the rise in railroad stocks last week in the way of one of the sharpest raids ever made on the trust certificates. American Cotton Oil took another plunge of 6 points under enormous sales for the short account and liquidations by disgusted or crippled holders. The bears even as late as this morning hoped to kill the bull ardor by demoralizing that specialty. But the fluctuations in Cotton Oil now interest only those personally concerned and if the bears continue the struggle on the same lines they are sure to be beaten. If anything, the lower the trusts go the safer will the general market be for the wedding out process which must accompany the decline. No outsider will think of touching Cotton Oil so long as there is the slightest doubt upon the financial condition of the trust, nor will they take kindly to sugar refineries with the possibility that the trust may be enjoined from paying dividends, and perhaps wound up by receivers, at least none but those willing to run into danger with their eyes wide open will have the temerity to handle such stuff until the mysteries surrounding them are entirely cleared up.

The great trouble with a bear is usually his inability to call the tune, which results in his overstaying his market. He deals so extensively in disaster in one form or another that finally his perceptions are warped, and he is apt to be led astray. When the trusts were skyrocketing the argument that they were a source of danger was a good one. To apply the same rule to them now, however, is absurd, yet it is used as freely and with as much assurance as ever. In the same way certain people profess to see nothing but rate wars and other direful results to follow the alliances now making by Western roads.

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The simple truth is that they are being carried away by their imaginations. Having harped so long on one string they either cannot or will not recognize the progress that is surely making towards a solution of the problems which have baffled the transportation interests for a long time.

The Union Pacific-Chicago & Northwestern-Alton traffic alliance will surely be followed by other combinations having the same object in view, namely greater harmony and economy in operating. The saving that can be accomplished, as already stated in these columns, will of itself go far towards increasing the dividend paying capacity of the old established lines. The manifest advantages of the compact between the three great roads referred to ought to be sufficient to convince the skeptics that the example will surely be followed.

* * *

No one who has kept track of the Vanderbilt policy and management can have good cause for reasoning that this alliance was made to antagonize other leading systems. The Vanderbilts have done much to prevent wrangling and at this late day are not likely to do anything to jeopardize their enormous investments. The news dished up by Chicago about impending rate wars is intended to catch gudgeons in the East. Thus far they have had the game all to themselves, and it will not be long before their vaporings will be controverted by actual consolidations or agreements quite as important as those already concluded. The talk about the prospective absorption of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth by the Union Pacific is giving the latter greater distinction than it has had for several years. Should the company in this way secure a line to the gulf, the ramifications of the Union Pacific will be more extensive than those of any other system in the country. There is reason to believe that the Vanderbilts have acquired an important holding of the shares on their knowledge of what is going on, and close observers of the market talk confidently of very high figures for the stock during the coming winter. Boston has been loading up freely with Union Pacific and Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, and having taken the bit in their teeth the chances are that there will be some lively movements in both in the near future. St. Paul is named as another bull card, and this stock has the advantage of having a strong London backing. The bears had a taste of what this means during the present week. The prices advanced several points to 72 so quickly that only a small number of shorts managed to corner. Rock Island and Louisville & Nashville both look as if they would be put higher and the coal and iron stocks like Tennessee and Hocking Valley are being taken by insiders on the "boom" in the iron industry, which will add materially to the revenues of both companies.

### CHAT FROM 'CHANGE.

Increased export clearances, most of which was in the shape of flour, a little more speculation and a great deal of sentiment have enabled the bulls to pump the wheat market up 1½c this past week. The bears stubbornly contested the advance early in the week, though really the only big seller was Ben Barnes, who on Wednesday plugged the market all day, but since the latter day the selling for short account was of a nervous and hazy description, the larger part of the offerings coming from longs. The market of the last half of the week showed such strength, and at times such a tendency to boom, that many of the lightweight bears were run in. Yesterday's close was at advances of 1¼@1⅜ over the preceding Saturday, with buyers at 79¾c for December and 84⅝c for May. The range for the week was 78½c for December and 83⅝c for May on Monday to 80c December and 84⅝c May on Friday and Saturday. Bulls on wheat are as numerous as flies in fly-time. Nearly every trader is loaded up with more or less wheat and are looking for a run-away market at any time. It may run away from them, but they don't believe it. They feel greatly encouraged by the way export clearances are looming up and they look for a falling off in receipts very shortly. In fact, they have been looking for this falling off for several weeks, but so far it doesn't assert itself. Our own receipts last week were 266,800 bu, against 262,960 the week before and 208,887 for corresponding week last year. And the Northwest movement doesn't show much diminution. The longs also carry around a secret hope that manipulation may come to their assistance, probably counting on Fraley in St. Louis and Lindblohm in Chicago twisting the December option, in which they are supposed to be the principal longs. Neither one of these traders were ever known to attempt to manipulate a market for more than a day or so at a time, and are more remarkable for their scalping operations than for their long-winded deals. It is so much easier to sell out quietly at a good profit than to run the market for the benefit of mankind. Still another hope of the bulls is that "Europe will be forced to come to our terms." "Our terms" is good, but for the past eight years or more we have invariably come to Europe's terms. However, 1889 may be an exceptional year. It may be that Europe is quietly absorbing our wheat and flour and is really anxious to lay hands upon the raw and manufactured article. New York millers are said to be selling ship-loads of flour to foreigners and Minneapolis export sales run up to 65,000 bbls weekly, but the St. Louis miller somehow or another can't meet a foreign bid for flour, except at an actual loss, and St. Louis millers generally enjoy a share of this foreign trade, when all things are as equal as they are now. There is a story that the larger part of the flour exported is consigned. How this is no one appears to know. A good deal of curiosity exists in local circles concerning the outcome of the December option here. Moses Fraley is credited with being the big long for that month, and whether he will take in and pay for the cash wheat, if it is delivered on the first day of December, is the question that agitates the trade. Fraley doesn't expect to have the wheat delivered him, believing that the elevators will not allow the cash wheat to escape from their control. He has asserted this time and again. On the other hand, the principal carriers of the 1,400,000 bu stock of No. 2 wheat say most positively they will put out every bushel they own on contracts on December 1, unless the difference widens enough between December and May to enable them to transfer their carrying from the former to the latter month. The present difference is now 5c, which is not near enough for five months' storage, insurance and interest. There is hardly a doubt but that the present holders of the stock would hate mightily to see it leave their hands, but they may be forced to. Fraley is not a cash trader, and never carried much grain for any length of time. It was stated on the floor the other day that while he was a member of the Fraley-Carter Commission Co., his partners several times wished to carry grain for the good interest there was in it. They were carrying a bank balance of from $300,000 to $750,000, and the carrying difference on wheat was as high as 2½c a month, yet they never could prevail upon Fraley to go into such a deal. If he concludes to carry wheat now for 1c a month his mind must have changed materially of late.

* * *

It is still a question of the weather in corn. There is no question as to the immense amount in the country ready to be marketed, nor of the country shipper being anxious to sell. The latter are eagerly shipping upon reasonable bids, and they are even offering to deliver in store at Chicago, as paid for January shipment. But the weather has not been of the right sort to dry the new crop, so it will grade, and both receivers—most of them at least—and exporters are afraid of its condition. The percentage grading No. 2 in this market is very low, most of the corn being too soft and sappy and going No. 4 or no grade. That the corn is beginning to get a move on itself is seen in the past week's receipts, which reached 329,735 bu, against 202,435 the week before and 229,840 for same week last year. There is an immense amount of corn said to arrive here in December and January. It is said that four houses here—the Redmond Cleary Commission Co., the Grier Commission Co., the D. P. Grier Grain Co. and Langenberg Bros.—are short between four and five millions bushels for December alone, and there are other concerns whose shortage would bring the total far above that. This means the actual corn to come here. If the weather should become cold and dry, so as to allow the corn to cure thoroughly, contracts will be filled with No. 2 corn, but a prolonged wet spell, or changeable weather even, might interfere materially. The November option is reported to be still unsettled to the extent of 500,000 bu, the corn owing to H. C. Haarstick for the Barge Line and to Orthwein Bros. This means export, if the corn is delivered, but this appears to be a great big "if" just now. There is less than 25,000 bu No. 2 in store, over half the month gone and raw corn not grading. However, the principal shorts do not appear to be badly worried over the prospect and hard, frosty weather might make a radical change in the situation. It was the weather that swayed prices during the week just ended. There was an advance early in the week on rain to 31c, for November, 29¼c for December, and 30¾c for May; but afterwards the appearance of the sun and several good frosty nights sent the price down on Saturday to 29⅝c for November, 28⅝c for December, and 30⅛c for May, which were below the preceding Saturday's figures.

* * *

A sharp break at one time yesterday in wheat was due to the report that several St. Louis flour mills would close down the coming week. A careful canvass of the different millers resulted in learning this: The Plant Milling Co. will shut down for repairs. Geo. H. Plant said, however, that if business had not been as dull as it was the mill would have been kept on running, but as the trade was small and unsatisfactory it was deemed best to close and effect some repairs. The Kehlor mill at Edwardsville, Ill., has already closed, and their mill at Litchfield may shut down, but their St. Louis mill will be run right along. Gov. Stanard stated that he contemplated closing his St. Louis and running his Alton mill alone, having most of his wheat in his Alton elevator. President Woestmann of the Camp Spring Mill said he had reduced his output to 700 bbls daily, which was as low as he could go and keep his mill running. E. Goddard is only running on half time. Kaufman's Anchor and the Regina and the Victoria mills will keep on turning out their usual amount. These comprise the leading St. Louis mills. There is no doubt of the extreme dullness, in fact stagnation, that prevails in the home flour trade, and not alone are orders few and far between, but the prices obtained show no profit for the miller, even where there is no actual loss. Export orders when filled have been at figures below the price of production, and some foreign bids are said to be 25c a barrel below what the flour costs.

* * *

"It is as cheap, if not cheaper, to run a flour mill at a loss of 5c a barrel than to shut down," remarked Alex. H. Smith of the Victoria Mills. Not to speak of certain customers who must be supplied, there is the danger of losing a force of expert workmen by shutting down a mill and allowing the men to be idle without pay. I have men in my employ that I would not lose, if I possibly could help it. Now, if I should shut down my mill and keep on paying my men, besides the office expenses that must be kept up whether the mill is idle or not, it would cost more than to keep on running and lose say 5 cents a barrel. Of course where there is a big loss in making flour it is cheaper to shut down."

* * *

McPherson, Switzer & Co. received the following on the coffee and cotton markets by private wire from New York: Coffee—The opinion on the political situation is mixed. If it affects exchange it will cheapen prices of coffee to the buyer, but it did not affect the market that way to-day, probably owing to shorts covering. The receipts may be affected, but some do not think that will amount to much. The longs supported the demand at the close and for the last half hour there were more sellers than buyers. Europe sold more than they bought. The old bull clique were sellers. Rio cable prices and exchange were unchanged. Receipts of Rio 2,000 and Santos 9,000.

Cotton—The steadiness of this market yesterday it was expected would to-day be reflected in Liverpool, but an advance there of 2 contracts were easily bid up during the first hour of the session to 7 points above last night's closing prices, from which there was a slight reaction. The trading has been light, and the situation failed to develop any new features of importance, although there has been considerable discussion as to the possible affect upon the cotton market of a revolution in Brazil, concerning which the morning papers here published several sensational telegrams. The general opinion seems to be that if such a revolution should take place it would not seriously disturb South American trade, as the military and naval forces of Brazil are too small to long sustain any serious hostilities, and the revolution, if it should really take place, is merely likely to result in a peaceful abdication of the present Emperor.

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A decision of the committee on future contracts, that where a delivery of new style elevator receipts of grain is made upon contracts ante-dating November 1, the seller cannot add ¼c to the price to bring the first ten days' storage up to the old rate of 1c a bu, was generally considered as just by the trade. It is, however, the opinion of the majority of the dealers that the 1c storage can be collected where receipts dated prior to November 1 are delivered upon contracts also dated before that time. This is the opinion of all by a long ways, especially of those parties who are long on December wheat and expect to have the cash stuff delivered them on the 1st of the month. They still make the statement that they will not pay over ¼c for storage, and they cannot be forced to pay more than that. This promises trouble when the deliveries are made.

* * *

Isn't it about time the Liverpool chestnut posted on 'Change and called a cable, was either called in or its figures changed? There is, for instance, the quotation on wheat, which has been standing at 6s 9d@6s 10d until it was moss grown. That price is equivalent to about 32s 9¼d per qr., while the actual price in Liverpool is 35s.

* * *

One of the biggest deals that has gone through in this city was concluded last week, creating the wildest excitement on 'Change, where its effect will be most plainly felt. This was the sale of the celebrated "Cafe de Cooney," the Exchange lunch-room, restaurant, chuck-house, etc. That great caterer, Michael de Cooney, disposed of his interest in his renowned eating place and retires from public life to live upon the enormous fortune he has built up. The pie at 5 cents a cut, watermelon 20 cents a slice and "fill yer up for a quarter." No more will that weird shriek of "A-1-1 s-w-e-e-t," pierce the ear of the Exchange member, and the savory smell of ham and eggs will be a thing of the past. Mons. de Cooney will make a tour of Europe, visiting the principal cities and crowned heads before he returns to his estate on Easton avenue. The buyer of the cafe was that able financier, Col. Jas. P. Newell. It was rumored that he negotiated the trade for an English syndicate. Another report was that Col. Jim would run the cafe, calling in Fil Helemy to help him, and that after embellishing the place with elegant new furniture of the latest style, beautiful paper, hangings, mirrors, glassware, a handsome young lady cashier and other necessaries, he will throw the place open for the patronage of the members. SCALPER.

### Snow Falling in Missouri.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo. Nov. 16.—Snow has been falling all the afternoon. Wind from north growing rapidly colder.

### Bismarck's Private Secretary.

From the Birmingham Post.

Prince Bismarck's Private Secretary (Herr von Rottenberg) has just left London after a stay of a week's duration. His visit was a mournful one, being occasioned by the death of his young and beautiful wife. The bereavement was so sudden and unexpected that Herr von Rottenberg, summoned from Friedrichsruh, where he was staying with Bismarck, was compelled to leave at a moment's notice. The loss of this highly gifted lady will be severely felt at Berlin. As an Englishwoman she was much looked up to by the members of the English society of that capital. Much dissidence and many a misunderstanding has been avoided by her timely intervention. She was considered among the most intellectual and accomplished women in the society surrounding the Chancellor.

Herr, von Rottenberg, who is sometimes introduced by Bismarck to foreign diplomatists as his right hand, while the facetious say that he keeps his right arm for himself, owes the high position he enjoys entirely to his own genius and the keen perception of the Prince, by whom it was discovered. Count Herbert had been a college chum of Herr von Rottenberg, and had maintained a friendly correspondence in after life. One day Prince Bismarck, on finding on his son's desk a brochure entitled "An Ideal State," put it in his pocket, curious to see the subject of Count Herbert's studies. The Chancellor was delighted on perusing the work and inquired with much interest concerning the author. On learning that he was engaged in commercial pursuits much against his wishes, his taste being wholly devoted to science and literature, the Prince immediately exclaimed, "Then let him come to us. The author of that brochure is just the man wanted in our Chancellerie; just the man I should like to consult—the man to give valuable advice in State difficulties. Write to him at once." This was done. Young Rottenberg eagerly accepted the offer, and deserted his uncle's counting-house with delight, although warned by his friends that the post would be a hard one. Such it has proved with a vengeance. Bismarck is a man of iron constitution, neither of mind or body, is unknown. He can work from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, scarcely allowing himself time for meals; and then, again, will supplement the labor of the day with another spell of work till midnight. And never yet has Herr von Rottenberg failed to keep pace with his giant patron. He has, indeed, become indispensable to the great master, who cannot bear his absence for a moment. It is a common saying among the Germans that Bismarck's eyesight, hearing and memory are all represented by Herr von Rottenberg.

Hon. Abram Comingo, who recently died at Kansas City, was one of the best known lawyers and politicians in this State. He was a member of the convention called in 1861 to adjust the differences between the States and consider the relations of Missouri to the Federal government, and which subsequently usurped the authority of managing the State government, and did so for nearly four years. He was elected to Congress twice and voted for the salary-grab, thus terminating his political career. He, Havens and Benjamin of Missouri, of the Congress which passed that measure, voted for it. Hon. Erastus Wells was a member at that time, and while he did not vote for the bill accepted the increase, which was $5,000, but distributed it to the charitable institutions of St. Louis. This saved him from the odium which ever since attached to those who voted and accepted the increased compensation made by the Congress of 1873 to its members.

Rev. John W. Taylor, a Baptist Minister of Jasper County will serve two years in the penitentiary for bigamy. Taylor is a rather good looking man of about 50 years. He obtained wife No. 1 at Springfield, Ill.,

# THE TRICKS OF GAMBLERS

## KELLAR, THE MAGICIAN, EXPOSES THOSE DONE WITH CARDS.

**Tricks at Faro, Poker and Euchre—Stacking Cards From the Bottom—Single and Double Shifts That Would Defy an Expert—A Lesson Taught an English Army Officer.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

IN 1880 I was giving performances in Port Louis, on the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. Among my intimate acquaintances were Capt. Powers of the British forces in command of the island and General, then Colonel, Chinese Gordon, the lamented hero of Khartoum. Capt. Powers is a member of the titled English family of Beresford, and he certainly proved his good breeding by his open-hearted generosity and his rare hospitality. He was, besides being a "good fellow" in the best sense of that term, extremely fond of a good joke. Were it not for that peculiarity this incident could not have been related.

Now I have never devoted much time to card-playing. Of course in my profession I am forced to be dexterous in my movements, and have become rather skillful in certain card tricks useful on the stage. I often visited the officers at their club-rooms and frequently took a hand at the card table. It appears that Capt. Powers was an expert amateur card-trickster, though at the time I did not know it. On the evening of which I am writing, it was arranged between the Captain and his fellow officers that I was to be swindled in a game of casino, chosen out of compliment to my American citizenship. Of course the money was to be returned after enough of the ill-gotten winning had been removed to buy a suitable supper to topple off the evening's sport.

I was unsuspicious, and I think I had lost two or three hundred rupees, to the great amusement of the spectators, before I realized that I was being

TRICKED.

Then came my revenge, and I can assure you that it was a pretty one. I determined to teach Capt. Powers a lesson he should remember, and I did. I beat him at his own game, and the supper we had early in the morning was paid for by the conspirators after I had loaned them the money from my winnings. Altogether I took n 5,000 rupees (about $1,500), and the beauty of it was that my cheating was not discovered until the next day, when I invited them to dine with me and explained the trick and returned their money.

This is the way the trick was done. I stacked the cards from the bottom of the pack in the following described manner: I managed, in picking up the cards, to put at the bottom of the pack such good cards as I needed. Then I took the pack in my right hand and shuffled the cards apparently awkwardly, but really very skillfully. I drew one of the good cards from the bottom and one of the others from the top simultaneously. I continued this manœuvre until all the good cards that I had selected were placed alternately with a poor card at the bottom of the pack. Then I inserted the tip of my little finger between these cards and the rest of the pack and shuffled the pack thoroughly. After I had finished I adroitly shifted the arranged cards to the top of the pack and asked the Captain to cut.

After he had cut the cards I shifted the cards, by a single movement I shall describe hereafter, back to their original place and dealt the hands. The good cards came to me and the alternate poor cards went to him. With a new pack of cards this trick can be done with ease, and after a little practice it can be done so neatly that it is absolutely unnoticeable.

THE STACKING

from the bottom is a new trick with gamblers, and it will deceive anyone who is not on the lookout for it.

This is the way I shifted the cut: I held the pack between the thumb and finger tips of my left hand, with my little finger inserted in the center of the pack where the stacked part began. I then grasped the lower half of the pack, so divided, through the center with the thumb and second finger of the right hand. Then pressing the lower half of the pack against the thumb, forming a hinge, I brought the top half adroitly underneath, thus placing the cards in their original position. I alternated this trick with the old trick of palming certain selected cards which were placed adroitly on the top of my opponent's.

I have now described to you the double-handed shift. There is a single-handed shift that is equally effective, and when done by an expert card sharper it will defy the detection of the keenest eye. This is the way it is done: Hold the pack in the left hand with the second and third finger between the cards on top of those that have been "stacked" or previously arranged, as shown in figure 6. Then throw the lower half up and cover the under half, as in figure 7, until the cards are in the position indicated by figure 8. Then withdraw the fingers, close the pack in the hand and the shift is accomplished. This can be done with lightning-like rapidity and none but a player experienced in the wicked wiles of his fellow-man would suspect the trick.

Here is a pretty single-handed shift that is seldom used by a gambler, but is, nevertheless, very neat. It is called the

SINGLE-HANDED TWIST SHIFT,

and is done as follows: Insert the little finger between the cards as is shown in figure 1. Then lift off the top cards between the little and third fingers and then turn them underneath as in cut 9.

I have made these shifts frequently in explaining card tricks to a party of gentlemen and in spite of the fact that they were looking for it they have found it impossible to detect me. When you consider that I am not a professional card player, and have only taken up card tricks as a part of my sleight-of-hand profession, and when you understand that there are men who do nothing else but handle cards, you can readily see how little chance an unsuspecting player has when he is playing for money with a skilled and unscrupulous sharper.

By this under-stack which I described I can deal myself every trump in a game of whist, and in poker I can give myself any hand I desire. In playing with three, four or five persons, I shuffle simultaneously one card from the bottom and top, and then two, three or four from the top, depending upon the number of players in the game, so that when I deal the cards the bottom card goes to me, and my opponents get the poor ones that came from the top of the pack.

In shifting the cut you may wonder how I can keep track of the top card that the man places underneath the cards he takes off of the pack. That is easily done. I simply turn up one corner of the top card, just enough to indicate its position to me when I have the cards in my hand. It is not noticeable to those who watch me, but it is easily found by the sense of touch.

It is sometimes found useful by gamblers to know the position of every card in the pack. There are a thousand and one ways of doing this. One of the simplest is by following this plan: Lay the cards face upwards on the table. Then select them with apparent carelessness and place them in the pack. If it is quickly done no one will notice that they are being chosen according to rule. But they are, and this is the rule:

PACK THE CARDS

up in this order: 6, 2, 10, 9, 3, king, 5, 4, ace (or 1), Jack, 7, 8, queen. The suits must run as follows: Clubs, spades, hearts and diamonds. Then the first card will be the six of clubs, the next the deuce of spades, then the ten of hearts, and next, the nine of diamonds. Follow this rule until all the cards are arranged. The rule can be retained in the mind by memorizing the following verse:

Sixty-two hundred and ninety-three kings,
Eighty-four thousand men and seventy-five women.

The "hundred" refers to the tens; the "thousand" to the aces; the "men" to the Jacks and the "women" to the queens. When you see the first card you know just what follows.

The tricks of the faro dealer are largely mechanical, but they are not less skillfully done on that account. The commonest is the "skin" box from which the dealing is done. The honest faro box is generally of German silver. It is a small frame, made to hold a pack of cards tightly.

The dealer pushes with his finger the top card through a narrow slit in the side of the frame, just large enough to allow one card to slip through at a time. The opposite side of the frame is open, and through it the pack is slipped into place. There is a spring at the bottom of the box that pushes the pack tightly against the top of the frame until the last card is dealt.

The dishonest or "skin" box has a spring operated on one side of the box, that enlarges the slit through which the cards are dealt at the dealer's pleasure.

IN A DISHONEST GAME

the dealer always has his cards arranged in advance. For instance, he places a Jack next to a five spot. The five spot in on top and the back of the card is sanded so that the Jack will stick closely to it, and if the two cards are allowed to escape from the box at the same instant, they will not become separated on the table and betray the trick. Now we will say that the dealer finds that the five is the top card and will come out next. There is very heavy betting that the Jack will follow it. What is easier than to press the spring and let the Jack be covered up by the five? If the betting is in his favor he can run out the five singly and follow it with the Jack. We will suppose that he chooses to conceal the Jack, but there are several players around the table who are keeping close watch of the cards and if the Jack does not appear before the deal is ended the deception will be detected. To prevent this the dealer has in his other hand another Jack which lies in a small V-shaped frame with a narrow slit at the sharp point. This frame he manages to place against the exposed edge of the cards in the faro box and by pushing the card he forces it back into the pack. Like all other gaming tricks this must be skillfully done, and when it is thus performed it would require a sharp pair of eyes to detect it.

This is a very neat trick. Suppose a gambler wanted to transfer the top card of the pack to another position. He holds the cards in his left hand. He pushes with his thumb the top card forward upon the tips of his fingers. Then by raising up the remaining cards he shoves the top card into place so dexterously that not one in ten thousand would notice it.

Very often it is unsafe for a gambler to attempt the shift; then he resorts to palming. The selected

CARDS ARE CONCEALED

in the palm of his right hand. He offers the remainder of the pack to his opponent to cut. After that is done he picks up the cut with his right hand, placing his cards on top, and then adroitly joins them to the rest of the pack, and his deshi is accomplished.

One of the commonest devices to prevent an honest cut is the use of "strippers." Strippers are a pack of cards a trifle wider at one end than at the other. After the cards are cut the dealer turns half around, so that the narrow ends are uppermost when the cards are stood on end. The other half are left with their wide ends uppermost. Then the two halves are put together and pulled through each other as the teeth of a comb pass through a lock of hair. This leaves the cards in their original position and he deals as though no cut had been made.

Marked packs of cards are frequently found. The markings consist of minute changes in the scrolls or decorations on their backs, that would not be detected by the unsuspicious, but are of great significance to those who use them.

There are several old tricks, once popular, but now entirely superseded by the newer and more skillful methods that I have described. One of these old tricks was to deal cards from the bottom of the pack. This was too clumsy for use, except with the most unsuspicious of players, and has been almost entirely abandoned.

A common trick in the game of euchre is to secrete one of the jacks. By this means a player secured an advantage of at least 25 per cent over his opponent. For he thus has exclusive information of great value. For instance he knew that his left bower and ace were the largest cards of the suit on account of the missing jack and he could use this knowledge with telling force against his opponent. I would advise all amateur euchre players, when pitted against strangers, to see that all four jacks are in the pack.

I have never been a gambler, but I have learned enough tricks at cards and have watched enough games of chance to unhesitatingly advise all my readers to let gaming alone. No matter how expert they may be at card tricks, they will stand very little chance against a professional manipulator of the fascinating pasteboards.

H. KELLAR.

## PORTUGAL'S NEW RULERS.

**What the Youthful King and Queen Look Like.**

"The King is dead! Long live the King." That is Portugal's cry now, and it will no doubt interest the readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to see what the new King and Queen look like. The new King, Carlos I., was born September 28, 1863, and was known as the Duke of Braganza up to the time of his father's death. He married, in 1886, a daughter of the Comte de Paris, heir to the monarchical pretensions of the French royal family.

*Carlos I., King of Portugal.*

*Queen of Portugal.*

1,000 Boys' Overcoats for $1.

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GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

# BLACK DOG AND CATS.

## THE CURIOUS DELICACIES OF THE TABLE IN THE FAR EAST.

**Cooks and Cooking in Asia—Cats' Eyes at 2 Cents Each—Recipe for Chinese Bird Nest Soup—The Game of the East—How to Make Brick Tea Soup—Boiled Bread—Candy in Asia.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

WHAT are little girls
made of?
Sugar and spice and
everything nice;
That's what little
girls are made of.

What are little boys
made of?
Rats and snails and
puppy dogs' tails;
That's what little
boys are made of.

Well, this nursery rhyme is especially true of the little boys of China. There are thousands of almond eyed, yellow-skinned, pig-tailed little ones throughout South China who consider the above menu a feast. I visited rat restaurants and watched the cooking of dogs and cats in the soup. I priced dried rats at many a butcher shop and was offered plump, juicy pussies for less than the cost of their raising. I was told that the flesh of dogs would make brave the man who ate it, and I watched not a few people who smacked their lips as they conveyed bits of cat from their bowls to their mouths. These Chinese dog restaurants are largely patronized by the poor people of Canton. They are usually on the ground floor, and they consist of a kitchen at the front and a dining-room in the rear. From nails on the walls and in the ceiling hang the dressed bodies of dogs which look not unlike the carcasses of pigs, and which hang tail downwards. Just below these upon great beds of coal or in oven-like stoves are pots in which dog and cat stews simmer away. The meat is cut up into bits as big as the end of your finger, and it is fried with chestnuts and garlic in oil, or is stewed into a sort of soup. At the restaurant which I visited I was told that I could have a pint bowl of cat flesh for 10 cents, and as a special dainty, I was offered fried cat's eyes for 2 cents apiece. The cats are skinned before cooking, but the dogs are prepared for the pot in the same way that we make our pork. They are killed and the bodies are soused in boiling water to get the hair off. A little hair is always left on the end of the tail to show the color of the dog, for the meat of a black dog is worth twice that of the yellow variety, and black cat's flesh is a dainty. In some parts of China you can buy dried and smoked dogs' hams, and some regions make a business of exporting them.

THE SEASON FOR RATS.

is the winter, and cats are good at any time of the year.

The Chinese are the greatest pork eaters of the world. The pigs are the scavengers of the city, and they root their way into every quarter, and turn up the ground and wallow in the mire on the very edge of the Emperor's palace in Pekin. You see pigs for sale in every market, and the sucking pig is the piece de resistance at every feast. It is never eaten in the roast, however, but is hashed up into bits and stewed, and this is the case with all Chinese meats. Small bits are a necessity where the chop-sticks are used, and the result is that most of the Chinese dishes are soups or stews or roasts cut fine. There is little beef used in China, and good cows are practically unknown. Such milk as is offered for sale is by no means reliable as to cleanliness and character, and an English resident who was disappointed by his milkman, and asked him the reason why he no longer pulled around his milk cart, received this reply: "No can, Sow she die, and woman she have moved away."

Human milk is sold in many parts of China, and when the Empress Dowager was sick recently it required twenty wet nurses to keep her alive.

Where there is no milk there cannot be butter, and you will find little butter in use by Asiatic nations. In Japan all the butter used by foreigners has to be imported. The Chinese use oil in the place of butter and the Indians use a sort of substitute for butter in ghee, which is a sort of clarified butter. The Indians are milk drinkers, and the sacred cows supply many a family with a great part of their food. In Egypt butter is often made of buffalo's milk and the result is a white, che esy, tasteless, insipid mixture, which bears no comparison to that produced from the Jersey cow.

THE EGYPTIAN EGGS

are very small and their chickens are not half the size of ours. The Chinese are the greatest fowl raisers in the world, and they rank high among the egg-eating nations. They never eat an egg unless it be soiled hard or pickled, and the Chinese preserved eggs are one of the features of their gastronomy. It takes forty days to cure an egg properly. It is not fit to eat before that age, and after that the older the better. Lime, salt and vinegar are mixed together in the pickling and the egg, when ready for use, is black as coal. The Koreans are also egg-eaters and I found many of the Japanese who like their eggs raw.

Raw fish is a common article of diet in both Japan and Korea and I attended a Japanese dinner at Tokio where slices of white, uncooked trout were brought in covered with ice and served as one of the entres. It was not bad to taste and my Japanese friends ate it with great gusto. In Korea it is not uncommon for the fishermen to take a bottle of pepper sauce along with them and to eat a fish as they take it from the hook, sprinkling a bit of red hot Chili over it and eating it down without cleaning anything off except the scales. The Koreans are by no means particular as to the manner in which their fish and meats are served. The entrails are sold and eaten as well as the rest of the meat, and a common dish at a big dinner is a

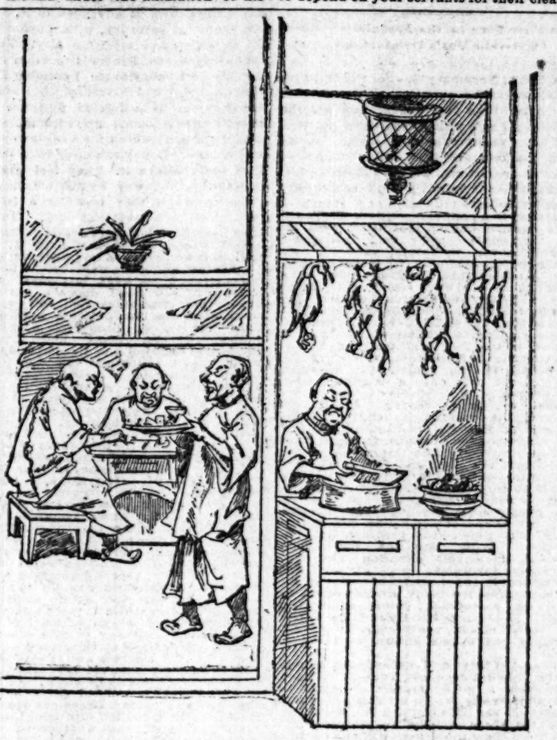
CHICKEN, BAKED FEATHERS,

entrails and all and served whole upon the table.

The Korean is the greatest eater in the world and more than any other man in the world he lives to eat. The average man the country over eats everything he can get his teeth on, and he will take a dozen meals a day if he have the chance. I had sixteen chair bearers in a trip which I took into the interior, and these bearers stopped at every village and at almost every house to rest and feed. They would dart off one by one into fields of turnips by the wayside and for the next half-mile would go along eating raw turnips. The bigger a man's stomach is in Korea the more wealthy he is supposed to be, and you see spot-bellied youngsters everywhere you go. A Korean has a short jack which comes down just below the middle of his waist, and his full baggy pantaloons are tied up under this. Some of the baby boys have outgrown the size of their jackets, and you see a belt of fat yellow skin between the ends of the pantaloons and the beginning of the coat. Some of the wealthy ones wear bustles over their abdomen in order to increase the size of their fronts, and the King usually makes a present to those who have audience with him. He sent a lot of provisions to the American Generals a few days after they arrived in Korea to re-organize the army, and there is no lack of good things in the palace. The Korean country produces good meat, and the Koreans are greater meat eaters than either the Chinese or Japanese. All nations of the East which have a large number of Buddhists among them are, to a great extent, non consumers of meat. The Buddhists believe that their ancestors are trotting around inside the feathers and under the fur and hair of the animal creation, and they believe it is a sin to take animal life. According to the theory of

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS

a man may be chewing up the choicest bit of his great-grandfather's body when he masticates a tenderloin steak, and the tenderest wing of this year's spring chicken may have trotted around under the animation of his grandmother's soul. To people of delicate sensibilities, possessed of that faith which moves mountains, such gastronomic remembrances will spoil their feast. It is for this reason that the Burmese and Siamese eat so little meat, and it is largely due to this that you find little meat consumed in the greater part of India.



*A CHINESE RESTAURANT.*

The meats of Asia are, however, very fine. Western Japan has lately turned to cattle-raising, and you can get as good beef at Kobe as you can at Chicago. It is largely consumed by the foreign population of Japan, and a great deal of it is shipped to Shanghai and Hong Kong. The finest mutton in the world is raised in North China, and there is no meat sweeter or better than that of the fat-tailed sheep of Thibet. I saw thousands of these sheep about Peking, and in some cases the tail seemed to be almost as big as the sheep. It grows, I am told, as heavy as fifty pounds, and this is pure fat. In Mongolia the shepherds sometimes make little sleds and fasten them to the tails in order that the sheen may not be impeded by dragging its own tail, and this tail is considered the most delicate part of the sheep. It is used by the Tartars in making the tea soup which is so common an article of diet among the Mongols. This soup is made of brick tea or tea ground into a dust and pressed into the form of a brick, mixed with sheep's tail and water; when the water has boiled a lump of cheese as big as an egg is thrown into the mass and it is served steaming hot in wooden bowls to guests. It does not sound very appetizing, but it is greedily devoured in the cold regions where it made.

There is

FINE GAME

all over China, and you can get wild ducks for 5 or 6 cents apiece. Ducks are cheap in Japan, and at Peking I found the finest of venison, pheasants and hares. I think the markets of Peking are as fine as those of any capital in the world, and the richest of the celestials live very well. Some of their dishes are more costly than terrapin stew, and bird nest soup costs $5 a plate. It is made from the nest of the swallow found in the caves in some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and the exporting to China of these nests is quite a business. The material of the nest is made of sea weed, crushed by the bird in its crop and drawn out in fibres with which the nest is woven and fastened to the side of the cliff. These nests are seldom larger than three inches in diameter. It is a big job to clean them, and they are cooked with pigeon's eggs and spices into a soup. When cooked they look like isinglass, and it takes an artist to prepare them for the table.

Among the other curious things consumed by the Chinese are shark fins and salted ducks. Ducks are salted and dried as we dry beef, and you will find salted ducks and geese everywhere. The Chinese are very fond of pumpkin seed and watermelon seed, and at their big dinners they often have these beside each plate for their guests to nibble at between the courses. Col. Denby, our Minister to China, described a dinner to me at which there were sixty courses, and dinners of 100 courses are not unknown. In looking over a Chinese bill of fare I see many appetizing tid-bits. Here, for instance, is a course of ducks' livers, one of the fried roofs of the mouths of pigs, another of the cooked webbed feet of ducks, a third of fish fins and a fourth of

PIGEONS' EGGS.

The bread of different Asiatic nations is worthy of mention. In China, India, Japan and Korea by no means all the people live upon rice. In North China much wheat is used, and Northern India is one of the greatest wheat growing-districts of the world. The Chinese boil all their bread instead of baking it, or if baked at all, it is browned after boiling. In Egypt the bread of the lowest classes is largely made of sorghum seed and in North India and North China millet is largely used. Both Chinese and Japanese are fond of sweet cake, and in Japan one of the most popular cakes is almost exactly like our sponge cake. It is said to have been brought over from Holland by the Dutch Christians when they came to Japan centuries ago, and you will now find it all over the country. The Turks are very fond of sweet cake, and the sweet cake peddlers of Cairo and Constantinople are the noisiest of their kind. It is the same with candy as it is with cake. Some of the best candy I have ever eaten I bought of a pig-tailed merchant in the Chinese city of Peking. He had nut candy of all kinds, and he told me he imported some of his nuts from Mongolia for his shop. The Smyrna fig paste is noted the world over, and you will find it in every confectioner's store in the country. Turkish nugat is one of the favorite dainties of the harem, and it tastes better when you eat it fresh at Constantinople than when it is six months old and is sold in America. At a dinner which I once attended in Upper Egypt we had a course of candy between each one of the other courses, and we had at least

TEN DESSERTS

during the meal. The Turkish tooth is a very sweet tooth, and with sweetened water, sherberts, candies and cakes he makes his thick blood flow slower and slower.

At least half the world know not the use of the fork, and fully one-quarter of all the men, women and children in it eat with their fingers. The Egyptian and the Turk pride themselves on their cleanliness in using their fingers rather than forks. The forks, say they, have been in some other man's mouth, and you have to depend on your servants for their cleaning. They wash their hands before sitting down to the table or squatting around the meal on the floor, and they pinch up their morsels of food with their pieces of bread, rolling it around the food or sopping it in the soup. They use their hands in aiding in the carving, and tear rather than cut their roasted fowls. A whole sheep is often served at an Egyptian dinner, and the guests go at this with knife and fingers. I once attended a wedding of the daughter of the richest man of Upper Egypt, and this sheep formed one of the many curiosities of the meal. As we entered the house richly dressed servants brought us cups of water as sweet as the sap of the maple and flavored with anise seed, and behind him came a boy with a gold embroidered napkin. I took a sip of the water and used the napkin in common with the rest of the guests. I was led into the salemlik and given a seat on a divan. Beside me squatted a richly-dressed Egyptian in a turban, and with him I took a sip at the cup of black coffee, which followed the sweet water. Then we had candies and brandy, and after this a cigarette, when the dinner was announced. In addition to the sheep there was roast turkey, roast beef, vegetables and all the extras of a big French dinner. Between each course candies and sweet cakes were served, and the meal took several hours. The foreigners present were given knives and forks, but the natives ate with their fingers. A large part of the 250,000,000 inhabitants of India eat with their fingers. The Burmese do not know the use of

CHOPSTICKS,

and the Siamese have the same table utensils as were used by Adam and Eve. The 400,000,000 Chinamen use in the neighborhood of 1,000,000,000 chopsticks every morning, noon and night, and the Korean carries his chopsticks with him wherever he goes. The chopstick is about as big around as a slate pencil, and not much longer. They are made of wood, ivory or metal, and the Emperor is said to use chopsticks of gold. It is customary at a first-class hotel in Japan to give each guest a fresh pair of unused chopsticks at every meal, and the sticks are so cheap that they cost practically nothing.

*A FAMILY FEAST IN JAPAN.*

The kitchen and dining-room furniture of the far East is as simple as the table utensils. In Burmah the cooking stove consists of a box of ashes on the top of which is built a fire of charcoal. It is much the same in Japan, save that you find here and there little clay stoves of the rudest description, and so small that only one dish can be cooked at a time upon them. The stoves of Egypt and China are much the same, and an American cooking range would be a greater curiosity in the interior of China than Barnum's show in a country village. Here fuel is so expensive that the use of it is reduced to a minimum. Few fires are used for heating and many houses in China use fuel only for cooking and depend upon their wadded cotton clothes for warmth. Boiling water is an article of merchandise in some of the cities, and in Peking I saw great quantities of coal dust mixed with dirt and offered for sale in the shape of little cakes the size of a biscuit. All over the East manure is to a large extent used as fuel, and this is especially so in Egypt and India.

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# TROTTER OF THE FUTURE.

## FREDERICK BONNER DISCUSSES EASTERN AND WESTERN EQUINE WONDERS.

**Axtell, Sunol and Palo Alto—The California Plan of Killing 99 Per Cent to Get One Good Trotter—Twenty Years of Record-Breaking—The Modern Trotter—Maud S. May Never Trot in Public Again.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

[Copyrighted.]

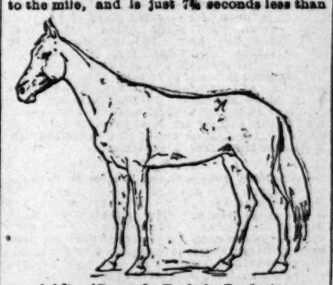
THE name of Bonner is inseparably associated with the horse. Mr. Frederick Bonner is probably the most expert horseman of the three sons of the owner of Dexter and Maud S. In conversation yesterday, Mr. Bonner expressed his views freely regarding the great phenomenal performance of Axtell, Sunol and Palo Alto, the two latter being the most wonderful of California's young trotting prodigies. Mr. Bonner said:

"In discussing the modern trotter and the contrast he presents to the trotter of the past, there are many things to be considered. Improvements in the race tracks have had a material effect on the speed developed. Twenty-five years ago, the popular grounds in the neighborhood of New York were the Union track and the old 'Fashion Course' on Long Island. As compared with the tracks of to-day, those courses were like a sandbank beside a billiard table. The wagons of those days were very much heavier, too, than those now used, and this constituted another point of difference to be considered. Maud S. has trotted to a sulky weighing 33½ pounds; but Hiram Woodruff wouldn't have dared to get into a sulky less than 55 pounds in weight. This 17 pounds made a great difference and, unquestionably, it would be a serious hindrance to animals going at a

HIGH RATE OF SPEED.

"More than twenty years ago, Dexter was credited with a quarter of a mile in 31 seconds. This is at the rate of 2:04 to the mile. His fastest full mile was made in 2:17¼. Maud S. has trotted a quarter in 30¼ seconds and her time for a mile is 2:08¾. Now, it is a matter to be carefully noted that, while the rate of speed per quarter has increased only three seconds to the mile, the mile rate has increased 8½ seconds. What does this illustrate? It shows that the ratio of increased speed is greater in a mile than in a quarter. It shows, too, that the infusion of the thoroughbred blood in a trotter does not carry with it an increase in speed so much as the ability to sustain a high rate of speed during a prolonged effort. In other words, it gives endurance and bottom.

It is argued by some people that the running horse falls off more in a mile than the trotter does, in proportion to his speed. For example: Ten Broeck ran a mile in 1:39¾ twelve years ago, which is the fastest mile that has been made up to this time. Now, the fastest recorded quarter mile has been run in 21¼ seconds, which is at the rate of 1:25 for a mile. Now, if the best mile on record is only 1:39¾, it follows from this calculation that the thoroughbred has fallen off just 14¾ seconds in the rate of speed per mile. Maud S.'s fastest quarter, 30¼ seconds, is at the rate of 2:01 to the mile, and is just 7¾ seconds less than the rate of her full mile, or a falling off of exactly 7 seconds per mile less than the running horse.



*Axtell. (Drawn by Frederic Remington.*

"These calculations are interesting in view of the attention given by horsemen all over the country to the study of the possibilities of the trotter beating the present record. Now, as a matter of fact, a running horse doesn't quit more than

A TROTTER.

Just as horses go so much faster, so much more will their ratio of speed to the quarter differ from the mile. It is this great effort that will kill any horse. If one horse trots a mile in 2:10, and another horse trots a mile in 2:08¾, it is much easier to reduce time of the 2:10 horse to 2:08¾ than it is to lower the time of the 2:08¾ horse to 2:08. Here again is the principle of geometrical progression interposing with cumulative force, the lower you go in the record.

"I should think that a trotter in order to accomplish a mile in 2 minutes should be able to show a quarter in 27 seconds at least. If the fastest recorded quarter mile be 30¼ seconds, and the mile 2:08¾ then it follows, by a simple calculation that a 2-minute horse should do the quarter in 34¼ seconds less than Maud S. has done it. Yet, here again occurs another very singular question of ratio. If in the past twenty years we have only made an increase in speed of ¾ seconds in the quarter mile time, how long will it take to reduce the time 3¼ seconds, and thus attain the height of speed per quarter necessary for the 2-minute trotter. Will it be sixty or eighty years or a century? I wouldn't want a lease of life for any longer period than would be given me, if I were assured of existence until the record had been cut down to 2:05 or even 2:06.

"When Dexter first beat Flora Temple's time the famous mare had a record of 2:19¾. That was made in 1859.

DEXTER BEAT

that in 1866 by trotting the mile in 1:18 1-5 to saddle, being ridden by honest Johnny Murphy. All trotting records are given by ¼, ½ and ¾ seconds. The only trotting record in the history of the American turf in which the record was given by fifths of a second was on the occasion referred to, George Alley, the owner of Dexter, had wagered $1,000 to $5,000 that the horse would beat 2:19 to saddle. He placed in the hands of the timers three watches, each marking the seconds by fifths, because there was a possibility of beating 2:10 by just one-fifth of a second, and this nice reckoning could not, of course, be made by a quarter-second watch. If Dexter had trotted in 2:18 4-5 the quarter-second watch would have been more likely to make it 2:19.

*Sunol. (Drawn by Frederic Remington.)*

"The present furor over California horses and the recent feats of Sunol, Palo Alto and Axtell have drawn attention to the great question whether the East or the West is destined to produce the trotting wonder of the future. It is not to be doubted that California produces the fastest young trotters in the world. But will she produce the fastest matured horse? Three or 4-year-olds that trot fast are as thick as blackberries. You can find them anywhere, but particularly in California, where all the advantages of climate and training are in their favor. There is Wilkes, a 3-year-old belonging to ex-Gov. Stanford, which was the greatest colt wonder of her day; yet we hear nothing of her now.

"What enables California to produce so many young trotters? They

BEGIN WITH THE COLT

when he is from 4 to 6 months old. He is chased around in a ring, with nothing whatever upon him. There are, perhaps, a score of these youngsters in hand, and those that show action are picked out and trained, while the others are practically cast away. The difficulty with young colts is that when worked hard nineteen out of twenty break down. But the California principle is to destroy 99 per cent, if necessary, to produce a phenomenon. There are more wrecks of this sort in the State of California than you could count, and this is all done, as I have said, to produce a colt or two that will show a record that may attract attention. This may be a good plan for a man who is able to do it, but, looked at in a commercial way, it will destroy more property than it will accumulate riches. There is a humane side to the matter, too, of which it is necessary to speak.

"Axtell, the most marvelous of the youngsters, is a 3-year-old, and an Eastern horse, although I see some have classed him along with Sunol and the other California youngsters. Notwithstanding all the California development, Axtell has come to the front and wiped out all records for 3-year-olds by trotting a mile without a break in 2:12. The best the California colts could do to offset this has been the feat of Sunol, who did a mile in 2:12¾.

"There are many things that favor the early cultivation of colts in California. The season is very mild in the fall and winter in that State, and they have a much longer period in which to

DEVELOP THE ANIMALS.

Sunol is an example of this quick development. The question remains to be answered whether the Californian 3-year-old will ever reach 2:12. He is likely to, but for the present California must leave the palm to the Eastern-bred horse. Axtell has never been in California.

*Maud S. (Drawn by Frederic Remington.)*

"A 3-year-old in California is much further advanced than an Eastern 3-year-old. They breed them so that the colt can be dropped either in January or February. Our severe climate prevents this. A colt dropped here in winter would in all likelihood suffer from the cold weather. Eastern colts are bred so as to be dropped about May. If they were foaled in the winter season, with our extreme temperatures, it would likely mean death to the colt. Then, again, the California colt can be worked the whole season, while here the season during which the colt can be trained is much shorter. The climate and the length of the working season in California are peculiar advantages in its favor for developing early trotters. But are these advantages to be depended on after all when it comes to the question of producing a matured world-beater? I don't think they are.

"One of the most interesting and important points about this whole controversy is that which relates to the infusion of the

THOROUGHBRED BLOOD

and its effects. The great horse Palo Alto is out of a mare by a thoroughbred horse, Planet. Planet was a horse that could trot a three-minute gait, and he had more of the true action of a trotter than almost any thoroughbred of his day. He was an Eastern horse, and was well known on the old Fashion and Union courses. The thoroughbred blood of Bonny Scotland is also an infusion, the results of which are now apparent in the bottom. Many horse breeders say, 'get an infusion of thoroughbred blood by all means;' but more than this is necessary; you must breed from that thoroughbred blood which has trotting action.

"The pith of the whole matter is this: the thoroughbred blood gives the endurance; the trotting action controls the gait.

"People ask me, 'Will Maud S. ever be speeded again to eclipse the record?' She will again be put to a test only when some other horse comes out and beats the record she has made. People seem to forget that the queenly mare has already three times beaten her own record. She lowered the figures successively to 2:09¾, 2:09¼ and 2:08¾. It is tiresome and thankless work, this persistent beating of one's own record, and we think it is about time that some one else did it. It takes an enormous amount of work to prepare a horse for a test of that description. When Maud S. is to train for a record-beating contest she is put to work in February and it takes till August to fit her to make a good mile. On the whole I don't think she is likely to be called upon to do so again."

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## English View of American Judiciary.

From the London Law Times.

Those who wish to learn something about the administration of justice on the other side of the Atlantic can not do better than read Prof. Boyce's excellent book on America. The chapter on the State judiciary is especially interesting to lawyers. The difference between the powers of an English and an American judge are very remarkable. According to that learned writer an American judge "is not allowed to charge the jury on questions of fact, but to put his charge in writing. His power for committing for contempt of court is often restricted. Express rules forbid him to sit in causes wherever he can have any family or pecuniary interest. In one constitution his punctual attendance is enforced by the provision that if he does not arrive in court within one-half hour of the time fixed for the sitting, the attorneys of the parties may agree upon some person to act as judge and proceed forthwith to the trial of the cause, and in California he is not allowed to draw his salary until he has made affidavit that no cause that has been submitted for decision for ninety days remains undecided in his court." We learn from a note appended to this statement that the California judges are said to have contrived to evade this. The salaries paid to the State judges of the higher courts range from £1,000 to £2,000. In most States they are elected by the people, and they hold office for a short term of years. It is therefore not surprising that the States fail to secure the best legal talent for the bench, and that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the judges which would be thought degrading in this country.

## White Hair Turned Black.

From the Therapeutic Gazette.

The patient was a woman aged 73, who had had snow-white hair for twenty years. For the symptoms of commencing uræmia, due to contracted kidney, twenty to thirty minims of extract of jaborandi was prescribed several times daily. The drug was taken from October, 1886, to February, 1888. During the autumn of 1887 the eyebrows were becoming darker, and the hair of the head became also darker in patches. This continued until the patches of hair were quite dark, contrasting with the natural patches of snow-white hair. The hair did not universally change before her death.

In 1881 Dr. Prentiss had published another case of kidney disease, pyelo-nephritis, treated with pilocarpine. The hair of the patient, a lady, aged 25, changed from light blonde to black under the influence of the drug. The pilocarpine was administered hypodermically (one-sixth of a grain) twenty-two times in the course of two months; the dose was then increased. In one month after commencing the treatment the hair changed from a light blonde to a chestnut brown; four months later it was "almost a pure black." It is satisfactory to find that, eight years afterward, the hair is again a dark brown. Dr. Prentiss ascribes the phenomenon to the jaborandi and its active principle, pilocarpine.

Cases where, as the result of the influence of the nervous system, in pain or fright, the hair has changed color, are pathological curiosities. So little is known, however, of the physiological influence of the nervous system over the growth and nutrition of hair that in the present quite impossible to understand how a drug administered internally can alter the color of the hair. It would be interesting to learn from other practitioners who have used jaborandi or pilocarpine for an extended period, whether any change in the color of the hair has been noticed.

# BILL NYE'S TITLE TRUST.

## A CHANCE FOR DECAYED NOBLEMEN TO MAKE OUT THEIR CREDITS FOR COIN.

**Sealed Proposals From American Girls Invited—"Marrying Clothes" Furnished by the Trust to the Highborn Paupers of Europe—Options on Twenty Titles Already Secured.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
[Copyrighted.]

MONEY will buy almost everything but contentment and history. When we seek to purchase these articles, there is bound to be more or less dissatisfaction. We may buy the armor of dead crusaders and bring to Milwaukee the windmills and memorial windows of the deceased past, but the glory that accumulates about an old and honored name and the content which follows a duty well done cannot be bought at any price.

Lately, however, an attempt has been occasionally made to swap the American dollar for the foreign title and with more or less success. The great trouble seems to be that the disagreeable details and preliminaries cost more than a title. Acting on this suggestion, I have decided to establish a Title Trust and Intelligence Office with branches in New York, London and Paris. Promoters will aid the trust in the heretofore disagreeable task of swapping currency for titles, so that the long, tedious job of rooting about among the ruins of old families all over Europe for high-bred paupers may be almost entirely avoided.

Again, as it is now, titled young men abroad do not market themselves with the same skill

*She Sometimes Sings.*

or to the same advantage that they might if they would establish and maintain rates. Titled people, like literary people, do not know how to get the best prices for their wares and so lose great bargains.

Now my idea is to buy up all the broken-down bachelors who are titled, with the understanding that each is to furnish an abstract of title to the trust and bind himself to stand ready to respond to a cable or night message and marry such person or persons as the Board of Directors shall have decided upon.

Marrying clothes will be furnished by the treasurer on an order from the board, countersigned by the president. A circular now being prepared for circulation this winter through seminaries and next summer at the watering places, will more fully set forth the plan of the association.

We already have options on nearly twenty titles which will give us a good start and place the scheme on its feet. All business will be done on a percentage, viz.: A percentage from the bride and also a percentage on the dowry at the time of its payment to the groom. We also have the names and descriptions, together with certified checks, from three or four American young women, who are now examining our goods and who hope to deal with us.

I am not permitted to use names, and so have substituted fictitious ones in the descriptions here given, but I will print briefly a few words regarding our list, both of names in stock and probable purchasers.

Miss Cynthia Swatthammer, the only daughter of Col. Jasper Swatthammer, a wealthy manufacturer and upholsterer of Swatthammer's Mirage, Colored Stage, for internal use, will offer in certified check or approved paper, $250,000 for new or second-hand Duke in good repair. She is 5 feet 9 inches high with sorrel hair and perfectly sound. She cannot cook or sing much, but is a good roadster and has a dog with which to begin housekeeping. She is very fond of pets but her teeth are still good.

Miss Perlie Briggs, an only child aged 47 years, will trade a good cattle ranch and a tough old heart for a bright little duke who

*Lord Recompense Von Sniffen.*

does not know very much. She is "dark complected" she says, and loves her home. She has 1,100 head of range cattle and has just received an invoice of choice Texas trail cattle. She gets along well without affection and sits jauntily in the saddle with one heel under each flank of her horse. For five years she rode unarmed over the plains hoping to be captured by some lawless man, but as soon as the lawless men saw her they went to another Territory. She can hold a Texas cow with one hand and milk her with the other, and she sometimes sings a little, accompanying herself on the accordion.

Miss Violet Beard would be willing to trade a cranberry marsh in Burnett County, Wis., for a count who loves his home and knows how to pick cranberries and run errands. The marsh would be delivered at the altar if desired. It is well fitted up with cabins for pickers and nicely arranged for feeding the vines during the summer. Miss Beard is four feet nine inches in height and wears a corset that would fit a horse or a bee-hive very well indeed. She has had little schooling, but is self-made, with the exception of her Sunday toupee, which was made for her in St. Paul.

Miss Precious Johnson, a two-headed colored girl who has been for some years in the museum and freak industries, will swap a plantation in Mississippi and an accordion for a good duke who is accustomed to the care of horses. Permanent job for a duke who knows his business and is not afraid of work. Miss Johnson would fly away winters and would want a trusty husband who is used to the care of children. She is a little below the medium height, with dark, glossy hair, rather inclined to curl. She has traveled a good deal and sings easily with both voices. She has sung for several crowned heads and wears a decollete dress for evening, cut V shape and filled in with some dark material. Miss Johnson values her plantation at $150,000 and would want a duke that could take the lead as a cotton hoeist, also break colts or do light housework.

I have only space for a partial list of titled subscribers who have already sent in their photographs and abstract of title with crest of the owners. Every mail, however, is bringing letters in answer to our circular sent abroad, and by the holidays business will be humming I think. Fictitious names of course are given because we cannot betray the business intrusted to us, in my opinion, an opinion, I may say, in which I am joined by the President of our board, Mr. C. P. Huntington.

Lord Recompense Von Sniffen is a stout built man of middle age who has been robbed of his wife four times. His title extends back nearly as far as the mortgage on his house and lot. He is of a sandy complexion with a bright

*Baron De Rumsey.*

red beard. This he wears full, in order to have it harmonize with his habits. He was wounded by a double barrel shot gun at one time, but it gives him no inconvenience at all, especially while standing up. He dresses plainly and eats opium between meals.

The Baron de Rumsey has a title in sonk, which he can regain by putting up $85,000 and interest. He will consider proposals from a bright, young American girl with that amount of ready money, provided she does not care for inordinate affection. The Baron is 53 years of age, well preserved—in alcohol. He has traveled a good deal, mostly on foot of late years, and can wait on table or take care of a furnace. He has spent two years in Switzerland, both as porter or head waiter, and can talk well on hotel life on the Continent. He speaks two languages and also understands the barber business.

Lord Peascod is young, scarcely 19, but desires to realize on his title at an early date. He does not plue so much for affection, but writes us that he has had hardly anything to eat for nearly a year. He would like to receive overtures and a sack of flour from a wealthy American family as soon as possible. It must be early, as the offer will not be held open long. The daughter of a provision and grocery dealer or ham and bacon fancier would be desirable. Lord Peascod has a kind heart, is simple in his tastes and drawsia title when he talks. His photograph shows a young man who may know something later on, but has not given his attention to it yet. His title is clear, but his brain is not. He may be often discovered by himself, wondering where he has left his thinker. A good strong-minded girl, say 85 years of age, with a butcher-shop and a watermelon patch, has a glorious opportunity here to win a young heart, such as it is, and become at the same time Lady Peascod. He is tired of living on a crest with fried mush three times a day. His crest consists of a tape worm, rambunctious on a field, devastated, over a sausage recusant. His brains were once said to be in good working order, but they have worked so long now while the weather is warm, that he lately has to sprinkle chlorides on them while thinking.

Count Aleck Cheeseman, surnamed Aleck the Smart, considers sealed proposals from American girls or widows up to 12 o'clock on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1889. He sets no price on his title, but will close with the best offer, our Bureau to receive its percentage both from the Count on his receipt of the dowry and from the bride on receipt of the title. This is cheaper than watering place jockeying, and avoids newspaper gossip during the preliminaries. Count Aleck the Smart is a divorced gentleman of culture without means. He has published a hand book of modern vices which shows his wide-range experience. It is now in its ninth edition and may be procured of any doubtful dealer. He is a medium size man with the low, retreating forehead of the oat fish and the heavy set mouth of the hippopotamus. He dances well and drinks other people's whisky almost exclusively. Yet his title runs back as far as the eye can reach, and his price is fair enough under the circumstances. The ladies he has heretofore married have agreed not to molest him in the future, provided he will abstain from marrying them any more.

Count Aleck the Smart has tasted every pleasure in life with the exception of being a gentleman for fifteen minutes by the watch. He readily eats anything he can overtake, and says eyether and nyether in society.

I would be glad to receive any and all correspondence relating to this trust with which I may be favored, and trust that the trust may work incalculable benefit to both our own country and the tottering dynasties of the Old World. All letters should be addressed to me personally and will be regarded with the strictest confidence, as I shall not allow any one to see them except my wife.

N. B. We will not offer anything on a title which is backed by nothing but a half pound seal ring and a rubber stamp crest for marking linen. We must have abstract of title or there will be no trade. In a year from now we propose to control the duke business absolutely.

Will you attend to this matter now or will you wait till prices have advanced?

Please do not send certified checks to Mr. Huntington. They will receive much more prompt attention if sent direct to me, and if no deal is made I will return the money after a while.

BILL NYE.

**Another Cold Wave Coming.**

Prepare yourself. A few days longer, Baltimore tailor-made suits and overcoats of every known material, silk faced, silk and satin lined, some worth $20, all going at $9.85.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

## SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

**A London Messenger of Death Summons a Weary Soul to Rest.**

Yesterday morning Mr. Wm. T. Koken, 2636 Cambria street, called at the Morgue and identified the body of the woman who the previous evening committed suicide on the Old Manchester road as that of his sister, Louisa F. Koken.

About 5:50 o'clock Friday evening Miss Koken walked down the Old Manchester road to Shaw avenue. Reaching in her pocket, she pulled out a revolver, placed the barrel to her head, pulled the trigger and sent a leaden messenger of death crashing through her weary brain.

A mounted policeman heard the shot and came dashing to the scene. Raising the woman's head from the damp sod he found life already extinct. The aim had been true, the hand steady, the weapon trusty and the messenger swift. Death had been instantaneous and a sorrowing heart had ceased to beat.

To Coroner Frank Mr. Koken told the story of his sister's life. He could give no direct reason for the suicide. She had been sick for over a year, he said, and thought she would never recover. The continued sickness of her mother and the sudden death of her brother in June last, had also affected her keenly. She had become melancholy and despondent, often hoping for death, yet never hinting at self-destruction. She had never married, preferring to bear her cross alone and uncomforted. Friday morning she seemed bright and buoyant. About 10 o'clock she told her mother she must go down town and do some shopping. Going to her mother's bed she kissed the pale and wrinkled face in an affectionate manner and left—never to return. She was 29 years of age, a dutiful daughter and kind friend.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Franks held an inquest at the Four Courts. The brother gave his testimony and Willie Sprague, a crippled boy, living at 2825 Dalton avenue, who was the only witness to the sad affair, told of the death. The revolver, two chambers empty, was examined, and the post mortem report of Dr. Charles A. Franks read. Then a verdict of death from internal hemorrhage of the brain was returned.

# A TRIP IN A TUG-BOAT.

## THE PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES OF THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE.

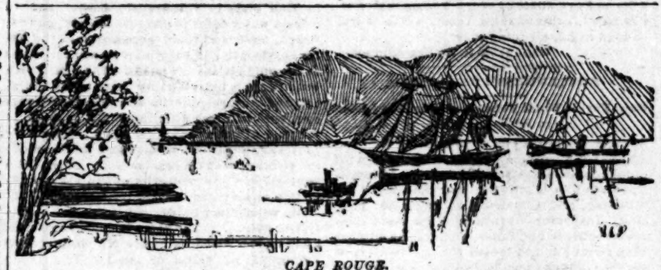
**Sights and Scenes That the Casual Tourist Misses—The French Canadians and Their Sunny Natures—Historic Sites—Some Reminiscences of Indian Days and Wars—The Oldest Smelting Furnaces in America.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE St. Lawrence river is exquisite in its picturesqueness as one glides over its bosom. Village after village, glittering church spires, red-roofed cottages, massive convent buildings gleaming out of embosoming foliage appear. Misty mornings on the soft, gray expanse of rivers; glittering riplets on the blue of the water at noon-time; then the golden haze of evening changing into scarlet glow and purple shadows. From the shore blew the scent of lilac blossoms; from the gulf blow the stronger breezes of the sea, scented with the fragrance of old ocean.

—Where the valley winded out below
The murmuring main was heard, and scarcely heard to flow;
A pleasing land of drowsy head it was,
Of dreams that were before the half-shut eye.

The casual American tourist who "does" the St. Lawrence rushes down its broad flood on the palatial mail-boat from Kingston on Lake Ontario to Montreal. He runs the rapids, follows the channel's devious winding through



*CAPE ROUGE.*

the thousand islands, and desirous of seeing "historic Quebec," takes the night mail-boat thither, thus missing what to an artistic mind is one of the most beautiful parts of the river.

Searching, with an eye on sketching bent, for some more leisurely way of seeing the varied attractions of this section, it was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of a tug captain, whose business it was to tow barges laden with lumber from the mills at Ottawa down to Quebec, for shipment across the broad seas. He was a jolly dog, a lover of a good story and a good dinner, a French-Canadian by birth. When he heard what my desires were the invitation to accompany him was at once forthcoming, and was of such a hearty and sincere nature as to make me feel entirely at ease. Early one morning, therefore, I was awakened from my dreamless sleep in the Captain's snug cabin of the tug—

*Hieroglyphical Record of a War Party of Indians.*

[The nine paddles in the canoe indicate nine warriors; the figures represent prisoners, with a tomahawk, bow, arrow, war-club, etc. One prisoner is beheaded; another, with a shading below, is a woman. The fire and animals indicate a council held by chiefs of the bear and turtle tribes.]

where I had been bestowed the night before—by a great noise, volleys of curses in a patois of French and English, rattling of chains, hissing of steam, heavy tramping on the decks.

By the time I had dressed and had gazed out, we were slowly dropping down stream past

ST. HELENE'S ISLAND,

Montreal's Island Park. Behind us at the end of a monster hawser lagged our tow, eight or nine barges laden to the gunwales with lumber. The decks were dotted with figures in bright colors, for the French-Canadians, who form the major part of the roustabouts on the northern waters, show in every trait their southern extraction. Their cheerful chat with all its nervous volubility, was wafted to us on the favoring breeze. Occasionally a

*LOADING SHIPS WITH LUMBER.*

blackguarding match would take place between our deckhands and those of the barges. Sketching and swapping yarns with our new-found friends the day passed quickly enough, and the shades of evening found us at Sorel gathering our barges around us as a hen does her chickens at night time. The rattle of anchor chains sounded through the stillness and soon our multi-colored lights glowed in the dusky shadows.

An historic place was where we cast our anchor. Here empties the brown flood of the River Richelieu, and as the moon rose that evening and glittered on its wavelet reflecting Indian Point in the water and shadowing the jagged outlines of the crumbling remains of the old fort on the common, there came many a remembrance about it to cause an indefinable thrill. This River of the Iroquois, as Champlain called it, led directly to the land

*Marsh Lands.*

of the Mohawks, as the most easterly of the Iroquois five nations, and, as the most easterly, the Mohawks were, in the Indian metaphor, the "door" of the "long house," which stretched from the Hudson to the Niagara.

Down this river swept their canoes on their

*A Quaint Cap.*

had fought the Turk in Hungary, in all the wars of France of their time and whose tried and true courage and skill in arms proved of such service to the young country.

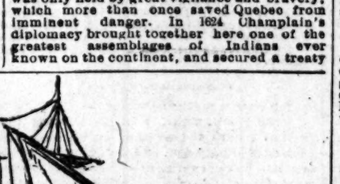
In after years this old war trail led French regiments up to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and was the highway of the English armies, and latterly of our American General, Montgomery, in his

ATTACK ON MONTREAL.

My dreams that night were troubled. Painted Indians in gaudy decorations brandished tomahawks at me, and just as one gory-handed demon was reaching for my scalp, his fiery eye gleaming remorselessly, I awoke, to find the bright rays of the morning sun striking full in my face; the screw was throbbing violently, and we were again under way. We were presently threading our

*A French Canadian Girl.*

devious course in the ship channel dredged out at great expense by the Canadian Government on Lake St. Peter, a shallow expansion of the St. Lawrence; meeting many a Montreal bound steamer, ship and towboat, or being passed by the grand ocean steamships towering haughtily above us. So fled the sunny, happy hours of another day, and as we left the last of the bobbing, black buoys behind the river again narrowed, and shortly we were passing Three Rivers, one of the oldest settlements in Canada. For a long time this



*A Canadian Oven.*

was the extreme outpost of the French, and was only held by great vigilance and bravery, which more than once saved Quebec from imminent danger. In 1624 Champlain's diplomacy brought together here one of the greatest assemblages of Indians ever known on the continent, and secured a treaty of peace between Hurons, Algonquins, Iroquois and French. It was barren of good result, however, for the Iroquois could not long resist the temptation to use the newly-acquired fire-arms furnished by the Dutch and English, and then followed the bloody scenes which

*Old Convent Gate; Three Rivers.*

ended only on the arrival of the re-inforcing troops from France in 1665. The Hurons and Algonquins were by that time almost exterminated by their blood-thirsty foes, and the French were hard-pressed.

The beauty of the ancient parish church, and it's profusion of old paintings and sculpture are worthy of inspection.

On the right bank of the St. Maurice River, about seven miles above Three Rivers, are the oldest smelting furnaces in Canada, disputing with those of Frinsiple in Maryland the title of the oldest in America. The deposits of bog ore—dark-red spongy stuff—were early known to the Jesuits, and in 1737 the pioneer furnaces were erected. From 200 to 300 men were employed, directed by foremen who had learnt the business in Sweden. Stoves and articles of various kinds in wrought iron attest to the quality of the iron and workmanship.

PIG AND BAR IRON

were sent to France, and during the French-English wars shot and shell were cast. Gloomy and black with the stain and grime of generations the old iron-works are still in active use. A venerable industry surely.

And so down the noble river we slowly steamed, past Batiscan, between river banks clothed with such loveliness of park lands as first aroused the admiration of the seamen of St. Malo. The way was well marked. Lighthouses stood at every head, while buoys and light-ships, moored in midstream, pointed out the channel. When night had closed in, the twinkle of distant lights shone across the water, broadening out into a strong glare, beneath which was gotten a momentary glimpse of the light-ship, with its weird shadows. Huge black masses loomed up suddenly and glided silently astern. Long, snake-like monsters snorted past. Divers kinds of strange lights flickered round about, low down on the horizon. Everything dim, shadowy and mysterious till suddenly the moon bursts through a mass of heavy clouds and shows the dull outline of the distant bank, gleams white on the canvas of a ship, and dims the brightness of the fire on the lumber raft near by. The same magnificent panorama was repeated with added grandeur as one neared Quebec and sighted the sky-scraping outline of Cape Rouge; then the bold outline of Cape Diamond stood out clean cut against the sky. For 160 miles above Quebec the influence of the ocean is felt and there is perceptible the rise and fall of the tide and we had to consult the astronomical tables for the depth of water on the shores. At last we reached Sillery, where the timber was to be reshipped, and with many regrets perforce bade farewell to our hospitable entertainers on the tug, thus ending another phase in our experience and observation of the noble St. Lawrence.

**A Dangerous Cutting.**

A few days longer Baltimore merchant tailor suits and overcoats of every known material, silk-faced and silk and satin lined, worth $20, all going at $9.85.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

## A LITLIPUTIAN LETTER.

**The Smallest Epistle Ever Transmitted Through the United States Mail.**

Miss E. V. Parker of 1306 Morgan street received on Friday the smallest letter ever transmitted through the mails. It could not possibly have been smaller for it was exactly the size of a 2-cent postage stamp, and that stamp was needed to pay its way from sender to receiver. The writer of the letter had affixed the stamp to a bit of white paper (the size of the stamp) and on the paper had written—first the address, "E. V. Parker, 1306 Morgan street," and beneath the address this message:

"Will you finish contract on return to city. Time short. Paper scarce. J. H. W."

The writing is very fine and did not occupy more than two-thirds of the available space. Miss Parker, to whom the letter was delivered, said that it was a genuine communication and related to a business matter. She said it was not a joke but was to be seriously considered. This unique epistle was mailed by the writer, J. A. Wallace, in a box at Fourteenth and Washington avenue.

**SCHOLTEN LEADS THE WORLD.**

*Awarded highest prize Paris Exposition, 1889.*

## THE FIRST SPAN

**Of the Merchants' Bridge to Be Completed To-Day.**

To-day the first span of the Merchants' Bridge will be in its place. This is the first span of the bridge and it will be followed very shortly by the rest. It extends from the shore pier on the Missouri side to the next pier east. All of the piers from there to the other side are ready for the spans and the material for these is nearly all on the grounds, so that it will be but a matter of a few weeks when the bridge proper will be in place. As soon as the stretching of the spans is finished work will be begun on the approaches. These in themselves are large pieces of work, being a mile in length to allow a light enough grade for railroad traffic.

PORTRAITS in Oil, Pastelle, Crayon, Water Color. Scholten, 1312 Olive street, opposite Exposition.

**The Lighting of Broadway.**

Friday afternoon at the meeting of Broadway merchants in the Mercantile Club a committee consisting of Goodman King, Samuel Kennard, Joseph Specht and Charles E. Barney was appointed to complete the arrangements for the lighting of Broadway until 12 o'clock midnight. This committee was instructed by a resolution to accept the bid of the Municipal Electric Light Co. for furnishing the lights. This company was the lowest bidder.

The company has agreed to have the wires and lights up by Tuesday night or perhaps Monday evening, and then Broadway, from Elm street to Franklin avenue, will be made as light as day. One hundred and fifty-eight lamps will be used, and these will be placed along Broadway at an average of forty feet on both sides of the street, allowing seven or eight lamps to each block.

This will cost from $15,000 to $16,000 per year, each merchant being assessed at the rate of 14¼ cents a night for each front foot of ground occupied by his business. Every merchant on Broadway, between Elm street and Franklin avenue, has joined the movement with one exception.

**Expensive Amusement.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—A few young ladies employed in the Cooks Publishing house are wild with fear; the cause being their attempt for fun only to play they were men while conducting a correspondence with a woman from Burlington, who says her right name is Eaton, but during the correspondence she assumed the name of Pearl C. Warren. The woman was led to believe that a gentleman by the name of C. B. Stratton, a watch factory foreman, was her correspondent. Matters were brought to a head to-day by the woman's arrival and the investigation that followed showed that there was no such person in this city as C. B. Stratton, and that the girls had procured her address from a letter received by J. C. Root and cast aside. Prominent attorneys have been engaged and ere the end is reached the girls will have all the fun they want, but it will be a different color from what they originally intended.

**Buried Beneath the Snow.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—The Denver & Fort Worth Road is open to business, after two weeks' struggle with snow and wind. In Mora Valley, N. M., snow has been four feet deep the past ten days and the inhabitants destitute. Two men who left Corosa Springs to search for food last week were lost in the snow. It is believed that nearly 100 victims will be exposed when the thaw is complete.

**An Epidemic Conquered.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—The directors of the public schools informed the Board of Teachers this morning that school would begin Monday morning, November 18. The schools have been closed for three weeks on account of diphtheria, which has almost subsided. Out of eight cases at present only two of them are new ones.

PORTRAITS in Oil, Pastelle, Crayon, Water Color. Scholten, 1312 Olive street, opposite Exposition.

**Saw Mills Shut Down.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 16.—The Hall & Ducey saw mill has shut down and every saw mill in Minneapolis is now closed for the season. During the year 1889 the lumber output has fallen nearly one hundred million feet below the cut of the previous year. The log cut was fully as large as that of 1888, but low water has prevented the lumber men from getting the raw material to the mills.

# MYSTERIES OF THE STAGE.

## MAGICAL EFFECTS THAT ARE VERY SIMPLY PRODUCED.

**How the Spectator Is Taken In—The Rhine Maidens in Reality—Lohengrin and His Swan—The Four Feet of the Stage Lion—The Stage Apparatus Much the Same Now as It Was 100 Years Ago.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THERE are two sides to everything. Like light and shadow, ideal and reality, the dressings of the stage viewed from before and behind the scenes offer the greatest contrasts. What creates the liveliest illusions seen from the parquet, dress-circle and gallery, present a most prosaic and often ludicrous appearance when viewed from the opposite side, whenever a peep into the mechanical workings of the stage is afforded.

The expression "mechanical workings" must be taken in its figurative sense, for in many cases the mechanism of the stage is extremely primitive in its nature, and the very

*THE FLOWER BASKET—A TRANSFORMATION SCENE.*

best in that direction is often produced by the actual work of human hands, in the place of elaborate stage machinery.

Even in our modern theaters the stage arrangement and its inner apparatus is almost the same as it was a hundred years ago. Stage machinery to-day occupies the very lowest step of mechanism—the roller system—and is is likely that the stage apparatus will remain as they are to-day for a long time to come. Machinery alone could accomplish but little. Many trials have been made with water power, but they were seldom successful, and a return was gladly made to the old "modus operandi."

A few illustrations will show how many things are done on the stage, giving our readers the "other side" of the aspect as plainly

*Don Juan and the Appearance of the Fiery Letters.*

as possible. It is most interesting, for it shows how simple is the machinery that helps produce the most elaborate and wonderful effects, and how completely the spectator is "fooled." When the lion or the elephant comes on and causes the hearts of the children present to throb with delight at the way it wanders about they do not think that the legs of the animal are human and that the lion has taken two human beings to make him the fine lord of creation he appears to be.

In the same way as the Rhine maidens go gracefully through the water the spectator does not stop to think that they are worked by

*In the Lion's Skin.*

a crank in the true sense of the word, and that they are rolling around on wheels.

The pictures here given illustrate scenes from well known and popular operas and all our readers will be familiar with the scenes presented and next time they see them on the stage they will know just what is going on.

In the "Sicilian Vespers" the enigma of how a number of living, breathing flowers can emerge from a flower basket is solved by the "other side." These "flowers" have waited in peace and comfort in their dressing-rooms until the moment of their appearance. They reach their place unnoticed by the enraptured audience, softly raising their virgin heads from off the bosom of sweet sleep in the magic basket.

"In the Lion's Skin" represents the king of animals in his life-like propensities as he wanders through the forest.

One of the pictures represents the grave-yard scene from the opera "Don Juan" and the appearance of the fiery letters on the base of the monument of the Commodore. The

*Lohengrin's Farewell to the Swan.*

vengeance which here awaits the murderer, always produces a very dismal and powerful effect. The sketch shows plainly how it is done.

Another of the illustrations depicts Lohengrin where, in the great aria, "Farewell, My Swan," which he sings, while tenderly caressing the head and neck of his feathered favorite, he departs for his home within the Grail.

The opera of "Rhinegold," with the swimming daughters of the god Rhine, is also a good illustration of what fine effect can be produced by simple means. A laughable incident in connection with the swimming of the daughters of the Rhine is that it always makes the novice seasick, and she has to go through a course of preliminary training before she makes a public appearance.

**SCHOLTEN LEADS THE WORLD.**

*Awarded highest prize Paris Exposition, 1889.*

## SHORT OF MINISTERS.

**Only Three Denominations Have More Pastors Than Churches.**

In the opinion of the Rev. Judson Titsworth the clerical profession is not overcrowded. He cites the fact that in the Congregational denomination in this country there is a church and a half to every clergyman, and then presents the statistics of other denominations as follows:

| | Churches. | Ministers. |
|---|---|---|
| Baptists (regular) | 32,800 | 21,420 |
| Lutherans | 7,504 | 3,456 |
| Disciples | 6,437 | 3,263 |
| Methodist Episcopal (colored) | 2,500 | 850 |
| Methodist, Evangelical | 1,916 | 1,159 |
| Presbyterian, Cumberland | 2,540 | 1,083 |
| Presbyterian, North | 6,728 | 5,936 |
| Presbyterian, South | 2,236 | 1,116 |
| Reformed (Dutch) | 1,512 | 823 |
| United Brethren | 4,396 | 1,566 |

Three denominations, the Church of Rome, the Protestant Episcopal and the Unitarian, with some less important bodies, are reported to have more ministers than churches.

| | Churches. | Ministers. |
|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholic | 6,929 | 7,596 |
| Protestant Episcopal | 2,953 | 3,622 |
| Unitarian | 375 | 488 |

So it seems that there is at least one profession that is not overcrowded. Here is where the "fine opening for a young man" comes in—that is to say, an opening for the fine young man.

## HOW TO TELL HORSEFLESH.

**In What Respects It Differs From Beef, According to an Expert.**

The inspector of the slaughter-houses in Paris distinguishes between horseflesh and beef by the following marks: Horseflesh is reddish brown, becoming darker on exposure to the air; it has an odor peculiar to itself; it is soft and slightly tenacious, allowing the finger easily to sink into it, and the fibers, when worked, break up and

*THE SWIMMING DAUGHTERS IN THE RHEINGOLD.*

become pulpy; the muscular fibers are long and fine, and united by very compact cellular tissue; in cooking it hardens and becomes more dense and compact than beef, and under the microscope the fibers and striations of the muscular tissue are finer than in the flesh of the ox.

These differences not always appearing sharply defined enough to make the distinction infallible, James Bell has sought other tests, and found them in the character of the fats. It was observed that the adipose tissue of the horse was of a softer and more oily nature than that of beef. On melting, horse fat at 79 deg. Fahrenheit formed a clear oil; the melting point of beef fat, which is solid at ordinary temperature, varied from 110 deg. to 116 deg. Fahrenheit. At 100 deg. Fahrenheit the specific gravity of horse ranged from 908.4 to 908.8; the specific gravity of beef fat at 120 deg. Fahrenheit was 903.6 to 904. These important characteristics of difference, particularly the fluidity of horse fat at 70 deg. Fahrenheit, make the distinction between the two fats very plain.

**Struck by Lightning in Midwinter.**

For a few days longer Baltimore merchant tailor suits and overcoats of every known material, silk faced, silk and satin lined, worth $20, all going at $9.85.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

**Taken an Appeal.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Nov. 16.—Dr. Harbin's attorney has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

# THE POPE'S TEMPTATION.

## W. M. STEAD DESCRIBES THE PRESENT CRITICAL SITUATION IN ROME.

**Temporal Power of the Roman Church and at What Price It Might Be Obtained—The Pope's Personal Views of What He Must Have—A Powerful Picture of the Present Outlook at Rome.**

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ROME, Nov. 4, 1889.

I STOOD last Saturday night upon a balcony of the Vatican and looked down from the palace of the Popes over the city of the Cæsars. It was an impressive scene, and one which I witnessed for the first time, but which is constantly visible to the Pope. Above, the black violet of the sky of the Italian night was as yet faintly speckled with stars, and far below, spreading over its more than seven hills, lay the Imperial city everywhere gleaming with gas, and here and there radiant with the electric light. All was still in the precincts of the great palace, save for the occasional tread of the halbardier, whose picturesque uniform framed itself at times with strange mediæval quaintness in the fire-lit gateway. On the right rose he mighty dome of St. Peter, towering h uge into the silent sky. Below ran the yellow Tiber, beyond which stretched the crowded streets, busy with the hum and murmur of a nation's capital, and the great outlines of the domes and towers of the innumerable churches of Rome. It was the nineteenth century spread out at the feet of the fourteenth, while beyond and above them both towered the vast and cloudy shades of other centuries, whose sons made Rome immortal. Standing at the door of the Secretary of State's office, I recalled the conversation I had had within, and as I looked down from my coign of vantage on the distant lines of lamps that etched in outlines of light the extent of Rome, it seemed to recall the familiar story of the Temptation in the Wilderness. From some such lofty height it was that the devil showed Jesus of Nazareth all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, saying: "All these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." There was the city—

Great and glorious Rome, queen of the Earth
So far renowned, and with the spoils enrich'd
Of nations;

and there, across the courtyard in his stately palace-prison, was the man whose proudest title is that of

VICAR OF THE NAZARENE.

Constantly before him is the temptation. Constantly at his elbow whispers the tempter: "All this I will give thee—temporal sovereignty and independence and rule over all this city—if thou wilt fall down and worship me." It is the Temptation of the Wilderness renewed in our time; a temptation that has not passed, and will not pass. It is now in an acute form, for Rome is still full of French pilgrims, acclaiming "the Pope-King," and the hopes of the faithful are stirred within them at the thought that perhaps next year, or, if not then, the year after, the Pope will have his own again, and the successor of St. Peter may once more reign in majesty on the throne of the Cæsars.

This spectacle is, I confess, far more intensely interesting to me than all the painted canvas and plaster in Roman museums and churches, whereby inspired painters have endeavored to portray the familiar incidents of sacred story. For here is no painting of what happened long ago. Here is the actual temptation in all its grim and terrible reality, with all the forces of evil arrayed against the frail and half-overpowered resistance of a good but aged Pope. The temptation so constantly present is that of hoping for a foreign war that might result in the re-establishment of the temporal power. Before that temptation many of those around the Pope have long ago succumbed. They are on their faces before the evil one; their secret thoughts are but so many prayers for his speedy advent; and if they could but have their way they would, in Gladstone's lurid phrase, not hesitate to re-establish the Temporal Power, even if it could be only done by setting up the terrestrial throne of the Popedom on the ashes of the city and amidst the whitening bones of the people. But the Pope is a good man, a sincere Christian, whose heart overflows with sympathy for the human race. The temptation comes to him, as temptations always come to higher natures, so veiled that it seemed almost a prompting from the very Spirit of God. The tempter is disguised as an angel of light. No mean, or sordid, or worldly motives weigh with the good Pope as he stands at the windows of the Vatican, and looks out over

THE IMPERIAL CITY

to the darkening slopes of the Sabine hills, and sighs at the thought that the unification of his country has been purchased at the price of the spoliation of his church. What he thinks of is not the petty power of presiding over the construction of the drains or the absorbing duty of organizing the police of the city out of which he is now a voluntary exile. He believes, with the honest sincerity of conviction natural to an aged ecclesiastic born and bred in the Pontifical States, that it is practically impossible for the Catholic Church throughout the world to be administered by one who is not an independent sovereign. The man at the head of the church must not be the subject of any mortal. The vicar of Christ must not be called upon to bow to the decrees of a mongrel Cæsar. Hence he has convinced himself that he must get back his temporal sovereignty, if the government of the church is not to go to pieces. That is with him, not unnaturally, considering his years and his education, an axiom which he does not discuss. He starts from that, and always reverts to it. But here before his eyes is unfolded day by day the triumphant demonstration by his enemies of the fact that the temporal sovereignty has passed away. The King sits in the palace which the Popes occupied on the Quirinal; the Departments of the Italian State are installed in buildings once sacred to the offices of the Church; the midday gun which is fired every day is served by Italian gunners, from his own castle of San Angelo, where they are constructing balloons for the Abyssinian war; great barracks crowded with soldiers, where the bugle call sounds incessant, stand almost within hail of the Vatican; and, worst and most painful insult of all, the silent effigy of Giordano Bruno stands guard in rugged bronze in the very market place where tradition says that he was burned in the days of faith by the pious zeal of one of Leo's predecessors. Day by day, year in year out, the august prisoner never opens his eyes at daybreak without longing that the new day might bring deliverance; and the shades of night never blot the great panorama of the city from his gaze that he does not cry in the agony of a heart sick by hope deferred, "How long, O Lord, how long?" It is difficult for people elsewhere to realize the feelings of the Pope and his counselors as to the immensity of the injury which they conceive has been inflicted upon the church by the occupation of Rome. To most English-speaking men the establishment of the capital of united Italy at Rome seemed the natural and most desirable consummation of the national movement in the Peninsula. In many cases religious prejudice united with nationalist enthusiasm to blind us to the extent to which the change was certain to wound the Holy See. But after the lapse of nineteen years the wound still bleeds. Not to perceive this is to fail to understand the tragic force of the temptation to which the Pope is subjected. To any one who approaches the subject from the standpoint of an English Liberal—especially from that of the English Nonconformist, to whom the union between church and State, whether in England or in Rome, is more or less anti-Christian—the very bitterness of the pain which the Pope feels as he mourns over the loss of his temporal power is a measure of the necessity for the revolution which has torn it from his grasp. But that sentiment is, of course, quite foreign to the

MIND OF THE POPE,

and the ideal of the Liberation Society gives him no help in resisting the temptation of the Evil One, who is continually whispering in his ear that the only chance of getting back the temporal power is to bring about a war between Italy and France. Of course, to any one who knows what war is, and who can form any idea of the immensity of the sacrifices which the next war will entail, the suggestion that the Vicar of Christ should, for the sake of regaining the sovereignty of Rome, promote war between France and Italy, seems almost unutterably damnable. But the Pope has never seen war on any extended scale. He may not realize in his simple apartments in the Vatican how many hamlets would have to blaze heaven high, how many fields be drenched with blood! What enormous burdens would be piled upon the shoulders of the laboring poor before even the first step could be taken towards expelling King Humbert from Rome. Besides, even if he did realize what an outpouring of the vials of the wrath of God would follow a declaration of war, the tempter at his elbow could easily present specious arguments to prove that, after all, the storm might clear the air, and that worse things might happen than that the judgments of Heaven should overtake the impious usurpers of the patrimony of St. Peter. The Holy See has never hesitated in times past to call in the aid of King Pepin and his Franks. And while to other rulers the precedents of their predecessors might seem merely hints which might or might not be followed, the Popes always regard each other as being more or less inspired. The whole history of the Church seems to them a series of inspired sign-posts, pointing out the path which the Pontiffs must follow. One hundred and fifty times have the Popes seen their Temporal Power seized by usurping hands, and 150 times those usurpers have gone

DOWN INTO THE ABYSS,

while the popes have a hundred and fifty times regained their scepter, often by means which to the humanitarian moralist of the nineteenth century seem most deplorable, but which, having been crowned by success and sanctioned by the popes, cannot be condemned by Leo XIII. "As your predecessors have done, so do you! Granting that great suffering may result from war, when have the popes ever hesitated to invoke the sword of the Lord and of Gideon in the defense of the most sacred interests of the church. And what can be more sacred than the temporal power, that adamantine casket in which there has been preserved for thirteen centuries the spiritual independence of the Holy See?" So whispers Mephistopheles, and poor Faust, weary with waiting for the deliverance that delayeth its coming, may be excused if now and then he turns his eyes in longing to the north, and sees in pious ecstasy the warriors of France marching down in triumph to restore him to his throne. They did it once before in his lifetime. Why may they not do it again?

When I attempted to discuss the question in the office of the Papal Secretary of State, I was assured on the highest authority that I would find the whole question dealt with in the most masterly and authoritative manner in a pamphlet which had recently been published. It was not, I was told, written by the Pope or issued by the Holy See, but it was drawn up practically under the supervision of the Papal authorities, and I could rely upon the contents of the pamphlet as being absolutely authentic. The pamphlet, a copy of which was then handed me, is entitled "La Verita intorno alla Questione Romana," by "B. O. S." "This," I was told, "will answer all your questions, and until you read it, it would be idle to discuss anything further." The pamphlet is undoubtedly an able and very smart presentation of the case in favor of the Temporal Power. Some day I may have more to say about it, but at present I only quote one passage, which made me shudder. Speaking of the impolicy from the Italian point of view of the occupation of Rome, the author pointed out that the effect of such an action was to place in the hands of every power a blank bill of exchange, which may be presented at any time against Italy. "The faculty that is," says the author of the pamphlet, "given into the hands of every power of attacking Italy as often as is convenient to them under color of religion, being applauded not only by the Catholic subjects of the country, but by every Catholic in the world." Now here undoubtedly is a complete surrender on the part of the author of the pamphlet to the tempter.

So far is he from thinking that a declaration of war against Italy for the sake of establishing the temporal power would be a crime to be reprobated by every decent human being, and the letting loose of a frightful scourge upon humanity, at which even a fiend himself might recoil, that he evidently believes it would be an act so excellent as to command the applause of every Catholic in the world. Far be it from me to hold the Pope responsible for so criminal a sentiment, but that it should find expression in a pamphlet published under such auspices and handed me in the very office of the Pontifical Secretariat is a striking demonstration of the extent of the pressure to which the Holy Father must be subjected by this new

TEMPTATION IN THE WILDERNESS.

It is obvious enough to those who are sufficiently outside to be able to watch the struggle between the opposing forces that if the Pope were to succumb and were to use his influence to incite France to make war on Italy and if that war resulted in the most signal success for French arms no man would ever be more bitterly cursed with the burden of a granted prayer than Leo XIII. would be on the day when the temporal sovereignty was re-established in Rome by the bayonets of the French soldiery. Between him and the Italian people would be a vast gulf, filled with the blood of brave men, butchered to do him honor; and he would begin to reign in Rome amid the execrations of a population, every other householder of which would have been ruined by the ejection of the Italian Government from the city. When Victor Emmanuel took over the government of Rome from Pio Nono there were only 215,000 persons in the city. To-day there are more than 400,000. The population, therefore, has doubled since Rome became the capital, and if it ceased to be the capital one-half of the population would find themselves in the air. Catholics and Liberals alike agree that even now if the Pope were to be installed in the Quirinal in the plenitude of his ancient sovereignty, he could not hold Rome three days without a foreign garrison. What chance would there be when between him and his subjects there was the

BITTER BLOOD FEUD

of a war in which France had conquered Italy for the sake of restoring the Pope? The Pope, then, would have to rely upon a foreign garison if he were not to see his priests assassinated in the streets. Of two things: (1) Either that garrison would be absolutely at his orders, in which case the Pope would govern Rome by coercion in such a fashion as would of necessity arouse against him and his Church the liveliest detestation of every Liberal in England, Ireland and America; or (2) the French Republic, which furnished the garrison, would insist on the recognition of certain fundamental modern liberties in the government of the Papal States. In that case the last case of the Pope would be worse than the first. He would be but the bailiff of the French Republic, governing a hostile population which hated him, on principles dictated to him by the representatives of the French Revolution.

"He needs a long spoon who would sup with the devil" and the Pope is no exception to the universal rule. Even the shadow of a possible war for the recovery of the temporal power darkens the hearts of men and distracts the attention of the Sovereign pontiff from the consideration of his more strictly spiritual functions. The temporal power has got in the nerves of the church, and it has come to be to the Holy See the only thing worth living for. So far from sharing that view, it seems to me that the re-establishment of the temporal power would be the greatest curse that could be inflicted upon the church, and that by far the greatest blessing which Leo XIII. could receive from above would be an unmistakable notice to quit Rome without more ado, and to begin to rebuild the spiritual capital of the Catholic Church in a city nearer the actual center of the living and modern world.

W. M. STEAD.

FINEST silk and satin-lined Baltimore tailor-made Prince Alberts, worth $50 made to order, at $25 to-morrow.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

### The Little Cuts Have Disappeared.

"Take up a newspaper of a few years ago and you will see it plastered all over with little pictures, taking up about as much room as your finger nail," said J. H. Mills of the type founding firm of Mills & Co., yesterday. "Every cow that was advertised for sale or announced as stolen caused a little picture to be inserted, and real estate 'ads' were always accompanied by a picture of a house. A lost dog advertised for was always accompanied by a cut of a canine, and if the same style had continued we would have the newspapers of to-day plastered over with pictures of type-writers and bicycles. The passing-by of these things perhaps forms the most prominent change in appearance that has come over the newspapers, except their general improvement.

"Now, only newspapers published in the small towns use little cuts to represent a subject advertised as lost, stolen or for sale, and those who are not up to the newest styles in such matters. The making of such little cuts has become a lost industry."

# STYLES IN FINGER NAILS

## A MANICURE TELLS THE VERY LATEST THINGS ABOUT THE HANDS.

**How to Fix Your Nails and Keep Your Fingers in Good Order—What to Do for Ugly Hands—The Model Shape for the Hand—Why It Is Difficult to Shape One's Own Nails.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH].

LOOK at your finger-nails and see whether you are in style or not; for there are styles in finger nails as in everything else, and there are people—generally ladies—who make it their whole business to cultivate other people's hands, and they make good livings, too.

A slight difference in the length or breadth of one's finger nail is like a similar difference in the length or breadth of one's nose and is quite as offensive to the artistic eye. What a few years ago was considered to be a luxury, enjoyed only by the very wealthy, is now only a common part of the toilet and a common comfort to cultivated people—rendered so by the manicure's art, which like many other toilet arts, came from France, but is now patronized by hundreds in this country.

Indeed, is there any courtesy more happy than the graceful shake of a warm, shapely hand? It is the manicure's art to put the thrill of life and aspect of beauty into the hand. When such a hand is extended you not only feel that there is a true welcome, but that the owner is master of himself or herself, and is full of manhood or womanhood and gentility.

But if the hand is bony, the knuckles large and the nails flat and dull of color (and many otherwise handsome people have such hands) you can scarcely help feeling uncomfortable until you forget that you have shaken hands with such people, however cheerful and happy their faces may be.

Of course it is not their fault—no person would have a homely hand if they could help it—and while the hand is a strong index of character, and of birth, there is such a thing as making the most homely hand more ornamental than it is, and also a source of comfort and improvement to the health. I went home to dinner with a man yesterday, and as his wife met him with the evening welcome I could not help noticing her fingers, with the bright round nails, but, as she extended her hand to me, the five tips aglow with the pink of health, were quite as admirable as any five jewels could be, and made me feel even the more welcome. Indeed we were a little early and the manicure was just preparing to go. "Wait," said my friend to the lady of scissors and brushes. "We'll have our claws made into

HUMAN HANDS."

"Very well," said the manicure, as she took from a small case a multitude of little instruments to make the hands look well and feel good.

"Now put your hands into the finger-bowl, please—the water may be a little too warm, but we work more easily and satisfactorily when the hands are held a few minutes in water as hot as can be borne; and after successfully manicuring, your hands will feel much better and look better for several days, I assure you. Of course the first treatment is not always sufficient to make the hands pretty and healthy, but I see that yours have been treated before; so if you will just place your hand flat down on this cushion on the table, I will soon fix them so that the nails will not rattle on the piano keys."

Feeling that my hands were scalded enough to last a week, I did as requested, but was reassured that the soaking and rubbing that was to follow would permit of a free circulation, developing not only the balls of the fingers but the muscles of the hand and, in fact, the whole arm.

The manicure then produced a small knife and loosened without the least pain the cuticle from the nails, after which a pair of scissors with very small, very sharp curves, made especially for the purpose, as were the other instruments, and began cutting away the cuticle.

"It will grow up on the nail, you see, unless one is very careful, but with a little pushing down not only once a day but every time the hands are washed, and with weekly manicuring, the cuticle soon begins to grow lose, leaving the nail shapely and the finger free from pain."

"What is a model shape of hand?" I asked, wondering that an art, or a trade, could be founded simply on the idea of manipulating the hand to make it look beautiful.

"Well," said the manicure, with a smile at the thought that there should be only one model, "there are hands of stout people, hands of slender folks, of tall and of short persons, and there are as many models or styles of hands as there are of persons, almost; while the style of finger-nails changes annually. The most artistic shape of hand is where the palm is equal to the inside length of the middle or large finger, then concave, with the back of the hand only slightly convexed and the fingers tapering from the base to the tips. Of course

THE KNUCKLES

and the nails have a great deal to do with the shape of the fingers, and the shape of the fingers has a great deal to do with the looks and grace of the hand. The knuckles sidewise should not be broader than the other part of the finger. The middle finger should be straight, with the others slightly curved inward, except the thumb, which should be curved both inward and downward, rendering the whole hand in the shape of a lengthened oval. Many people bite their knuckles through nervousness, but are entirely unconscious of it though a large knuckle is, of course, homely and inartistic. Not only children but a great many grown people have this habit. It is cured by trimming the dead cuticle of the knuckles very closely, which, indeed requires great care and skill and experience before it can be done successfully; so that when the hands are put to the teeth the nerves report the pain and thus the habit is soon corrected, sometimes even curing the owner entirely of nervousness, as the tenderness of the knuckle reminds nervous persons that they are nervous, and this is kept up for even months until more deliberate habits of doing everything are acquired, and thus the will gains better control of the entire body. However, I have had fewer cases of this kind in St. Louis than in some other cities, yet proper manicuring stops the habit, as well as reduces the size of the knuckles, and develops the muscles and makes the fingers more nimble and more symmetrical.

"And then the nails! For the beauty of the hands a great deal depends on the shape of the nails; and there are styles, as I said, in finger nails as well as in everything else about the toilet."

As she said this she took a small ivory pommel from the kit and began pushing back the cuticle, which process was also painless on account of the soaking of the nail and the skill of the operator.

"You see the white part of the nail should always show in the shape of a half-moon, as it is considered a mark of beauty and of good origin. But the bridge of the nail is most important. The prevailing style is round, from the half-moon to the tip, and the sides parallel, which is a style of common sense, since what is known as 'hanging nails'—slivers of a hard cuticle—always painful, catching against everything, to be sure—are thus prevented."

The nails were now ready for filing, for they had been carefully trimmed and cleaned of foreign matter, and here again was shown an operation that has grown into an art of itself, separate and distinct from the other branches of manicuring, but which perhaps gave rise to the entire thing that now furnishes occupation to many women who have their own way to make in the world; for no man can shape his own nails as a manicure does it, because he must necessarily work at the hand from the side or the wrist and look from the same direction—not from the front as other people see your hand—thus invariably getting most of the nails crooked.

"ONE FINGER

at a time on the cushion now, if you please. The filing must be done very carefully or the whole nail will be knocked out of shape and left rough and uncouth. The edge of the nail this season should be kept as nearly parallel with the 'pink' or 'quick' as possible and be round," and the ease, rapidity and harmless way in which the manicure reduced what my friend called a "claw" was surprising.

"Yet the nail should not be cut too close, nor too long, but be left barely visible over the ball of the finger from the inside, with the sides of the dead part of the nail only slightly rounded, except for short, fat hands. The nails of these we trim closely on the sides and allow them to grow longer in the center; and this with the knuckle treatment often makes the appearance of a short fat hand longer and more graceful. I have three or four lady customers who declare that their fingers have grown a quarter of an inch in three months. Now, I will round the edges so that you cannot scratch yourself."

This was done with slips of emery board of various grades, which were handled so carefully that the rough edges of the filing were replaced with perfectly smooth curves, making the whole finger as soft and round and harmless as the end of a rubber finger stall, yet well-protected and shapely.

But the most artistic part of the manicure's work is that of polishing the nails. After the nails are all trimmed, cleaned and shaped, comes the process of creme and theraputicine. First the softest kind of emery paper takes away all scratches from the top of the nail, then the nails are oiled and pointed and the creams administered to the other parts of the hand, the cuticle again pressed down and pushed back, the nails then polished and the paint removed with various little chamois-skin pommels and fine soft camel's hair and rubber brushes and the palm of the artist's hand, until the end of the nail, shows a clear white, the half-moon is visible and the bridge is of a glittering pink, while the whole hand remains soft, clean and beautiful for several days afterward, if the manicure's instructions are followed, in fact the entire arm feels better. Of course when the artist says "One dollar, please," you may be a little bit startled, but you feel that your hands have had the dollar's worth, and that there is many a dollar spent that does not bring half the comfort nor add half the charm that comes from a well-kept, healthy hand.

### Don't Throw Your Money Away Elsewhere.

For a few days longer Baltimore tailor made suits and overcoats of every known material, silk faced, silk and satin lined, some worth as high as $20, all going at $9.85.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

## ROTTENNESS UNEARTHED.

**New York's Dock Commissioners Subjected to Investigation.**

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The investigation of crookedness in the New York Dock Commissioners' office is growing more and more interesting, and somebody is going to Sing-Sing. Inspector Byrnes and his detectives are working to find out how badly the city has been robbed and to locate the thieves. It is another of those scandals among city officials to which the citizens of New York are treated every time anybody happens to cast a critical eye over the accounts of any of the municipal departments. The Commissioners of Accounts, as present constituted, are not at all the harmless and innocuous pair of whom and whose investigations in former times city officials stood in not the slightest fear. The last to feel the effect of their prying in the public interest are Secretary Gouverneur Kemble of the Dock Department, Dockmasters Pendergast and Bogart, and Wm. L. Smythe, who was arrested for perjury yesterday. Secretary Kemble, who was appointed at the request of Mayor Hewitt a little more than two years ago, has been discharged for incompetency, a lamentable exhibition of which he gave on his examination before the commissioners who are investigating the accounts and methods of the department. Dockmaster Pendergast of District No. 5, East River, who testified that he employed John A. McCarthy to collect wharfage for him in violation of law, and who did not turn over to the city for his entire district within $2,000 as much as Dockmaster Abeel did for one pier, has been discharged, and Dockmaster Bogart has been suspended.

### A Mystery Cleared Up.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—Henry J. Kemper, son of ex-Gov. Kemper of Virginia, was in St. Paul yesterday, searching for his missing brother, Charles Kemper, who disappeared in June last under mysterious circumstances. After an examination of the body found at Lake Johanna, he was convinced that it was not that of his missing brother. The mystery of the mutilated corpse was cleared up yesterday by the confession of George Lynch, a saloon keeper of this city. Lynch's confession implicates several prominent people in St. Paul and County Attorney Eagan states that he will bring the matter to the attention of the Grand-jury next week. Lynch states that several medical students, among them Albert Austin, son of ex-Gov. Austin of Minnesota; Mark Hoyt, son of Health Commissioner Hoyt, and Henry Bramball, all of whom are now attending college in Philadelphia, procured the body from Dr. J. H. Murphy, who claimed that he got it from Dampier's undertaking establishment in this city, and with the assistance of Dampier, who was in charge of the body under the supervision of Health Commissioner Hoyt, and being summoned East they had the body embalmed, cut it in two, packed it in a barrel, and at the suggestion of the Health Commissioner buried it at Lake Johanna, intending to return in the spring and finish the work. Mayor Ames stated that the body was that of a man killed in a railroad collision and that he obtained it regularly. The affair has caused a stir in St. Paul on account of the prominence of the persons implicated. Dr. Murphy is an intimate friend of President Harrison and family, and his daughter is now a frequent visitor at the White House, as she was during the Cleveland regime.

### Disastrous to Cotton.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—During the present month the weather in this State has been exceedingly wet. The amount of rainfall has been enormous. Yesterday there were signs of a change for the better, but today began with a cold, drizzling rain, which turned into snow at 10 o'clock, continuing to fall till the middle of the afternoon. The ground was very wet and the snow melted as rapidly as it fell.

A telegram from Fayetteville announces that the first snow of the season began to fall there last night. The storm continued till noon to-day. The wet weather during the month and the cold snap of to-day has produced a despondent feeling among the cotton men, who assert that it would require pleasant weather for several weeks longer to fully develop the crop.

### The Cruiser Baltimore a Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The new cruiser Baltimore left Chester at 6 o'clock this morning, and was moored at the wharf of the Cramps in this city shortly before 10 o'clock. Capt. Schley, who will take charge of the vessel when completed, was most enthusiastic when questioned about the capabilities of the vessel. He was sure that she would exceed the terms of the contract, and said that the test had been made in the face of a northwest gale. "This was just what we wanted," he said, "and the vessel will be able to fight her battery in the smoothest or roughest of weather, so far as we know," continued Capt. Schley, "the horse power has not yet been computed. We expected 9,400 and a displacement of 4,563 tons. The latter is 150 tons over and above the contract."

### Sir Edwin Arnold's Farewell.

Sir Edwin Arnold, before sailing for the Orient, expressed his good-by to us all in the following noble sonnet:

A FAREWELL.

America! at this thy Golden Gate,
New-traveled from thy green Atlantic coves,
Parting—I make my reverence! It behooves
With backward steps to quit a queen in state.
Land! of all lands most fair and free and great—
Of countless Kindred lips, whereofrom I heard
Sweet speech of Shakspeare—Keep in consecrate
For noble uses! Land of Freedom's Bird,
Fearless and proud! So let him soar, that stirred
By generous joy, all men may learn of thee
A larger life; and Europe, undeterred
By ancient wrecks, dare also to be free
Body and soul—seeing thine Eagle gaze
Undazzled upon Freedom's Sun, full blaze!

EDWIN ARNOLD.

San Francisco, Oct. 17, 1889.

### Succeeded by His Son.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 16.—Secretary of War Proctor has resigned as President of the Vermont Marble Co., and his son, Col. Fletcher D. Proctor, has been elected to succeed him.

1,000 FINE brass drums given away this week. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

# RENAISSANCE IN GOWNS.

## THE QUAINT PICTURE DRESSES THAT ARE ALL THE FASHION.

**Costume Studies From Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Painters Are the Fad of Gotham Girls, Who Pose as if Newly Released From Vandyke Frames—Some Gowns in Preparation.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
[Copyright.]

HE laces and diamonds and brocades of many a great grandmamma which will see the light of the ballroom this winter will flash and sparkle and shimmer and glisten as brilliantly as in the days of yore. So completely has the craze for the antique, both in furniture and in dress, prevailed with modish women that the genuinely and indisputably old, whatever its nationality or epoch, is awarded the palm of distinction and made at once the model on which to base something that is new. The girl whose nose is a pug, whose features are not in the least classical, is all the more certain to wear a Greek polonaise on the street and a Greek tea gown at home. The dressmaker whose reputation is established and whose clientage is fashionable is as likely as not to cast her French fashion plate into the waste basket and to rely on water color prints of the hats, gowns, wraps, muffs and toilet accessories of the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as the only guides she needs. The girl whose watchword is individuality haunts the libraries and picture galleries and pores for hours over the costumes which were the fashion in the days of Rubens and Charles I., Vandyke's portraits, Reynold's women and among modern painters Hans Makart and A. Ebert, who have given a powerful stimulus to the appreciation of seventeenth century fashions.

The vocabulary of dress bristles with historical names. Your gown is made very possibly from a piece of Louis XI. brocade or Rembrandt red velvet or lampas from Louis XVI. looms. If it is not in its make a copy of the ecclesiastical or chatelaine garbs of the elite dames of the 400 in the Dark Ages, it may show very possibly in its cuirass and full skirts a decided leaning toward the picturesque costuming of the high born dam-

*Picture Hat After Makart.*

sels of the mediæval times. It is likely to be Anglo-Norman or Anglo-Saxon or even Anglo-Danish, while just as reasonably it may have a directoire coat back with Russian jacket front, Louis XV. waistcoat and Greek draperies. We talk about Charles X. collars, and Abbe Galant capes, and gothic point passementeries, and Louis XIV. vests, and Medici cinctures, and Roland and Henri II. toques just as familiarly as if we had dined with the Abbe yesterday discussing the latest fashion in stoles and expected Charles and Henry with a batch of the Louis's to breakfast to-morrow morning. The "Dogaresse" cloak is as much a matter of course with us as if we had been interested spectators when the sovereign of Venice wedded the sea; while

PURITAN GOWNS,

Elizabethan robes and character costumes of all sorts which but a short time ago would have excited instant remark if worn outside of a fancy dress frolic are now very generally adopted by women of fashion.

When the dresses that were worn in Paris during the decade that followed the reign of terror when the guillotine was doing its work cutting off the heads of the pretty and graceful women whom we take so much pleasure in imagining to have lived in first year of the New York, the general type was preserved without the bizarre and exaggerated details; but after a season's familiarity with Charlotte Corday, Marie d'Anjou and Mme. Recamier we are ready, not only to dress a la Directoire to the last inch, but to make the stiff stuffs and materials of 100 years ago, but to make ourselves walking duplicates, so far as we are able, of people who lived and loved when Columbus was in his cradle.

Our main reliance in this renaissance of other centuries is placed, of course, on books and pictures, and costume studies have taken rank among the most fashionable fads of the day. The picture hat for two or three seasons we have had with us, and the Rubens' hat has long held its own as the most becoming wear for youth and beauty, compared with which bonnets of any shape and more especially the latest development, resembling a flower-decked housemaid's cap, look like caricatures of a headgear. But these are the days of the picture gown. Lucky is the girl who has a portrait of her great-grandmother, painted when that venerable lady was dressed for her wedding and just 16.

VANDYKE'S PORTRAITS

and those of contemporary artists derive no small share of their attractions from the attire with which they are invested, and the picturesque costumes which were the fashion when Charles I. gave the celebrated painter a salary of £200 to reside at his court, and which have ever since been the delight of artists to reproduce, are becoming familiar through engravings among our household gods, and are by no means difficult to copy in many cases. One of the finest Vandyke gowns turned out by a New York dressmaker is taken from the beautiful portrait of Lady Venetia, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, the original of which now hangs in Windsor Castle. This is the picture of which Hazlitt said it would be impossible to perform an unbecoming action with it hanging in the room, and Lady Venetia was she whom her husband poisoned by giving her a lotion meant to increase her beauty. Her quaint and picturesque dress is to be worn by a young and lovely married woman at a ball in a country house Thanksgiving Eve, but in daring and originality it does not surpass many other which are now being assumed by fashion leaders for evening dress at quiet "at homes."

The vogue of the Lord Fauntleroy suit has absolutely departed, but the fashion of having children as pages to serve instead of bridesmaids at weddings has induced a considerable interest in costume studies for little people, and on one occasion recently a pretty young girl was attended by her three small sisters and brother dressed after Vandyke's picture of the children of Charles I., at the Berlin gallery. The little girls had long shirts sewn in heavy pleats to the waist, the sleeves puffed to the wrist, with cuffs of the lace which owes its name to the master who painted those long points. The tippets of lace were to match and the quaint lace cap recalled the close skull shape worn by infants twenty of thirty years ago. There were full white aprons, and the heavy pot

SOFT SILKS

were the materials used, one was made being in yellow, one in blue and one in green color. The boy wore the close habit and breeches, the slashed sleeves and deep collar and the long curling hair of a period when the picturesqueness of the male garb was at its meridian.

Sir Joshua Reynolds has left us many models of beautiful women, and the loosely girdled waists, the hair flowing free, and the brownish green and peach brocades he delighted in crop out frequently in the modish dress of the day. It is the Duchess of Hamilton and Lady Coventry—the beautiful Gunnings—whom we have learned to know at fancy dances, but "Miss Theophila Palmer reading 'Clarissa'" furnishes a simpler model

*Picture Hat After Ebert.*

which has been chosen by one of the buds of the season for her forthcoming debut at an afternoon tea. This picture gown, which I was permitted to peep at yesterday, is true enough to its original so that when arrayed in it the bud might have stepped but five minutes since from her last century frame, and yet it is a simple dress, and not ill adapted to a modern parlor nor out of touch with the prevailing ideas of the day. A neutral tinted silk is the stuff chosen, such a fabric as the Vicar of Wakefield's bride picked out that it might wear well. The bare round arms show dimpled elbows and the hair is rolled high from the smooth forehead, while an early arrival stands a chance of seeing the illusion completed by the pose on a cushion in the window seat and an air of fascinated interest in the book—not "Clarissa," but something decidedly more thrilling—which she is reading.

A PICTURE GOWN

which I have not yet seen attempted, but which would offer abundant opportunity to somebody who may fancy herself the possessor of a fair bright face like that of Mme. Thraile would be the turban looped with pearls and dress gathered by a shawl girdle, which Reynolds has depicted as the garb of a most fascinating woman. One of the finest picture gowns at the Artists' Festival in Boston, last spring, was worn by Miss A. M. Harwood, who appeared as Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, lending to an event of such importance her gracious patronage. The dress was beautiful in its tasteful simplicity and strict fidelity to the details of the painting. The broad black velvet hat trimmed with blue ribbon and black ostrich tips was set atop of the powdered hair with long curls flowing over the shoulders. The white silk overdress figured with flowers was trimmed with narrow white lace and tied at the waist with a blue ribbon. Beneath this was a petticoat of light blue silk. A white fichu was draped about the shoulders with a rose on the left breast, and in one hand she carried a tall walking stick mounted with silver and ivory. Minus the powder, but with curls dressed in the self-same fashion Miss Harwood has worn her Reynolds gown on several occasions since at fashionable gatherings.

Gainsborough's stately blooming women in full dress hats turned up at the side, gowns looped and shoes with buckles, offer almost as many models to searchers after the picturesque as are afforded by his great rival. When the little girl is brought down from the nursery for five minutes' exhibition in the drawing-room where mamma receives her friends it requires but little ingenuity to carry out for "my daughter" the simple white muslin gown with its low rounded neck and

*Greek and Grandmother.*

elbow sleeves, fastened with ruched ribbons matching in color the sash round the short waist, which Gainsborough selected for the dress of Lady Barbara Yelverton. The most elaborate part of the costume is the cap, somewhat heavily trimmed with lace and ribbon. The general effect is far more childlike and pleasing than the fashion plate which the little miss of last season so painfully resembled.

THE GAINSBOROUGH

hat in all its varieties has been popular for several seasons. The Griseldis and the Berthalda, from the sedate patrician lady of Ebert and the fair falconer of Makart, are new picture hats which are beginning to appear on the promenades.

Next to the picture dress the costumes of a generation ago enjoy a good deal of vogue. Women who want a novelty for afternoon tea or something out of the common order for an evening gathering, not too conventional, turn over the old-fashion plates of *Godey's Lady's Book* and select something which was considered the pink of elegance, say about 1834. One girl, just out of a convent, who promises herself quite a gay little season, has copied the following dress from a print of that period. The skirt, which is of rose-colored satin, has a flounce composed of two ruches of the same silk, very full and puffed, giving a shape to the drapery which it will always retain. The overdress has the same ruches on either side of the front breadth and caught half way to the waist by knots of broad rich ribbon. The waist has a bertha of Honiton lace on point, and the sleeves are very simple, consisting only of a close puff of silk with a very narrow Honiton edge. The hair is dressed in wavy bands, loosely covering the tips of the ears, a style revived and made fashionable just now by Mrs. Kendal. A spray of drooping flowers is just above the left ear. The bosom friend of the debutante dresses, of course, to correspond. Her costume is white crepe with nine narrow flounces about the bottom, and she has a wealth of small shining green leaves to cross the head and be met by

VELVET LOOPS

on each side of the face. Her hair is dressed in a Greek twist with loose Kendal bands. Two things are suggested by the appearance of the girls as thus arranged. One is that the hoopskirt may ere long take the place of the banished and vanished dustle, and the other that, try hard as she may, the square-shouldered modern girl can hardly emulate the slope and the droop of her great-grandmother's figure, even when she follows every line of her grandmother's gown.

Miss Leiter of Washington, whose people are going to give her this winter a New York season, is a belle who takes to picturesque gowns. She has worn the dress of a Greek maiden, of yellow silk with pearls and gold sandals. Miss Juliette Morgan has worn the classic Greek costume in pink tissue, with gold fillet for the hair and Athenian girdle, and Miss Choate is another fair Grecian who has been seen in pale green, with gold girdle, armlet and hair band. Costumes fashioned after the Caryatides of the Greek Erectheum, very brilliant in color and beautiful in design, are worn by a quartet of young girls who sing at afternoon teas.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Cutting and Miss Cutting wore Vandyke picture toilets at the Water Color Society's ball last winter. Mrs. Fish went as a Paul Veronese maiden and Mrs. De Forest as an orange velvet study from Rubens. There seems to be every indication that picturesque elements will prevail, so far as they may be utilized without undue e

# KATHLEEN'S LETTER.

REPORT OF A BUSY WEEK AND A BUSY-BODY.

**Some Queer Things That Were Seen in Two Big Shops—A Word About Old Gowns—Some Gorgeous Wedding Presents—Matrimonial Considerations—Two Evenings at the Theater—Some Artistic New Homes.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

DEAREST EMILY: Well, another week has gone by, a week just like the preceding one, only a little more so. The delicate machinery that moves the social world is all perfectly adjusted and running as smoothly as if its main lever had an automatic action, and was not simply the concentration of feminine forces, and I am beginning to feel quite at home on that wonderful stage called the world, about which we heard so much on commencement day. Jack says the rights of the human family are about equally distributed, for that the men have the right to make money and the women the right to spend it, and certainly the oblation that must be constantly offered to the fickle goddess of popularity is money, money, money. Here again is a balancing of power, however, for the spending of money freely makes the making of it easier, and Auntie says that the woman who gives an elaborate entertainment, thus affording employment for less fortunate beings, is a benefactor in her way almost as much as the one who gives the money directly to the poor. Mr. Oldbeau says that men do not object to extravagance in other men's wives for it helps trade. I hardly think though that the ladies who entertain so magnificently are caring especially about trade.

One of the most charming receptions of the week was given to introduce another debutante to society, Miss Emma Bailey. The other buds will have to look to their laurels, for she is a beautiful girl and a very accomplished one, having finished her education in Paris and made a tour of Europe. One young lady whom everybody likes, who will be counted among the absent this season, is Miss Madge Barney, who leaves in a few days with her sister, Mrs. Ward Hall, for China.

Wednesday morning I went shopping with Adele, and the usual routine of the expedition was varied by a little episode which occurred in the cozy tea parlors at Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney's. A lady handsomely attired in a mourning costume, laid her umbrella, an expensive-looking one too, on a chair and went off and left it, when a woman who did not have the appearance of a thief by any means, picked it up and was marching off with it when a lady who had observed the performance immediately reported it to one of the floor walkers and he succeeded in stopping the would-be kleptomaniac just as the owner hurriedly returned in search of her property. The affair caused quite a little hubbub of feminine voices. Another instance of depravity quite as bad came under our notice, although the perpetrator would be highly indignant if she knew that her "smart trick," as she herself called it, had been designated less kindly. We were at the notion counter at Barr's, when a woman fashionably attired came up and asked to have some silk thread exchanged. She said that she had bought it for

A GREEN SUIT,

but finding that the shade was not the right one she wanted to exchange it for black, a dozen spools. The salesman reached for her package and asked for the bill. "Oh, I have mislaid the bill. How stupid of me, but then that will not matter, will it? my name is Mrs. Blank and I always deal here." After a word to the head of the department and a delay of a few moments the desired exchange was made and the lady (?) went her way. Imagine our surprise to encounter the same person on the car going home, and our greater surprise at hearing her recount to a friend how cleverly she had outwitted Barr's. She explained that last summer at a clearing sale at Nugent's she bought a dozen spools of green thread, the only shade in the lot, at 5 cents a spool and that she had exchanged it at Barr's for regular 10-cent thread in black, as black silk thread was always useful. Adele says that if the shops under the old Roman Arcade had bargain days she is not surprised that some of the ancient sages believed that women had no souls.

We had two murky, disagreeable days during the week but the rest were delightful. Jack says that the best time to study the book of nature is when autumn turns the leaves and a great many are evidently of the same opinion, to judge by the numbers out driving nearly every afternoon. Wednesday Miss Beatrice Clark held the reins on the Lindell boulevard and chatted gaily with another pretty girl at her side. She wore a long coat trimmed with fur.

Mrs. George Miltenberger, who recently moved into her beautiful home on West Pine street, wears one of the loveliest tailor-made suits that I have seen. It is of Russian blue broadcloth made with simple, straight draperies and a perfectly fitting bodice, but its distinguishing beauty lies in a vest and collar and cuffs of leopard skin, with its pretty spots contrasted on its soft background of intermingling shades of brown—so becoming to her fair, fresh complexion and golden hair.

Auntie has kept a seamstress busy all the week making over her old costumes. She says that it is interesting to note how many of the most artistic features of the prevailing mode owe their existence to necessities engendered by the reconstruction of old clothes. The velvet sleeves, for instance, seen on so many of the new costumes, were first introduced by a bright girl of a practical turn of mind, whose last season's cloth had worn threadbare at the elbows. Puffs like charity have covered a multitude of sins when it comes to sleeves. And combination suits are one of the greatest boons in a woman's existence. Utility does more toward shaping fashion edicts than one would think, and with the latitude now afforded to individual ideas there is no reason why a woman with artistic tastes and a skillful seamstress should not dress well

ON A MODERATE INCOME.

I was introduced to Dr. Mathews, Pastor of Centenary Church, on Sixteenth and Pine streets, at the house of one of his flock this week and found him very pleasant and entertaining. His sermons on Sunday evenings have created no little comment and are said to draw large crowds every week, especially of young folks in whom he takes great interest. He is credited with saying in one of these evening discourses that, "if the corner saloons were closed, St. Louis would seem like a suburb of Heaven, and the Mississippi a branch of the River Jordan."

The chimes of wedding bells have made every day, excepting Friday and Saturday, memorable in the calendar of happy brides, and the general occupation of half of our friends seems to be the selection of wedding presents and the preparation for weddings. Miss Fanita Hayward, who has just become Mrs. George Neidringhaus, is said to have received more handsome presents than any bride of the season, and that is saying all that can be said of their elegance and profusion, for all of the brides have been blessed in this regard. An intimate friend of the Hayward family told auntie, that words could not do justice to the magnificence of the presents given by the various members of the Niederinghaus family. They came out strong.

Marriages bring to mind proposals. Jack declares he overheard Mr. Foureyes when he put the all important question to Miss Cocquette at a party given a short time ago. The honor was declined in these words: "I shall always regard you highly and esteem you as a friend, Mr. Foureyes, but I cannot——" And the situation was accepted in these: "Oh! ah! That is all right, Miss Cocquette, I know all the rest. You women have all the same old answer. You are the tenth who has begun the same way." Highly flattering, was it not?

Marie, who has to serve as a counter influence to Jack, has a series of pictures in her sketch book called "A Social Panoramas." The first half show one a man who would like to get married, only the pretty girls are so demure and the clever ones are so alarming; merry ones make such game of a fellow, and the sentimental ones are so spoony, the nautical ones are so inconsiderate, the little ones are so little, and the large ones are so large; the horsey ones a man who would like to get married, only the pretty girls are so demure and the clever ones are so alarming; merry ones make such game of a fellow, and the sentimental ones are so spoony, the nautical ones are so inconsiderate, the little ones are so little, and the large ones are so large; the horsey ones are so outrageous, and the talkative ones are so tiresome, and the wealthy ones have such unpleasant papas, that he thinks he will let it stand over for the present. The second half depicts a girl in the same mind, only that the good young men are so painfully mild, and the handsome ones so insufferably vain; the big men make one feel so absurdly small, and the small ones make one look so enormously large; the artistic ones are so

FRIGHTFULLY AFFECTED,

and the funny men are really too idiotic, and the lazy ones are so intensely aggravating, and the hasty ones use such dreadful language, and the nice ones are either engaged to somebody else or have families that no mortal girl could ever marry into, and any how she is in no hurry.

I suppose the subject of marriage might be appropriately followed by a question of homes, especially since so many of the brides go immediately to housekeeping. A charming residence section which I hardly think you know anything about, as it came into fashionable notice since you were here, is Westminster place, which extends from Cabanne avenue immediately back of the Lindell Boulevard, and runs parallel to it. Several handsome new homes have recently been completed there, the most costly being that of Mr. Charles McFarland. It is built of pressed brick in the Romanesque style of architecture, and is finished throughout in hard wood, the mantels, especially those in the reception hall and the large parlor, being particularly beautiful. Mrs. McFarland has already given her orders to Kennards for the carpets and she expects to be settle in two or three weeks. In the same block Mrs. Nash has a cozy home and immediately above hers is another lovely place in the new artistic style, Mr. W. A. Stephen's home into which he has just moved. Further up on the street Mr. H. W. Grantly has recently completed a handsome home, opposite that Mr. Hayes of the Wabash railroad is erecting a large house, and near it Mrs. Greeno has purchased a hundred feet of ground preparatory to building a $20,000 residence. Old citizens say that the improvements that have taken place in every direction in the city during the last few years are simply wonderful. Of course you have read about the splendid home of Mr. Kaufman which has just been completed. It is near the entrance to Forest Park, facing the Lindell boulevard.

I went to see Rose Coghlan twice this week. The first night was to see her in Jocelyn, the the play which her brother, Charles Coghlan, wrote for Mrs. Langtry, but which passed into the hands of his sister instead. I was perfectly carried away with her superb acting, realistic fencing and the beautiful stage setting, and because of my enthusiasm Jack and Marie, out of the goodness of their hearts,

INVITED ME

to go with them on Friday to see her again in "Forget-Me-Not." Auntie, who had seen the play, objected at first; she said that she did not believe in young girls witnessing plays of that kind, but Marie overruled her objections; she said that there was but one lesson running through all plays of that nature, and that was that there was but one path for a woman through her whole life, whatever may be the privileges of a man, and she thought that Kathleen might as well learn that lesson early in life as later, so I went. I am ashamed to say that I cried over the terrible anguish of the fascinating adventuress, and Jack called me a little fool. I must not forget to tell you that the costumes were perfect dreams of loveliness.

We had the honor, I cannot say the pleasure, of a visit from Miss Busybody one afternoon this week. She is an old acquaintance of auntie's, who knew her in better days, and who, therefore, insists that we all treat her with more deference than her personal merits would warrant. She belongs to one of the old, old families, but unfortunately for herself, her father sold his real estate just a quarter of a century too soon. Of course better days are a very nice thing to have in the family, but they are not altogether a success as an article of diet, nor do they satisfy the landlord when the rent falls due, so the poor woman has really had a hard time, but I fail to see why that should have so embittered her against her more fortunate friends. She sat up for a whole hour giving more ancestral details than a life insurance agent would ever find out, and if she had remained longer I am sure she would have proved conclusively that my own grandfather was either a thief or a lunatic. Jack says that she has among her relics a picture of Noah carting into the ark a Saratoga trunk bearing the inscription, "Family Papers of the Busybody Family," and that inside the trunk there was a drawing representing their family tree with Darwin's primoral ape dangling from the top branch, and that accounts for Miss Busybody's meddling propensities, for that everybody knows is the principal failing of a monkey. Auntie and all the rest of the family send love and kisses to the baby even if the doctors do say that babies should not be kissed. Your loving KATHLEEN.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## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. James Banbury is the guest of relatives in the city.

Miss Lulu Park has returned from a visit to her cousins.

Mrs. E. G. Scudder gave a musicale on Tuesday at 3 p. m.

Mrs. John Kennard has gone to Southern Florida to pass the winter on her orange plantation.

Mrs. J. M. Pinkham has gone to Decatur to visit a friend.

Mrs. Harris and daughters have returned from a visit West.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred de Dermis have removed to 3236 Pine street.

Mrs. N. C. Harris's cards are out for a ladies' reception on Tuesday.

Miss Eva Catherine Leman has gone to Illinois to visit relatives.

Mrs. Petty of Windsor place is entertaining friends from Kentucky.

Miss May Ferguson has returned from a short visit to relatives.

Miss Daisy Mason has returned from a visit to her friend in Hamburg.

Miss Annie O'Neil has gone to visit her cousin, Miss Ella Johnson.

Mrs. George Wightman is entertaining her mother, Mrs. John Bryant.

Miss Joella Carr has returned from her visit to relatives in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Meier spent last week with friends in the country.

Miss Clara Hock of Washington is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Reis.

Mr. and Mrs. William Trauernicht have come in town for the winter.

Miss Mary Toomey is at home again after a visit of a week in the country.

Miss Grace Ballinger has returned to the city after an absence of a month.

Mrs. S. W. Anderson returned last week from a visit to friends in Indiana.

Mrs. Chas. Rowe left last week to visit friends in the interior of the State.

The Paragon Club gives a dress ball at Concordia Hall on Thanksgiving evening.

Mrs. Mary Wetzel is at home again after a pleasant visit to relatives out of town.

Mrs. James L. Sloss of 3631 Lindell avenue, is entertaining Mrs. L. V. Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Walsh have removed for the winter to 3226 Pine street.

Misses Emma and Grace Callinger are at home again after a fortnight's absence.

Mr. Wallace Green and bride nee Ora Hill, have gone to Fort Worth, Tex., to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Storer are located for the winter at No. 1013 Garrison avenue.

Miss Lelia White returned yesterday from a visit to Mrs. Merriwether at Jefferson City.

Canopies and carpet covers for hire at Zittlesen Tent and Awning Co., 307 North Fourth st.

Tarpaulins for dancing purposes and sidewalk canopies for hire. Alex Baptiste, 622 N. 3d.

Miss Emily Dinga gave a progressive euchre party on Friday evening to her young friends.

Mr. A. S. Mason, formerly of this city, was married on the 13th to Miss Warrick of Illinois.

Miss Philippine Overstolz returns this week from Baltimore, after an absence of a fortnight.

Mrs. Lucy Cowdry and her son, Mr. Frank Cowdry, have gone to Florida to spend the winter.

Mrs. H. W. Townsend is entertaining at her home in Kirkwood her sister, Mrs. Gale of Peoria.

The marriage of Mrs. Blanche Munster to Mr. Boardman is announced to take place shortly.

Mrs. O. H. Hughes has gone to Cairo, Ill., to spend six weeks with her friend, Mrs. Henderson.

Miss Lizzie Irwin, who has been the guest of Miss Christine Eno, has returned to her home in Pana, Ill.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will give a hop at Missouri Hall at 8 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Mrs. T. P. Cabberly left on Tuesday last to visit a friend in Louisiana. She will be gone several weeks.

Mrs. W. D. Phillips is entertaining her sister from Jefferson City, who will spend some weeks with her.

Mrs. Josephine Phelps spent last week with her sister, Mrs. L. K. Hutchinson, at her pretty suburban home.

Thomas H. Chew and wife, nee Mary Isgrig, have returned from their bridal tour and are at home to their friends.

Mrs. C. M. Cohn of Wichita, who has been making a visit of several weeks to her parents, has returned home.

Mrs. Susan V. Long left on Tuesday to spend six weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Tibbitts, in Boyle County, Kentucky.

Mrs. R. P. Thompson of Jefferson City has moved with her family to St. Louis, where she will in the future reside.

Miss Rebecca Radowsky has returned to the city from an extensive visit to friends and relatives in Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Fannie McLaren-Lucas returned last week from Europe, where she has spent the past year in extensive tours.

Dr. M. L. Gerould of Kirkwood will be married on Wednesday, November 20, to Miss Helen Bartlett of Auburn, N. Y.

Mrs. Tiernan, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Curtis, will remain and keep house for her during her absence.

Miss Lou Moody, who has been visiting Mrs. Charles Hamilton of Franklin avenue, has returned to her home in Springfield.

Mrs. Albert Spiers has come in from Glencoe and will spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. Alfred Carr, on Chestnut street.

The ladies of Kirkwood will have their annual crysanthemum show and sale on Tuesday, at the residence of Mr. Mermod.

Miss Isabella Dunlop, daughter of the late Bishop Dunlop, will be married December 18 to a gentleman from the city of Mexico.

Miss Nellie Stockton, who is one of the debutantes of this season, will spend most of the winter with friends in Winfield, Kan.

Miss Nettie Duncan has returned from Springfield, where she went to attend the marriage of her friend, Miss Dollie Wolf.

Mrs. Rebecca Sire has returned from Minneapolis, where she went to attend the marriage of her nephew, Mr. Sire Green.

Mrs. P. B. Thompson, who has been visiting relatives in the city, will leave on Monday morning for her home in Harrodsburg, Ky.

E. C. Bostick, present chief clerk in Lackawanna Line office, St. Louis, has been appointed contracting agent for the same line.

Mrs. T. V. W. Dutcher of 3725 Cook avenue is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Samuel Smith, and her aunts, Miss Owings and Mrs. Buckner.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cottrill entertained the World's Fair Advance Euchre Club last Tuesday evening at their home on West Pine street.

The Pullman car shop employes will give their sixth annual dress ball at West St. Louis Turner Hall Wednesday evening, November 20.

Mrs. Evans, nee Flora Whitney, who has been spending the fall season with St. Louis relatives, has returned to her home in Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. L. Huggins was married last week to Miss Salmon of Boonville. After a short bridal tour the happy pair will return to this city to reside.

Miss Sallie Goodman, who has been the guest for a short time past of her brother Mr. Charles Goodman, has returned to her home in Illinois.

Mrs. C. H. Buck and daughters, the Misses Carrie and Lillie Buck, will return to the city Monday and will be located at 2839 Washington avenue.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. H. D. Pittman for a reception on Friday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock in compliment to her mother, Mrs. F. C. Sharp of West Pine street.

Mrs. J. Taylor Brecht of Kirkwood has returned home after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Judge Irwin, at Edwardsville. While there she assisted at a reception given by her sister.

Invitations have been received to the marriage of Joseph Boyce to a young lady of Pine Bluff, Ark., which will take place this month. Mr. Boyce is connected with the Cotton Belt Railroad.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Capt. C. F. Powell, U. S. A., who has taken a house for the winter on Garrison avenue, has her sister from California and her cousin from Oregon spending the season with her.

Miss Lola Hartnett entertained on Friday afternoon the young ladies' progressive euchre club of which she is a member. The Misses Carr entertain it on Tuesday afternoon at their home in Cabanne.

Mrs. D. Bowman of No. 3008 Dickson street gave a delightful reception in her new home on last Thursday evening complimentary to her sister, Miss Kate Vance of Gallatin, Mo., who is spending the winter here.

A very pleasant birthday and musical party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Hughes, 1607 South Eleventh street, last Friday evening in honor of their daughter, Ida. Many beautiful presents were given.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Werner, nee Miss Emma A. Parkes, have lately returned from a protracted wedding trip to the West, and have gone to housekeeping at No. 2216 Sullivan avenue. Mrs. Werner will receive on Thursdays.

Mrs. Duncan Koehler gave a handsome luncheon on Thursday in compliment to Mr. Frank Low. Among the guests were Mrs. William Duncan, Miss Nettie Duncan, Mrs. J. B. M. Kehlor, Miss Kehlor, Mrs. Frank Wooster and others.

Miss Maggie Miles entertained the Thursday Club at her residence on Cass avenue. Those present were Misses Katie, Maggie and Mazie McCabe, Addie Gardner, Nellie Mullaney; Messrs. Ewing, Lessig, Pauley, Bradley, Frohman and F. Winck.

Miss Minnie Bryan's marriage to Phil Tompkins is announced to take place December 11, at Grace Church, Kirkwood. Her bridemaids are Miss Annie Black, Mary Gill, Mamie Tompkins and her sister, Miss Emily Bryan, who will serve as maid of honor.

Mrs. Rebecca Brown has received a letter from the widow of Gen. Davidson announcing the birth of a lovely little daughter to Lieut. and Mrs. Webster of Fort Omaha. Mrs. Webster was formerly Miss Lettie Davidson, a popular and pretty St. Louis belle.

There will be a select concert for the benefit of the Ladies' Baptist Aid Society under the direction of Mr. William Forteus at the Arcade Hall, Cabanne Station, West St. Louis, next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Trains leave Narrow Gauge Depot, Morgan street, at 7:45 o'clock.

George Castano, who is visiting his aunt, Mrs. John Dyer, left last night with his cousin for Washington, en route for New York, where they take a steamer for Cuba, Mr. Castano's home. Miss Dyer will spend the winter traveling through the South with her aunt.

The South Side La Tosca Circle held an election of officers last Thursday evening, when the following were elected for the ensuing year: Will L. Tomkins, President; Sarah Keegan, Vice-President; George Doughty, Treasurer; Chas. Krenzer Secretary; Belle Morrison, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Last Thursday evening Misses Maggie and Emma Miles entertained the members of the Thursday Club at their residence on Cass avenue. Those present were Misses Kittie McCabe, Ada Gardner, Nellie Mullaney, Mazie McCabe and Messrs. Jas. H. Ewing, Wm. Lessenig, Henry Pauly, Fred Wenke, H. Frohman and W. F. Bradley.

Mr. and Mrs. William Howe received informally on Friday afternoon at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Harriet Clark of Chestnut street. Throngs of friends took this occasion to bid them good-bye, as they leave to-night for San Francisco, where they will be joined later by Mrs. Clark and her unmarried daughter who will return with them to Paris to reside.

Miss Louise Storch was surprised at her residence on Pine street Friday evening by her friends. Among those present were: Misses Sadie Hatch, Polly Waugh, Ruby Steinmeyer, Edna Banker, Fanita Dennis, Maud Becker, Lou Pratt, Parolita Hollister, M. Lanagan, Louis Meyer, Harry DeBolt, H. Green, Julius Offendorf, Harry D. Lunsford, P. Burk and L. Marks.

The El Merito Club held their initial hop Friday evening. Some of those present were: Misses J. Murray, M. Russell, M. and L. Maloney, E. Ferguson, M. Harrigan, L. Taafe, M. Mulhall, M. Shaw, Misses Werple, M. Waggaman and J. Stevens; Messrs. B. Russell, L. and F. Mulhall, J. Hobdell, J. Sharkey, W. Quinlan, J. Smith, C. Stevens, Waggaman, Rubenthal, Hume, Harrington, Reily.

Mrs. Marie Erskine, the retiring principal of the Shaw School, was given a reception on Wednesday by the teachers of the school over which she had ably presided for many years. Expressions of regret at her loss were numerous, and the teachers all pledged her life long friendship. A number of the parents of the pupils were also present, and they all took occasion to express to Mrs. Erskine their appreciation of the beneficial work she had done for the school and the scholars.

Miss Emily B. Dings, at Woodlawn, Mo., gave a progressive euchre party in honor of her friend, Miss Jennie Barret of Galena, Ill., Friday. Among those present were: The Misses Gill, Meadam, Butler and Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Dr. and Mrs. Pitman, Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, Messrs. Dings, J. Bell, Dr. Gerard, Dr. H. Wichmann, Jr., T. Sinclair, Dr. Rohling, J. Purteus, J. E. Lewis and Dr. Gerhart.

Miss Blanche Euston entertained the members of the Mankato Club at her home on Garrison avenue last Tuesday evening. Among those present were the Misses Hope Johnson, Lillie Stevens, Maud Kimbell, Bertie Powell, Cora Stevens, Theresa Dunn, Eva O'Connell, Hester Clemett, Maud Johnson, Ella O'Connell, Ollie Lindley, Stella Dunn, Maud Powell, and Messrs. Phil Thompson, Harry Wilson, Warril Kimball, Will Behring, Ed Sturgis, Wallace Homes, Harry Hoffman, Will Thompson, Guy Cobb, Tom Fulton, Harry Mathies, Sid Drew, Ed. Clark, and Harvey Jones. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Luehrmann celebrated their twenty-fifth marriage anniversary Wednesday evening last, November 13, at their residence, with relatives and quite a number of friends. Rev. Dr. Waugerin addressed them in an appropriate manner. After hearty congratulations followed an elegant supper served by Schwietzer & Mohr. The tables, as also the parlors, were decorated with smilax, ferns and silver. The presents were numerous and most elegant. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. Lindemann, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Prof. Hoerlich, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kaiser, Mr. and Mrs. Conrades, Mr. and Mrs. Dallmeyer and others.

The regular meeting of the South Side Literary Society took place last evening. The members were all present, and the names of Messrs. H. Murray, S. Hite and W. De Cain were enrolled on the membership list. After the regular order of business a lively debate, which lasted three hours, took place. The question was: "Resolved, That St. Louis is a Far Better Location than New York for the World's Fair of 1892." Messrs. L. Hassieur and F. Carr, for the affirmative, and Messrs. W. Winter and W. Allen for the negative, were the participants. The question was well argued by the negative, and as a result the ballot was a tie. President G. Buder thereupon decided in favor of the affirmative, and St. Louis carried the day. After several readings and declamations the society adjourned, to assemble Friday, November 29.

PORTRAITS in Oil, Pastelle, Crayon, Water Color. Scholten, 1312 Olive street, opposite Exposition.

### How to Clean Pearls and Coral.

From an Exchange.

Set pearls which have become discolored by wear may often be improved by placing in a covered vessel with a mixture of whiting, ammonia and water, and permitting them to remain for a few hours.

Coral may be cleaned by soaking in soda and water for some hours. A lather of soap is then made and brushed upon the coral with the softest of hair brushes. A frequent changing of the water is desirable.


GREEN'S TO ENLIGHTEN YOU

On the definition of 'Bargains' in Millinery

In its proper sense, we would kindly ask you to examine the following list:

100 Dozen STEAMER CAPS (For Monday Only) At 12c

75 Doz. CHILDREN'S TRIM'D HATS Were 75c. At 29c

25 Dozen BLACK BEAVER FLATS Worth $3, $2.98. At 98c

80 Gross BLACK and COLORED STIFF WINGS Sold elsewhere at 15c. At 5c

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75 TRIMMED HATS Reduced from $1.50. At 98c

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ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS at Attractive Prices for This Week.

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Over 1000 Trimmed Hats from 75c up. 1000 yds Silk Chenille Dot Veiling, latest colors, 9c yd; sold at 20c. 300 pcs All-Silk Moire Ribbon, No. 4 at 5c; No. 5 at 7c; No. 9 at 12c; No. 12 at 15c yd. Our 50c Black Ostrich Tips go Monday Sale for 25c bunch of 3 tips.

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Frost & Ruf are headquarters for McKesson & Robbins' Quinine Pills.


# MOTHER OF OUR UNION.

MRS. PICKETT TELLS HOWSHE FRATERNALLY JOINED THE BLUE AND GRAY.

**A Bride on the Battlefield and a "Pretty Little Rebel," She Afterwards Changed Her Opinion—Exiled in Canada—A Pathetic Struggle for Bread—She Sings in a Church Choir and Makes a Sensation.**

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. [Copyright.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—In the United States Pension Office, of Washington, D. C., there is a lady employe—a first-class clerk, whose history is not only exceptionally interesting, but in a sense nationally so for to her belongs the honor of bringing about a fraternal union of the Blue and Gray who survived the late war of the rebellion. The first interest, however, attaches to her as the widow of the late Confederate General, George Pickett, whose bravery and manliness both sides concede.

All mankind—and we grant at once that they only are judges of what constitute womanly beauty—consider Mrs. Pickett a beautiful woman. She is above medium height. Her figure is all soft lines and curves. Her eyes and hair are black, the first large, melting or flashing as is her mood. Her hands and feet are small, and her taste in dress is good, and she is still in her early forties and as charming as when she became a bride at 15, with that additional grace of manner which comes only with

MATURITY AND EXPERIENCE.

On a recent occasion Mrs. Pickett was persuaded by the writer to go into the details of the fact so often simply stated that after the war Gen. Pickett and his wife sought safety from possible arrest for treason by an incognito residence in Canada. She said:

"As I told you once before, I was only fifteen when I was married; my home was in possession of the Yankees. My lover was on the other side—Gen. Pickett. Our wedding day was at hand, and he could not come for me, but he managed to communicate with me. All strategems are fair in love and war. My family got permission to go through the lines, and Gen. Pickett with a guard came as far on the way to meet me as he dared. We met halfway and were married at Petersburg by Rev. Dr. Platt. We at once went into the field, and I must say I was happier in the midst of 'war's alarms' than I was when at home with absence and anxiety for companions.

"I was as arrant a little rebel as the South ever provided. I did not believe a Yankee could be as refined and intelligent a gentleman as those on our side; nor did I think them as well educated or as brave. I would scarcely look at one, much less shake hands. All this amused my husband, for he was educated at West Point, was a cosmopolitan, and looked upon my opinions as the ill-informed ideas of a mere girl. A change in my sentiments came about after the war in this wise. We had become self-imposed exiles, because we supposed all active participants, such as officers, would be punished for treason. We fled to Canada under my husband's mother's family name of Edwards, and we were as poor and obscure as church mice. I will tell you about that directly. Well, after various vicissitudes, and remaining there a year and a half,

GEN. GRANT

heard of our case and he telegraphed to Gen. Pickett that he could return to the States, as the 'terms of the surrender would be carried out.' We returned to New York and a reception was given to my husband by old comrades in the city, and so many Union officers came to see us and treated us so kindly, were so well educated, so refined, I was heartily ashamed of my former estimate of a Yankee, especially after Gen. Grant offered to make my husband Marshal of Virginia.

"To give some expression to my feelings, on my return to Virginia I thought I would have my husband's watch, which was an heirloom, engraved—unknown to him—and present it to him on the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, to indicate to him my changed sentiments. I thought by giving all the battles in which he had fought during the Mexican war and as a Confederate, and by crossing the flags to symbolize the union of the Blue and the Gray, that I could do so. No jeweler in Richmond would engrave such a piece of 'treachery to the South.' Public sentiment was against any such feeling being expressed, and I had to send it to Baltimore to have it done, after which I had the pleasure of giving it to my husband on the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, as I had planned.

"Returning to our Canadian experience as I said, we were without any resources. Our home, our country, our cause, each was lost. I was only 15 years and 6 months old, and I felt our situation deeply. I had a young child, a voice and a tolerably fine education. These last I looked upon as capital. My husband could not get enough to do to support us.

"One Sunday I was desperate. I went alone into St. John's Episcopal Church. We were at Montreal. I had on my wedding dress, which was a dove-colored instre with a dove-colored, drawn silk poke bonnet with

PINK ROSES UNDER THE BRIM.

I wore a wide turn-down collar and a large black silk visite, and I looked like a guy; but it was all the finery I had since the war, and close turbans had succeeded poke bonnets, while visites had gone entirely out of style and high linen collars only were worn. Still I was too proud to make any sign. I walked daringly into that church, and up into the choir loft and sat down in the singers' seats. When the service began I began to sing, and pretty soon the chorister noticed me. Coming over he asked me to take the contralto's place, she being absent that morning. It was a simple service and not unfamiliar to me, so I sung my very best, and had the satisfaction of seeing the faces of the congregation turn, one by one, until at the close of the service—well, the chorister engaged me on the spot. I felt as if my going there had been or was a special providence, for it kept the wolf from the door.

"I must tell you an incident connected with that morning. At the close of the service an old lady came up and, taking my hand, said: "'My dear, you sing like an angel, if you do look quaint,' referring to my clothes.

"A day or two after that I saw an advertisement in a daily paper for a school teacher. Being a graduate of Lynchburg Female College, I presented myself as a candidate. An old Scotch servant admitted me. She evidently was not favorably impressed with my

*Mrs. Gen. Pickett.*

girlish appearance, for I did not look very much like the typical schoolma'am. Still, she smiled grimly as if she regarded it as a kind of joke, and conducted me upstairs to the principal, who was already engaged in the duties of the day. She turned me over to him as 'a Miss who thinks she

CAN TEACH SCHOOL.'

Her manner indicated her state of mind on the subject. His first question was to ask me if I could read Latin. On being assured that I could, he proceeded with my examination right before the school, and I answered questions, or finished questions which he began. Finally he wrote on the blackboard, 'President Lincoln says nobody is hurt.' Quick as a flash I wrote, and as quickly erased, 'But somebody was.' He turned and clasped my hand and said, 'Madame, you have passed the ordeal, the situation is yours.' I filled it for six months, when we felt free to return to the States by the assurance of Gen. Grant's recall. However, we preserved our incognito unto the end. Even now I cannot recall my experiences without mingled emotions. They were pathetic, and yet, in some respects, at this distance of time, I can laugh at them.

"Yes, I have seen a great variety of life—had as many ups and downs as the heroine of a romance; but I was most touched by my reception at Gettysburg, July 4, '87, when the soldiers' monument was dedicated, and the Blue and Gray veterans met there. My husband's old comrades, and the courtesies shown me by the Pennsylvania troops obliterated all bitterness of feeling, and I now feel that for me there is no North, nor South, but my country and my countrymen, as all are equally brave and generous."

When Gen. Grant became President he entertained Gen. and Mrs. Pickett as guests at the White House, and from that time on many tokens of esteem have been extended to Mrs. Pickett, especially since her widowhood, the last of which was at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Alexandria, Va., when she was the guest of honor.

## The Blue Book.

The eighth volume of Gould's St. Louis Blue Book, for the year 1890, has just been printed. It is the handsomest looking book of all the handsome series, and contains, besides the usual amount of valuable information, several new features of special interest. Among these is one that will be appreciated particularly by the ladies of St. Louis, to many of whom it is frequently a matter of importance to know on what days their friends in society receive visitors. This information will be found in the Blue Book set forth in the following fashion: Mrs. Helen A. Beauvoir, No. 820 Lindell avenue, Wed. The abbreviation in italics signifies that the above named lady receives on Wednesdays of each week during the season. The utility of this arrangement is so apparent as to need no comment.

Another feature of the new Blue Book is the directory for neighboring towns and villages. Such places as Alton, Carlinville, Edwardsville, St. Charles, Kirkwood, Webster and the like are all represented, and speaking broadly, it may be said that every city, town and village within a radius of thirty miles from St. Louis has its place in the Blue Book, which, so far as they are concerned, is the only directory of their citizens in existence.

### The Dictionary Man's Advice.

From Puck.

Temperance woman: "My friend, if you don't want to think to get the best of you, you must get the best of whisky."

Promising subject: "I do, mam, when I can; but when a feller's only got a nickel——"

# FRENCH WRAPS.

**The Latest Paris Fashions in Ladies' Outdoor Garments.**

*Jacket With Bishop Sleeves.* *A Child's Cloak.* *The Cloak.*

The cloak and the jacket given here are sketched from two imported articles, and are the very latest things out. The cloak looks a

# BIRDS THAT WILL SING.

### A TALK ABOUT BIRDS OTHER THAN THE CANARY.

**The Mocking Bird and Its Many Good Points—How to Select One and How to Take Care of It—The Black-Cap or English Mocking Bird—The English Robin—The English Blackbird.**

HERE are a number of birds that are good songsters besides the canary which was so fully described in a recent SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Among them, the mocking bird well deserves the first place in our list, because it unites in one voice such a variety of sounds. The sweet song of the canary, the merry whistle of the redbird, the cry of a child, the grunt of a pig, or the fighting of cats, it can imitate, with equal facility. The natural song of the mocking-bird is not as sweet and musical as that of some other birds, but the ability to mimic makes it a general favorite, says the *Youth's Companion*.

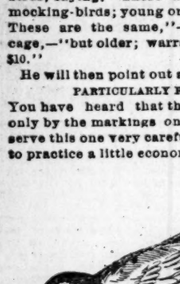
Mocking-birds that are taken from the nest just as the tail feathers are beginning to grow, and hand fed, make the best birds; they become much more tame if fed by hand than when caught after they have learned to eat. It should be remembered, when purchasing a mocking-bird, that the farther South they are raised, the more valuable they are. Florida-raised birds are worth about a third more than those from any other State, as they are better singers.

The mocking-bird is usually bought when young, as it is worth so much more when in full song. Five hundred dollars have been paid for a well-trained mocking-bird in full song. In buying very young birds there is danger of getting a female instead of a male, as the marks of sex are not very distinct. I have known a dealer to expose a cage of birds, saying, "These are hand-fed Florida mocking-birds; young ones; choice at $3.50. These are the same,"—turning to another cage,—"but older; warranted males; at $5 to $10."

He will then point out a

PARTICULARLY FINE SINGER.

You have heard that the sexes can be told only by the markings on the wings. You observe this one very carefully. You are going to practice a little economy here, and buy one



*The Mocking-Bird.*

at $3.50. The chances are you have selected a female, and have been deceived by a clever and unscrupulous dealer. But you may only discover the fraud, some fine spring morning, when you find in the cage—an egg. The female has a good voice, but not so good as that of the male.

Observe the following facts: The white on the wings of the male bird extends over the entire nine primary feathers. The covert feathers are also white, but are sometimes tipped with brown. The white of the primaries extends equally on both vanes of the feather.

In the female the white of the wings is not so clear and it does not extend over all the primary feathers—often, however, it reaches over seven or eight of them. The dark color of the female is brown, where in the male it is black. Occasionally a wonderfully fine singer will be, nevertheless, very poorly marked.

The mocking-bird is not a showy bird. Its head, neck and back are ashy brown, its breast is a grayish white; its beak black; its legs and feet are black and stout; its tail is slim-uniform; the two outer feathers on each side are white, and the two in the middle solid black, while the others are black tipped with white.

THE CAGE

for the mocking-bird should be very large. The ordinary food should be the "prepared food for mocking-birds." Great care should be taken in selecting this, as many of the "prepared foods" have an excess of hemp and maw meal. Boiled carrot or beet root mashed fine and squeezed dry; yolk of egg; roast meat; boiled cabbage or peas; fruit and berries, such as pears, cherries and alder berries, are all good. Use one of these little delicacies to tempt the appetite during moulting, for it is often poor at that time.

Your mocking-bird will relish most of all a meal-worm. Give ten or twelve of these a month, not more, for they are too rich too be fed oftener. Meal-worms may be raised by putting a handful of corn meal in a jar, together with some bits of old boots or shoes. Get a start of these from under some old board in a chicken coop, or a pigeon loft, or in the meal chest in a barn. Cover the top of the jar with a cloth, and wet this occasionally. They propagate very freely. In a few months there will be thousands of them.

Give during the summer, at intervals of a few days, a spider, a grasshopper or a fly. During the proper season catch some of these and put into a paper sack to dry for winter use. Boiling water poured over these will make them relishable as though they were fresh. Soaked ants' eggs mixed with the food is beneficial.

Your mocking-bird cage should be kept very clean. A bath should be given daily, and the bath-tub should be removed after using. The bird should never be hung out of doors in bad weather, but should receive the fresh air as much as possible. He cannot, however, bear the hot sun of noonday, unless a cloth is thrown over the top of the cage.

When it is desired to take mocking-birds from the nests of the old birds and raise them by hand proceed as follows: The food may be made by boiling one white potato; mash fine and mix thoroughly with this the yolk of an egg boiled twenty minutes. Feed often and a little at a time at regular intervals. Use the quill, as described in raising canaries by hand, for feeding them. In order to keep them accustomed to being handled, thus making them more tame, feed them long after they are able to eat without your help.

THE BLACK-CAP.

The black-cap is so named because it wears on the top of its head a cap of feathers as black

*The Black Cap.*

as jet. The rest of its head is ashy gray, the back and wings are inclined to olive and the throat and breast are almost white.

Its song is universally regarded as equal, if not superior, to that of the nightingale. It sings both day and night all the year round, except during moulting. The bird readily catches the notes of other birds, that of the nightingale with such facility as to be sometimes mistaken for it, even by those who are most expert in such matters. He is sometimes called the English mocking bird.

One author says of this admirable bird: "If you love real bird music, procure a black-cap at any cost; for he will make the whole house ring again, his song is so full, so sweet, so deep and loud, and so enriched with a variety of oily, silvery modulations; especially that long, soft shake, which, though it sinks gradually into the lowest note a bird can utter, is as distinctly heard as the loftier tones. And then just as you think it is about to die away, and you begin to anticipate the silence that must follow, higher and higher swells the song again to the loftiest burst of melody, and you feel as if you wouldn't part with the bird for twenty times its weight in gold.

"When singing he distends his little throat, while the whole body quivers with delight, telling that he feels as much pleasure as he gives to the listener."

It should be kept in an oblong cage of small size, as the bird is rather smaller than the canary. It requires the same food as the mocking bird, and the same general treatment.

THE ENGLISH ROBIN.

The English robin is not prized so much for his voice, as for his merry, affectionate and trustful ways, although his song is very gen-

*The English Robin.*

tle and pretty, and is sung all the year round, through the summer heat and winter snow-storm, through the day and night as well.

He is a general favorite in England, where he is remembered to have rendered such valuable service in the old tradition of the "Babes in the Wood." He is slightly smaller than our American robin.

It is customary to allow the robin redbreast, when in confinement, the freedom of the room, but care should be taken that no vessel of water is left around in which the bird may drown himself. He is so inordinately fond of bathing, that he will often dip into too deep water, and thus come to an untimely death. His food and general treatment should be the same as that of all soft-billed birds.

THE ENGLISH BLACKBIRD.

This bird in confinement sings during the whole year, except whole moulting, but in the wild state sings only during the spring months. His song is a loud, hearty and merry whistle, which grows louder and heartier on the dark, cloudy days, when other birds usually hush their voices. His plumage is a glossy black, bill yellow, and tail like the mocking bird's, cuneiform.

He is quite hardy, and if fed upon the mocking bird food will live very happy and contented twelve or fifteen years. He is fond of bathing, but being subject to cramp, care should be taken that the cage is not left damp. He readily learns to sing an easy tune played upon the flute or whistled to him, and he retains once he learns it is said never to forget it. In size and shape he much resembles the American robin.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## FORTY-TWO YEARS AS A MAN.

### The Remarkable Story of a Woman Who Wore Male Attire.

On the arrival of a passenger steamer from St. Briene, says the Dundee (Scotland) *News*, the commander informed the police that a woman attired as a man was on board. She had, it appeared, taken passage for St. Briene, but the captain, having noticed certain peculiarities about the passenger, on reaching that port summoned a medical man and he declared that the pseudo man was really a woman. He further certified that she was suffering from a slight concussion of the brain, and the French authorities, in view of her mysterious conduct, refused to allow her to land. On the steamer entering the harbor of St. Heller the woman took a cab and proceeded to a boarding house, where she had previously lodged for some time under the name of Louis Hermann. She had every appearance of manhood, and from her easy deportment it is evident that male attire was no novelty to her. She wore a fur waistcoat, a long overcoat, a hat, and a turn-down collar. She smoked a long pipe or a cigar with the air of one accustomed to the habit. Left an orphan at the age of 13, she then resolved to adopt male attire. She has now reached the age of 55, so that for forty-two years she has been traveling the world and has been known as a man. Her calling has been that of a courier, and in that capacity she has traveled widely. She has a knowledge of several continental languages, and is otherwise well informed. The name by which she was generally known was Louis Hermann Tobosh, but in some cases she has dropped the last name and simply called herself Louis Herrmann. During the last year she had a balance of upward of £150 to her credit in a banking firm, but it is not known whether this has been drawn upon. When arrested by the Jersey police at the boarding-house she had only 1s 6d in her possession, and she is indebted to the host to the extent of £3 1s. A number of papers found at her lodgings have been taken possession of by the police.


**Parents, Come to the Globe.**

Thousands of suits and overcoats for boys as low as $1. Splendid suits and overcoats for 3.50 and $5. Finest Baltimore tailor-made $suits and overcoats, $10 to $15.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.


### Terms of the Eight New Senators.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

A great deal of speculation has recently prevailed among South Dakota politicians regarding the terms of the United States Senators from the four new States. The question has been a matter of much deliberation here all summer, but the recent Washington dispatches which appeared in the *Tribune* had the effect to stir the matter up to quite an agitation.

There appears to be two general ideas as to the course to be pursued. The one is that the four new States will be practically admitted in the order named in the Omnibus bill, viz.: North Dakota first, South Dakota second, Montana third and Washington fourth; and that the States being thus admitted, the Senators will be classified according to the order in which the respective States are admitted. By this arrangement the North Dakota Senators would be assigned to classes one and three, whose terms expire March 4, 1893 and 1891, respectively. Those of South Dakota to classes one and two, terms expiring March 4, 1893-95, respectively. Montana Senators would go into classes three and one, terms expiring March 4, 1891-93, respectively, while Washington's would belong to classes two and three, and their terms expiring March 4, 1895-91, respectively.

Those of the other opinion think that the President will issue his admission proclamation for each State immediately on receipt of its election returns, that for this reason the date of each proclamation will differ from the others, and hence the dates of admission, and that this being the case, the Senators will be admitted into membership of the Senate and classified accordingly. The opinion is unanimous that each State, through its Legislature, has the right to designate which of its two Senators shall hold the long or short term, and the South Dakota Legislature will proceed under this idea.


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Double front and back camel's hair, 50c. Strictly all-wool camel's hair, $1. Finest of Derby Ribbed, $1.50. Fine handpainted and embroidered neckwear, 25c. Special, all-wool Jersey coats, $2, and up to the finest.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.


# JUDY FILPOT'S DILEMMA.

### SHE WAS UNABLE TO DECIDE BETWEEN TWO EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE SUITORS.

**But Her Father Came to a Decision at Last Through the Aid of Parson Briddle and Judy Was Willing—Opie P. Read Gives the Inward Workings of the Case and the Final Conclusion.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
[Copyright.]

MARK RAMSEY and Job Trotter were often seen at the house of old 'Squire Filpot. These visits were not due to any regard which Mark or Job may have had for the 'Squire, but were clearly traceable to the love which they bore his daughter Judy. The two young men were so much alike physically that they might have been taken for twins. They were tall, strong and well built; they were black-eyed and black-haired, sunburned and hardened by exposure to all sorts of hardships. The resemblance even extended to mental peculiarities. Mark did not know long division from short comings; neither did Job. Mark, given the freest exercise of his arm, could not, with a charred chunk, have written his name on the gable end of the barn; neither could Job. Being so much alike both physically and mentally, it was small wonder that they loved Judy, who, by the way, was the handsomest girl in the neighborhood. She was more than merely handsome; she was bright, quick to learn, and flattering gossip declared, could knit a pair of yarn socks or snatch the feathers off a chicken as quickly and as effectually as any girl in

*In the Gloaming.*

the community, regardless of educational advantages. Judy loved Mark and Job, but she could not decide which one she preferred. This inability gave her great concern and often at night, while patching her father's brown jeans or at evening when crouched in the slowly darkening gold of a dying day milking the muley cow, she would shut her eyes, bring up the faces of her two lovers and attempt to force herself into a decision, but in vain, for when the gold of evening had darkened into the charcoal of night, when old muley stood patiently with one foot in the pail of milk, Judy's love remained in equal division.

Old Filpot liked the boys, but to have saved his life he could not have told which one was his favorite. He was willing that she should marry one of them, it made no difference which, and he secretly wished that one of them, still no matter which, would die, so that the remaining one could make his daughter happy.

Neither one of the young men was ever able to see the girl alone, for they kept so close a watch upon each other's movements that one, making his appearance at the 'Squire's house, was sure to be followed immediately by the other.

One morning just as the 'Squire and Judy had arisen from the breakfast table, voices in the sitting-room announced, to well accustomed ears, the arrival of the lovers. The old man and his daughter went in, and, following a long and worn habit, cordially shook hands with the visitors and bade them feel perfectly at home.

"We have come," said Mark, "to see if we can't sorter make some arrangements."

"That's what we have," Job put in.

"I want Judy," Mark added.

"So do I," said Job.

"I love her powerful," Mark observed.

"I love her just about the same," Job declared.

"Gentlemen," said the 'Squire, perplexedly stroking his whiskers, "I don't see how we are goin' to manage the affair. Judy, don't you, arter all, love one jest a little better than you do the other?"

"I believe I do, pap," she answered.

"Thar, we are gittin' at it. Now which one is it?"

"That's what I kain't tell, pap."

"Thar it goes again an' we are jest as fur off as ever. Mark, ain't you got nothin' to suggest?"

"Don't believe I have. Job mout have."

"No, I hain't, leasen it is that she marry me an' be done with it."

"Yas, and I reckon I can make sich a suggestion in favor of myse'f," Mark replied, and then, half musingly added: "I do wish this thing was over with, fur I am behind with my crap an' my farm's runnin' down, for I have to watch Job so close that—"

"Jest the same with me," Job broke in.

"Wall, now," said the old 'Squire, "suthin has got to be did, and did at once, for I'm tired of this here feverish condition, as the feller says. I have hearn my gran'daddy talk about cases like this that took place in the old times, and they never failed to git at a settlement some how ruther. It mout have been by a match of some sort—foot race, rassilin' or shootin'. I don't know exactly how, but as near as I can ricolleck the way gran'daddy told it they alius left it to be decided by some 'superiority that one hil over the other."

"I'm willin' to try it that way," said Mark.

"I'm mor'n willin'," Joe declared.

"What do you say, Judy?"

"Suits me," the girl answered.

"All right," said the old man. "We ken now begin to see our way cl'a; shall it be rassilin'?"

They agreed that it should be wrestling, and, going out into the yard, gave themselves up to the contest, but the fatal similarity again asserted itself for the two young men were of equal strength and agility. Then they tried foot racing, they were of equal speed; rifle shooting, they were of equal skill.

"Wall, this do beat, and beat peart, too, anything I ever seed," the old 'Squire declared. "Spozen you fling up a chip wet or dry."

"Don't believe I like that idea fur it only shows luck without s'periority," Mark answered. "How is yo' pulse beatin' on that p'int, Job?"

"Beatin' low down in the shade fur I don't like the idea."

"Wall," said the old man, "lets go in the house and set down; might as well be restin' while we're thinkin' up suthin' else. Hellos, yander comes Parson Briddle. Light, Parson and examion yo' saddle," he added as the preacher drew up at the gate.

The parson dismounted and with the old man followed the lovers into the house.

"Is it possible," said the preacher in response to a declaration made by the old 'Squire, "that you cannot, even by the most persuasive appeal to sentiment, settle this extremely eccentric courtship?"

"Can't do it, one way nor tuther," the old man rejoined, and then, turning quickly to the girl, he added: "Judy, I've got a idee."

"What is it, pap?"

"Wall, it's this: Parson Briddle, here, has seed a good deal of the world—w'y, you've been 'way down in Robinson County, hain't you, Parson?"

"Yes," the Parson answered, proudly.

"Thar, now," continued the old man, "he

*"Help Yourselves, Boys."*

has even been 'way down in Robinson County, and is, from the fack that he has seed a good deal of the world, a fair jedge of the good pints in man; so now, Judy, air you willin' to leave it to the Parson and take the one he picks out?"

"Yes, I am willin'," the girl answered.

"I'm willin', too," Mark quickly spoke up, "but I want to tell the Parson right now that ef he decides agin me I'll whup him till the folks will think he's been chawed up and spit up by a thrashin' machine."

"And as fur me," said Job, "I'm mo'n delighted with the idee, but jest let me say that ef he decides agin me I'll wallop him till you'd have to get him together with a hay rake."

"Gentlemen," the parson remarked, "I shall render no decision. I am very well satisfied with my position in life; my circuit is comparatively smooth and I have a pretty good horse; my salary is lagging, but the sisters have given me ninety-eight linsey shirts and calico handkerchiefs enough to cover the rock of ages; so, taking it all into consideration, I do not care to be food for a dyspeptic threshing machine or to clog the teeth of a hay rake."

"Ah, Lawd," signed the old man, "the end ain't no nearer in sight than it was at fust. Judy, fetch out the jug," he added, as the preacher said something in an undertone. "Now, boys," he continued, when the jug had been brought, "h'ep yo'selves"

The boys, being mightily partial toward liquor, began to help themselves. The old man took a few pulls and the Parson dampened his pucker, but the boys drank recklessly, and, after a while, they were generously intoxicated.

"Job," said Mark, "I'm the best friend you ever had. You may have Judy."

"Mark," Job responded, "you ain't no better friend to me than I am to you, so you take her."

"Won't do it; you've got to take her."

"No, you've got to."

"Now we can call on the Parson to decide," the old man definitely exclaimed.

"That's what we can," said Mark. "Parson, you pick out one of us to be the husband of Judy, here, and I want to say right here that Job's my friend an' if you decide agin him I'll larrup you till you'd run through a sifter."

"Parson, I'm in favor of you makin' a decision," Job declared, "and I'm willin' to leave it to your jedgement; but let me tell you right now, Parson, if you decide ag'in Mark I'll whale you till all that is left of you would ooze through a tow sack."

"Gentlemen," said the preacher, "as I just now remarked, I am not at all displeased with my circuit. I am attached to my ninety-eight linsey shirts, and have become smitten with my calico handkerchiefs. I shall make no decision."

Mark and Job began to stretch themselves on the floor. "Let them sleep," said the old man. "Ho, me," he sighed, "I don't see no way outen this trouble."

"I do," the preacher answered, "step outdoors with me."

When they returned the old man said: "Judy, a decision has been made. You must marry the preacher. Hold on, now, don't fly off. He'd do better by you than either one of the boys. Why, just think, he's got calico handkerchiefs enough to make more bed-quilts than you could stuff into a hired man's appetite, and every woman in the community would be—"

"Petrified with envy," the parson suggested.

An expression of delighted resignation shone on the girl's face. "I will make out the license and do the marryin' myself," said the old man. "Oh, don't be skeered now; I'll fix the boys all right."

* * * * * * *

Mark awoke, and getting up, aroused Job. "Squire," said Mark, "we got a little too much of your licker. Where did you git it?"

"That preacher that was here sent it to me the other day."

"Wall, he knows what strong licker is, don't he, Job?"

"That's what he do, Mark," Job added. "I don't know how we air goin' to fix up this love business."

"Neither do I. Where's Judy?"

"It's well you may ask whar she is, when you drive her off that way," answered the old man.

"Who driv' her off?" Job exclaimed.

"Why, you and Mark thar, that's who. I begged you not to drink so much but you didn't pay no attention to me. You swore—both of you—that ef I didn't stand up here and marry Judy to the preacher you'd kill all of us, and I jest had to do it, and then you driv the bride and groom away, and you ought to be ashamed of yo'selves."

Mark and Job remained silent, sitting over the fire for an hour at least, and then Mark, looking up, said.

"Job, I don't believe there's but one bigger fool than I am."

"Who's that Mark?"

"Both of us together"

"You are right, Mark. 'Spozen we saunter on down yander now an' fall offen the bluff."

OPIE P. READ.


A THOUSAND fine brass drums given away this week. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.


### Empress Frederick's Gowns.

From the London Queen.

Messrs. Russell and Allen of Old Bond street, have just completed two beautiful dresses for H. I. H. the Empress Frederick of Germany, to wear on the occasion of her daughter's wedding in Greece. The reception dress is of a dark gray tone, a mixture of rich soft corded silk and moire. The skirt is quite simple, with a thick pinked-out ruche in front; the bodice is draped on both sides over the moire vest, and has a jabot of gray lace down the center. For wearing with this there is a small mantelet of the same rich silk with handsome embroidery to match. It is of the scarf order, short at the back, with long ends in front, terminating in ribbon bows. It is lined with silk throughout. There is a scarf of crepe de chine, of the exact gray, draped on the bodice and falling at the side in long fringed ends.

The dress for the wedding is of a lighter gray, the low bodice and train are moire, the latter lined with silk and edged inside with a broad pinked-out ruche. The front of the skirt is made of gray silk, is draped with a double flounce of fine old point lace, presented to her years ago by the lamented Emperor. A few gray feathers appear on the train and from the headdress, with a long gray tulle veil. Ribbon streamers hang at the side. It is a most graceful gown, elegant in its extreme simplicity.

# DIED BY SLOW POISON.

### A SENSATIONAL STORY OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SIN.

**An Old Picture of a Young Man—Who the Young Man Was—Two Friends and Their Quarrel—The Woman in the Case—A Prisoner in the Tower of London—Fed on Poison—Fate of the Murderers.**

ON the wall of a quaint old house in England hangs a quaint old picture that will serve as a text for a story which has at least one supreme merit in these days of falsehood and fiction—it is entirely true—that is, if there be any truth in the article we call "history." This picture is by some unknown artist, and was painted in the early part of seventeenth century, when that learned and hypocritical ass, James I., the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Darnley, wore the English crown by grace of God and the accident of birth. It represents a young man (who, however, looks old for his years) dressed in the peculiar and not pretty costume of the day, the most prominent feature of which is a huge ruff about the neck, apparently six inches wide and as many deep, and stiff as if tin instead of linen. The figure—three-quarter length—is enveloped in a loose mantle or cloak, beneath which may be seen an embroidered doublet. The left hand rests against the cheek, while the right holds a pen, which has half-covered a sheet of paper lying upon a small desk, at which the writer is evidently seated. The face looks right at you, and is rather handsome than otherwise; brown hair, pushed back from a broad forehead; full, though not heavy beard of the same color, large hazel eyes, straight nose, good mouth, and, on the whole, a pleasant and prepossessing expression. In the right upper corner of the picture is a coat of arms: three white stars between two white diagonal lines, on a black shield. In the opposite corner, surrounded by elaborate scroll-work, this inscription:

"The Portraiture of
SIR THOMAS OVERBURY, KNIGHT,
Ætat 32."

The original of the portrait and the hero of our story was the son of Nicholas Overbury, a Gloucestershire squire of ancient and honorable lineage, and was born at Compton Scorfen in Warwickshire—the residence of his maternal grandfather—in 1581. At the age of 14 he entered Queen's College, Oxford, where he speedily distinguished himself in logic and philosophy, and where, in 1598, he obtained the degree of B. A. For a short time he studied law in the Middle Temple, London; then made the tour of the Continent, from whence he returned what was then, and is now, called "a finished gentleman"—knowing how to do nothing easily and gracefully. Not long after his return, while on a visit to Scotland, he unconsciously met his fate in the person of Robert Carr, (more properly Ker), who was then page in the service of the Earl of Dunbar. An intimacy quickly sprung up between the brilliant and attractive young Bachelor of Arts, and the handsome, ignorant, sensual, unscrupulous, yet shrewd and ambitious page; and when Overbury went to London, Carr accompanied him to seek his fortune at court. He did not have to seek long, for when James mounted the throne in 1603, he quickly singled out Carr as an object of royal favor—for two reasons, probably: Because he was a Scotchman, and because he had a certain sort of suggestive beauty. Be this as it may, Carr climbed rapidly and in 1615 the impecunious adventurer from "the Land of Cakes" was made Lord High Treasurer of Scotland and created an English peer under the name and title of

VISCOUNT OF ROCHESTER.

Meanwhile Overbury, who had become a secretary to the King, exerted all his influence in behalf of the favorite, who, in return, had him Knighted in 1608 and his father appointed Judge in Wales. It is generally believed that Overbury had so completely gained the confidence of the garrulous monarch as to be in possession of some perilous secrets, which he used to his own advantage. It was known that he reciprocated the service of Rochester by doing his work for him on demand; and a certain piece of such work it was which cost him his life, and led to one of the worst scandals of the many which have blackened English history. Of course there was "a woman in the case," and the woman was Lady Francis Howard, a daughter of the house to which the Dukes of Norfolk belong, and wife of the Earl of Essex. She was beautiful, wild and wicked; wickedness being, so to speak, her strongest point. Consequently she was quite willing to meet the devil, in the person of Rochester, half way and more than half when he made advances. A criminal intrigue was the result of their intimacy, and in this intrigue Overbury seems to have been a very active and efficient agent and go-between. But the fair sinner intended to be well paid for her sin. She had long since tired of her husband, and now got rid of that incumbrance by a divorce obtained on grounds which will not bear reproduction in print. Now she was ready to marry her paramour, who was still climbing the ladder of royal favor, with every prospect of soon reaching the top. Rochester was more than ready to take as bride the woman who was "neither maid, wife, nor widow"—but Overbury objected emphatically, doubtless because he feared a loss of influence with the husband if the alliance were consummated. Rochester, whose passions were as fierce as those of his prospective wife, would not yield and the two friends finally buried their friendship in

A DEADLY QUARREL.

Walking together one day in the gallery of Whitehall palace Overbury was heard to say: "Well, my lord, if you do marry that base woman you will utterly ruin your honor and yourself. You shall never do it with my advice or consent, and if you do you had best look to stand fast." Rochester turned from him in a furious rage, exclaiming: "By ——, I will be even with you for this!" Overbury had made two desperate and implacable enemies by his ill-timed counsel; for Rochester straightaway reported his words to the Countess, and the wrathful pair immediately began their plot to "get even" with the object of a common hate by a deliberate and diabolical revenge. The game was finely played. They concealed their designs from the intended victim under the guise of renewed friendship. Rochester obtained from the King the appointment of Overbury as Ambassador to Russia, but at the same time urged him to decline the office, as it was a mere trick to get him out of England, promising to protect him from any unpleasant consequences on account of the refusal. Overbury—who seems to have been of an unsuspicious nature—declined accordingly. James was made very angry thereby. Rochester did nothing to soothe him—probably did all he could to aggravate the anger—and Overbury was forthwith sent to the Tower of London, then the prison for all State criminals. Once within those gloomy walls he was at the mercy of the conspirators; and their tenderest mercy was direst cruelty. The first move made by Rochester was the dismissal of the Lieutenant of the Tower and appointment of Sir Jervis (or Gervais) Elwes to the vacancy. A man named Richard Weston, who had been a druggist's clerk, was given the place of Under Keeper, and as such had charge of the person of Overbury. Both Elwes and Weston were mere tools of Rochester. The latter meanwhile kept up the mask of friendship with Overbury, wrote him frequent letters of sympathy, promising speedy release, and accompanied the letters with presents of pastry and other table luxuries which were not to be had in the Tower, and therefore very acceptable to the prisoner.

ALL THESE WERE POISONED.

Similar presents were sent to Elwes to avoid suspicion, but in these of course the poison was omitted. The agent employed to procure the deadly drugs was a Mrs. Turner, who, as mistress of a house of ill-fame, had formerly served the purposes of Rochester and the Countess of Essex. The poison was prepared by a Dr. Forman, a fortune-teller of Lambeth, assisted by an apothecary named Franklin. It was slow poison, and to be given in small quantities in both food and drink; the intention being to gradually break down the constitution of the victim and kill him, as it were, by inches. Mrs. Turner carried the poisoned articles to Weston, the underkeeper, who gave them to Overbury as opportunity offered. Arsenic was mixed with the salt and cantharides with the pepper. Gama was seasoned with cantharides and pork with lunar caustic; besides which mercury, aquafortis, "great spiders" and "powder of diamonds" were added to the bill of fare. "Enough," it was said, "to kill twenty men," but Overbury, though in failing health, still survived the terrible ordeal! He became suspicious, not that he was being drugged to death, but that he was to be imprisoned indefinitely. He wrote threatening letters to Rochester, declaring that unless release came quickly 'he would reveal certain dangerous matters hitherto kept secret, "and thereby make you the most odious man in the world." This naturally had the effect of hastening the finale; and Weston, acting under instructions from Rochester, administered a dose of corrosive sublimate which finished the business on the 15th of September, 1613, Overbury then having been in prison about five months. The body was hurriedly wrapped in a sheet and buried in the little church in the Tower the same day.

Rumors of foul play were not wanting, but Rochester stood too high and strong then to be hurt by them, having recently been created Earl of Somerset, as a special mark of royal affection. Immediately after the consummation of their vengeance he and Lady Essex were

MARRIED WITH GREAT POMP.

From that day the star of the favorite—as Overbury had predicted—began to pale. A rival appeared in George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to whom James, either tired of Somerset or disliking the marriage, transferred his loathsome love. Buckingham, in order to establish his newly-gained power, resolved to ruin his predecessor beyond redemption, and for that purpose stirred up the relatives of Overbury to demand a legal inquiry into the cause of his death. The King, who prided himself upon being an amateur detective, readily consented; and began work by promptly arresting Sir Jervis Elwes, who confessed to have been an accessory to the poisoning, and probably implicated all of his associates in the crime. James was horror-struck, or professed to be, and sending for all the criminal judges fell down upon his knees in their midst and said: "My Lords, it is lately come to my hearing that you have now in examination a business of poisoning. Lord! in what a miserable condition shall this kingdom be (the only famous nation for hospitality in the world) if our tables should become such a snare that none could eat without danger of life, and that Italian custom should be introduced among us! Therefore, my lords, I charge you, as you will answer it at that great and dreadful day of judgment, that you examine it strictly without favor, affection or partiality. And if you shall spare any guilty of this crime, God's curse light on you and your posterity! And if I spare any that are guilty, God's curse light on me and my posterity forever!"

Weston was next arrested; then Franklin and Mrs. Turner, and lastly, the Earl and Countess of Somerset. Weston was the first one brought to trial. In answer to the indictment he only exclaimed: "Lord have mercy upon me!" "Lord, have mercy upon me!"—and refusing a jury declared he would be tried by God alone. At last, fearing the barbarous punishment for contumacy then in vogue, he pleaded "not guilty," and allowed the case to proceed in the usual way. His guilt was clearly proved, and he was executed at Tyburn. Mrs. Turner, Franklin and Elwes followed Weston into the dock and shared his fate—suffering the extreme penalty of the law between the 19th of October and 4th of December, 1615. During the trial of Elwes facts were developed which showed a guilty knowledge of the murder on the part of Sir Thomas Monson, the chief falconer, and the Earl of Northampton, uncle of the Countess of Somerset. Northampton had taken a chance of treason by death, but Monson was arrested, tried and would have been convicted but for the intervention of the King, who suspended proceedings and set Monson at liberty—giving no reason at all therefor. But it was well understood that the chief falconer

KNEW TOO MANY SECRETS

which might be published in a speech from the scaffold. So James broke his oath at the outset, by permitting Monson to escape his just deserts.

In May, 1616, the principals, the Earl and Countess of Somerset, were brought to the bar. Their share in the death of Overbury was already generally known, but the King had a greater fear for the revelations his old favorite might make if driven to the wall, than he felt when Monson was in danger. Indeed, Somerset had openly declared after arrest that the King did not dare to let him come to trial. James sent private messages, begging him and his wife to plead guilty and trust to royal clemency. The Countess was tried first and plead guilty to the indictment. Being asked why sentence should not be passed she said: "I can much aggravate, but nothing extenuate, my fault. I desire mercy and that the Lords will intercede for me with the King." She was sentenced to death. The Earl was tried next day and apparently having no faith in the royal promises, plead "not guilty" and made as good a defense as circumstances permitted. But at the expiration of eleven hours he was convicted and sentenced to share the fate of his wife. But James would not sign the death warrants, for reasons which can be easily guessed; and the two murderers, after five years' stay in the Tower, received full pardon—though ordered to reside at a distance from the court. So they retired to the country. The estates of the Earl having been forfeited by his conviction as a felon, the King gave him out of their revenues an annuity of £4,000.

Of the after life of the Somersets little or nothing is known. It is said, however, on good authority, that their mutual love turned to mutual hate, and that while living under the same roof, they rarely exchanged words. From such a life death must have been a welcome release.

How "the curse of God" fell upon James I. and his posterity history tells. And so, in one way and another, the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury was sufficiently avenged.


PARIS Exposition has made the test,
And proved Guerin's photos the best.


### Culture for Workingmen.

The programme for the ensuing week at the Workingmen's Self-Culture Club is as follows: Monday evening a Literary Branch for the south side section will be organized at the new reading rooms, 2004½ South Broadway. A library apartment has been fitted up there especially for the purpose. The subject for the evening will be: "Life and Character of Frederick the Great."

Tuesday evening a Natural Science Branch will be organized for the north side section at the rooms, 1532 Franklin avenue. Prof. G. W. Krall of the Manual Training School will be present to open a talk and discussion on the nature of gravity.

Thursday evening in the hall of the south side section there will be a stereopticon lecture of the "City on Berlin," giving a talk with pictures of the monuments, public buildings and objects of historic interest in that great city of Germany.

Friday evening for the north side section Prof. Gale of the Washington University will give his second lecture on the subject of last week, "Talk on Electricity."

Both branches of the reading-rooms are now in full running order and are open every evening and all day Sunday. The north side is 1532 Franklin avenue; the south side 2004½ South Broadway. Workingmen and their families are cordially invited by the Executive Committee of the club to make use of the room. There is always free entrance both for members and non-members for all the literary work and lecture courses given under the auspices of this club.


# HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

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Remember the Name and Place.


# MENUS FOR THE WEEK.

## GOOD THINGS TO EAT FOR EVERY DAY.

The ladies welcome anything that will help to lighten the small worries of housekeeping, and are warm in their praise of the menus given in every SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, and below are given some hints that may help them in the seasonable menus, carefully prepared and arranged by *Table Talk*. They are so made up that what is left over from one meal is utilized as a tasty dish for the next. They combine palatableness and variety with economy, and many families find themselves relieved of much anxiety and perplexity by following these menus, either intact or in part:

**MONDAY, NOV. 18**

BREAKFAST

Fruit
Hominy Cooked in Milk Sugar
Broiled Sheep's Kidneys
Stewed Potatoes
Rye Muffins Coffee

LUNCH

Broiled Sardines Egg Salad
Apple Dumplings
Tea

DINNER

Cream of Tomato Soup
Roast Duck Currant Jelly
Fried Cerealine
Turnips Cream Sauce Peas
Mayonnaise of Lettuce
Wafers Cheese
Orange Cream
Coffee

**TUESDAY, NOV. 19**

BREAKFAST

Oranges
Wheatena Sugar and Cream
Broiled Sausage Stewed Potatoes
Rolls Coffee

LUNCH

Thin Slices of Cold Beef
Garnished with Cress
Lyonnaise Potatoes
Coddled Apples Wafers
Chocolate

DINNER

Vegetable Soup without Meat
Beef Croquettes (cold beef) Peas
Scalloped Tomato and Okra
Lettuce Salad French Dressing
Wafers Edam
Fig Pudding Nun's Butter
Coffee

**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20

# THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25 TO 28.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1889.

## SPEAK ENGLISH.

### That Is What 120,000,000 People Do This Present Day.

IS IT TO BE THE UNIVERSAL TONGUE OF THE HUMAN RACE?

**Gladstone Thinks That in the Near Future One Thousand Million Will Speak It—The Great Stride Forward It Has Taken in Recent Years—No New Dialects Forming—The Printing Press Keeping the Established One Pure—The Rapid Development of English-Speaking People—How They Keep Their Individuality—The Language of Modern Civilization—How It Has Surpassed All Its Older Modern Language Brothers—It Is Now the Language of Commerce—What American Inventions Have Done for Its Spread.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

EVER since the confusion of tongues and the dispersal of mankind after the unfortunate architectural attempt on the plain of Shivar the idea of a univeral language, the aspiration toward a common tongue which should reunite the tribes of men in the bond of a common thought expressed by a common speech, has floated round the world. Ambitious conquerors have wished it, astute statesmen have recognized it as a pleasing speculation, amiable philanthropists have talked volubly of it, while plodding scholars have essayed its invention. The philosopher Leibnitz, in the last century, made some experiments in the way of a universal grammar and his experiments were repeated by scholars in France and England, but all these were abortive attempts and were looked upon as the musty dreams of over-wise men. The truth was there was no great demand for such an invention. Commerce had not yet risen to break down international prejudices and men of different nationalities were natural enemies; commerce has made them natural friends, for commerce is an efficient missionary in the cause of human sympathy, and sympathy is very powerful—when it pays to be sympathetic.

A few years ago a good German priest—Father Schleyer—following in the footsteps of Leibnitz and animated by a true Christian spirit of universal humanity, set about the invention of a universal language, which he called Volapuk. He succeeded in his attempt and has manufactured the grammar and vocabulary. There are professorships of Volapuk in several reputable universities and Volapuk clubs are numerous in all parts of the world, one having been recently established in St. Louis. Volapuk does not pretend to be a literary language. Although Father Schleyer was no doubt animated by the most pious motives his invention can never serve any but an utilitarian purpose. Commerce, which is world-wide, demands some common instrument of communication, but there is no sentiment in trade and its common language can not help but share the colorless utilitarianism of supply and demand. The language of the market-place is not the home speech. Men do not trade and make love in the same tongue, nor will the poet sing in the language of barter and sale.

A language is not a singular institution. It is not the product of inventive genius, but of creative influences. Like a plant, or an animal, it emerges from the struggle for existence selected by Mother Nature, who, by the way, is a very harsh mother, and does not select for perpetuation except upon the most conclusive proof of fitness—as best qualified to serve as a form or mold for

THOUGHT AND FEELING.

It must prove itself capable of adapting itself to all sorts of circumstances and offer itself as a ready and convenient form for the most diverse mental habits. At each stage of its existence it must show its credentials and prove its adaptability to the ever changing conditions of life, and if it is unable to keep in touch with the development of other manifestations of human activity it immediately loses its grip as a spontaneous living thing and becomes a mere instrument of utility, a common drudge, prized as a careful, perhaps indispensable tool, but not loved as a form of thought. Men who have anything to say will not use such a language. Indeed it is inconceivable that a race which speaks a language from which the life has departed, which is no longer tinged with the hues of hope and love, should produce men who have anything in particular to say to the world. The same considerations apply to Volapuk. An artificial contrivance like Father Schleyer's invention can never be the universal language, although as an expedient of commerce it may be universally adopted. A language, like a poet, is born, not made, and just as there are versifiers who are not poets, so Volapuk is a system of articulate sounds to which certain conventional meanings have been attached, but it is not and cannot become a language in any sense of the word. It does not possess the principle of development, because it is not linked with the past, and like an exotic plant will be promptly exterminated when exposed to natural conditions and compelled to fight for life.

But it is said a universal language is still a possibility if not a probability, and it will not be an invention. It has been noted that at present no new dialects are being formed. The printing press fixes the best approved forms, and no word can survive unless it finds its way to the printed page. All "connecting links" have disappeared, and the struggle for existence has been narrowed to that between the highly organized literary languages; the speech which is best fitted to modern life must of necessity win pre-eminence, for Mother Nature will heartlessly "expose" those of her linguistic children who are not the fittest. Not much argument is needed to convince almost every one that the English is a language possessing the qualification of fitness. World wide dominion may not be the destiny of the English race, but world wide pre-eminence—shared perhaps with the Russians—is the assured portion of the Anglo-American people. The growth and power of the English language are at once the causes and effects of the growth and power of the English race. What was once the jargon of a despised peasantry has come to be the richest heritage of a powerful people. The English is a winning language, as the English is a winning race.

When Caxton set up his printing press there was only by courtesy an English language. It was without form and void. It was in process of formation and the scholarly printer doubted long between

FRENCH AFFECTATION

and the pedantic usages of the English court. "Some howsit and great clerks" desired him to write the most curious words he could find, while others advised him to stick to the old and homely terms of the English people. Caxton himself was a true Englishman and was drawn to the mother tongue. But here he met another difficulty. The language he knew when he left England thirty years before was not the language he found on his return. The spoken tongue was fluctuating and it was a question which of the many ever-changing dialects would be chosen as the literary language and fixed as the national tongue. Each shire had its dialect and the good printer was so confused by their number, that he could not choose between, that he gave over his work for two years. It certainly was not a hopeful outlook. Nobody in Caxton's day would have ventured to predict that the English language would one day rival the French, or, for that matter, the Italian, and overcome them both. Even Francis Bacon had little or no faith in the vitality or permanence of the English. "These modern languages," he said, "will at one time or other play the bankrupt with books." Those of his words which he wished to live were accordingly written in Latin, the "universal language," he called it, and his essays, originally written in English, were translated by him as a precaution into Latin. That such an opinion concerning the destiny of the language could obtain at the time when Bacon's own essays were educating the race in world wisdom, when Spenser was uttering the spirit of Christian courtesy in a tongue of perfect grace, when Shakspeare was casting the purest and noblest thought in an almost faultless mold of human utterance and when the noble dignity of the church collects lifted men to the height of devotion and trust—is only another proof that no man can rise much above the prejudgments of his own time, or grasp the plainest meaning of his immediate surroundings.

There was a time when the English language—hardly deserving the name it is true—contained not more than 400 words. Now there are not less than 140,000 in good standing. The language is spoken by not less than 120,000,000, and though this population is scattered all over the earth the integrity and solidarity of the language is maintained, as the integrity and solidarity of the race is maintained, by steam, electricity and the printing press. There can be no new dialects. Even the assertion of some ill-natured English editors that an American language is in process of formation, comes to naught when it is remembered that nearly all the so-called Americanisms are old English words revived, or preserved from colonial days, and that they are usually adopted by the English themselves.

AN AMERICAN

cannot help being an Englishman any more than an Englishman can help being an American, nor do the English colonies show any signs of developing divergent national characteristics. Mr. Gladstone estimates that in the near future there will be a thousand million English speaking people. Prof. De Candolle of Geneva in 1873 estimated that at the close of the next century there would be 860,000,000 people speaking Shakspeare's tongue, 74,000,000 German and 70,000,000 French. Of course those estimates are based upon tendencies and causes now discernible. It is quite possible that a movement of expansion may arise among other nationalities as it suddenly arose in England under the elder Pitt, and vitiate all estimates. But the start the English enjoy gives them an advantage hard to overcome. They have the energy of motion and the force of mere numbers is all on their side, while at present they are in possession of other advantages almost as potent.

The spirit of commerce goes with the Englishman, and wherever he has gained a foothold the commercial development of the country is sure to follow. The few millions in Canada, South Africa and the Australian group present more points of contact with the world than many times the number of French or Germans. The shopkeeper is not a very highly considered individual, but the people must buy his wares, they must talk with him. Moreover, the English or American shopkeeper is not disposed to make out his bills in any but his own language. In all places he is an Englishman, or an American—other people are foreigners and he never quite succeeds in putting himself in other people's places, nor fully realizes that in some circumstances and in some places he is himself a foreigner. He will monopolize or dominate the commerce of the world and impose his language along with his trade.

Nor is commerce the only means by which he reaches the intelligences and controls the mental habits of others. He is the inventor of almost every mechanical labor saving device and the nomenclature of invention goes with the machine. Wherever a steam engine is set up the people are on nodding terms with the language of its inventor. Twenty years ago George P. Marsh remarked that the nomenclature of steam navigation was almost purely American. "You will," said he, "hear Frenchmen on the Rhone, Danes on the Belts, Teutons on the Rhine, Magyars and Slaves on the Danube, and Arabs on the Nile, all alike shouting 'Half steam!' 'Stop her!' 'Go ahead!'" Count Edison's inventions do not part with any of their American qualities when the inventor accepts an Italian title."

THE NOMENCLATURE

of practical electricity is no doubt quite as purely American as is that of steam navigation. The Frenchman will call his distant friend with the American hello! and curse the "Central" with the same choice expletives used by the American young man who put in the instrument. The phonograph has taught millions of French, German and Italian listeners the sound of English words, while the treasures of American minstrelsy stored up in the wizard's little cylinders are no doubt sung by thousands of delighted peasants in the cottages of France. Besides, the traveler is an influential person. An English-speaking person, with no language but his own, can go almost anywhere without discomfort. In every place he can find some one who can at least repeat in English the stock phrases of Ollendorf, and although a conversation from Ollendorf is not particularly edifying, it is not the less useful to the ubiquitous tourist from Manchester or Oshkosh. Not very many years ago Mark Twain went abroad with some friends, none of whom apparently had mastered his "Ollendorf" or "Meisterchaft." Mark tells of their great joy when they beheld on the door of a drinking place in Paris an announcement that within was an individual who spoke English and prepared American drinks. They were hungry for the sound of their mother tongue and quite as thirsty for the elaborate decoctions of American bartenders. Great was their consternation, therefore, when it was discovered that the gentleman who was said to mix drinks in English did not know the difference between a brandy smash and a gin cocktail. He was only a vulgar pretender. Such a thing could not happen to-day. The French bartender is well up in his "Ollendorf" and is not wholly in the dark about mixed drinks.

The spirit of universality animating the English race—a spirit amply shown in the ease with which it adapts itself to widely differing conditions, and the skill with which it dominates circumstances—is one that must of necessity prevail over a spirit more strongly confined within the bounds of race characteristics. Even the love of nationality is quite as strong among the English and Americans as it is among the French and Germans, but there is doubtless added to it a spirit of what for want of a better term may be called imperialism. It is the only race which has succeeded in sending out successful colonies. All parts of the world know the Englishman, and while the dominion of the world may not center in the old English race or in any of its branches, it is still true that English ideas, manners and habits will exercise sway over a large part of the earth during the coming industrial ages. And along with their ideas will go their language as a

WORLD WIDE USAGE.

But what does all this prove?

A language may be a universal usage and yet lack the elements of permanence. An universal language is like imperialism in political history—constantly at war with the national instincts of the different races upon which it is imposed and weakening as blood gathers force and asserts its distinctive character. If dominion is asserted from without, it if does not issue as an organic form containing a vital principle it must be the victim of chance and circumstance. The English is destined to become an imperial race. Its language will therefore be an universal one, but unless the race succeeds in incorporating, in swallowing and digesting the races it dominates, and making them a part of its own blood and bone, it cannot hope to become a world nation—which is quite a different thing from a world empire. The language will partake of this imperialism and share its fortunes. The races subject politically, or commercially, will accept the language as they accept the political or commercial subjection. But just as the blood of the race will assert itself so will the mother tongue survive in the cottage, and like a subterranean river lost for a time in the earth emerge again, as did the English language long after the Norman conquest. To the subject races the English will still be a sort of imperial Volapuk. The German or Spanish-American will buy and sell in English, but it will not be heard at his fireside. He will make out his bills in English, but he will make love in his mother's tongue—unless he be a German Prince wooing an American heiress, in which event none could be so fitting as the language of bargain and sale. The woman at the fish-market will chaffer in the language of her customer, but she will scold her children in her own rich vernacular, and the mother's lullaby will still be softly chanted in the mother tongue. The English and Americans win trade wherever they go, and this takes the English language with it. Thirty years ago it was rare to find in Europe servants and shop people who spoke English, and it was necessary to know at least French for an American or Englishman to make his way about, or else he must go supplied with a courier. To-day English is all-sufficient and one can go to almost any quarter of the globe and make his way about with the knowledge of no language but the English. The peoples of all the highly civilized nations seem to regard some knowledge of the English language essential, but the English-speaking people only take up another language beside their own as an accomplishment.

PARIS Exposition has made the test,
And proved Guerin's photos the best.

### Absent-Mindedness of Learned Men.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Dr. Stukeley tells a funny anecdote about the famous Newton. Upon visiting him one day he was told that Newton was in his study and that no one was allowed to disturb him. Stukeley waited. Noon came and Newton's dinner was served in the apartment in which his visitor was still waiting. The repast consisted of a chicken, and Dr. Stukeley, who had become hungry from waiting, could not refrain from attacking the savant's dinner. He ate the chicken, covered the dish again, and had just given the order to prepare another one for Newton when the latter came hurriedly down the stairs, excused himself to his caller for his long delay and said: "Allow me to eat my little dinner; I am nearly faint from working so hard. I shall be at your service presently."

With these words he uncovered the dish, which of course was empty. With a smile he turned to Dr. Stukeley and said:

"We learned men are mighty queer people! I did not even know that I had already eaten my dinner."

CHILDREN'S suits, nobblest styles, thousands to select from, tailor made, $3.50, $3 and $5. Fine brass drums free.
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## FUN AT A GLANCE.

**Some of the Best Things in the Latest Illustrated Comic Weeklies Reproduced for Sunday Post-Dispatch Readers.**

### KATE FIELD ANSWERED.

**Criticism of Some Points in Her Recent Article in the "Sunday Post-Dispatch."**

*To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:*

Miss Kate Field, in her letter to a recent SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, becomes about as fanatical as the "sentimental fanatics" she denounces.

One is surprised to find a writer of her celebrity laying down false premises and drawing conclusions correspondingly false, regarding woman's suffrage and the much mooted temperance question.

It is rather a shock to one's nerves to find her pouring out vials of scorn on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union because it has succeeded in getting several valuable facts taught to young America in the public schools.

There is but little probability that juvenile America will be hurt by learning the precise effect of alcohol, morphine, tobacco, chloral and cocaine upon its brain, heart and lungs. Should it become prejudiced in youth against these beneficent agents we may safely infer that the pressure of work and worry will in later life be likely to overcome such prejudice to any extent that is desirable. But the advantage lies here, the consumer will use these things with his eyes open from the beginning.

Miss Field is herself deluded when she arraigns the W. C. T. U. as a body of "sentimental fanatics."

Take for example Mary H. Hunt, who got this scientific temperance instruction bill passed by the Legislatures of several States. She is certainly as "level-headed," yet as womanly a woman as Miss Kate will meet in a long journey.

Our fair writer indulges in so much special pleading against any pronounced temperance movement; she is tempted to believe the rumor that her opinion is a trifle biased by that of a particular friend. A friend in California—who has large vineyards.

Then in reasoning upon the long suffering question of suffrage, a pint of truth is mixed in a peck of sophistry.

Because Mormon women, recruited from the ranks of ignorant foreign peasantry, voted in line with the religious delusions in which crafty men had steeped them, does it follow that the educated, sensible American women would send the country to the dogs if they cast a ballot upon questions vital to the interests of their children and their property.

This is the deduction to be drawn from Miss Kate's logic. Not complimentary to the alumni of Wellesley and Vassar, scattered over our broad land, since it is to be supposed the educated would lead the masses among women as they do among men. Whisky would not be so formidable a rival in the former case.

I am not a suffragist, yet I see some reason to believe that woman, who now does most of the managing at home and in the church, in benevolent institutions and missionary societies, may yet find time to take a hand in the affairs of the nation.

If she does, it is probable certain elements of morality and philanthropy will creep in to oppose themselves to the time-serving, self-seeking principles prevailing.

One thing can be depended upon, her enthusiasm at election time will not need stimulating by means of torchlight processions, and by firing thousands of dollars' worth of pyrotechnics into the air (to make people's heads ache and scare horses). No! her more economical mind would dictate that the same funds be spent on orphan asylums and winter bonnets. Well, according to the quaint old proverb, there are "women and women." I'm not a suffragist, but it's a big, big question, and Miss Field's resume is too small to fit it well.

HATTIE CHILD CHYSLER.

Independence, Mo., Nov. 13, 1889.

1,000 Men's Suits and Overcoats at $3.50
Good cassimeres, $7.50.
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### Relief for Seasickness.

Dr. Ivan A. Mitropolsky of Moscow warmly recommends, on the ground of his personal experience, the following simple method for preventing or aborting all symptoms of seasickness. As soon as giddiness, nausea, etc., appear, the author shuts his eyes and begins to make deep and slow inspirations and expirations. In a few moments (sometimes after three or four respiratory cycles) the symptoms disappear, to yield to a comfortable subjective sensation. On their reappearance the same procedure is repeated again and again. If the recurrence be rather frequent, it is better to perform the procedure in a recumbent posture (with closed eyes). Since the time the author has begun to practice the method, he never yet suffered from vomiting when on board.

THE highest prize for portrait photographs, a silver medal, was awarded to F. W. Guerin at the World's Exposition, Paris, France.

## IS WOMAN ADVANCING?

### JULIA WARD HOWE DISCUSSES WOMAN FIFTY YEARS AGO AND NOW.

**Has She Advanced Morally?—The Present Woman Better Than Her Predecessor—Higher Education for Woman—Woman's Clubs as Marks of Her Advancement—What the Sex Has Gained During the Last Half Century.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

AS these questions have been stated for me to treat of, the most difficult clause stands first in order. A moral advance is not so easily made sure of as is one in education, or in physical condition. The deep things of the heart do not float on the surface of the community. It is not easy to say at any time how much of the vice of the world escapes detection, nor how much of its virtue fails of recognition. Yet, to a certain extent, the tree may be known by its fruits. We may infer a higher moral condition from a better social state.

When I remember the world as I knew it forty, or even fifty years ago, and compare these recollections with what I see to-day, the moral advance made by society appears to me unmistakable, and in this advance women have been not only participators, but active agents. This is not to say that there were not many good women in the time of which I speak, nor that there are not many bad ones now. But the position of woman has essentially changed since that time.

In this country, of which we can speak with the greatest certainty, the whole ideal of womanhood has been lifted bodily and placed upon a secure elevation. How should it be otherwise where freedom has given woman room to grow and expand to her full stature, and where the cruel gyves of servile superstition have been stricken from her intellectual faculties?

No creature can be noble that is forced into

AN APOLOGETIC POSITION.

The first sinner, who stole the forbidden fruit and led the man to taste it. Who can tell how severely this ancient mythus may have reacted upon the position of woman? Not the Hebrew scriptures alone, but others of the Oriental religions, threw the burden of the world's evil upon womankind. Philosophers of our own day who have become enamored of these ancient faiths have endeavored in their way to set forth this mean and ungenerous

*Julia Ward Howe.*

doctrine, and to maintain with the followers of Buddha that the evil principle, throughout creation, is the female. From the Buddhistic point of view this doctrine has indeed its logical justification.

If, as this assumes, existence is an evil, then the great part which women bear in the production of life is primarily an evil. Has not our Christianity put all these cobwebs to flight, with its wholesome showing of the absolute value of human life? Even the genius of Schopenhauer will not efface the sacred image of the Mother and her Babe, to have in its place the bootless presence of an infinite nothing.

The question of woman's educational advance might almost appear superfluous in a day in which the ancient barriers no longer cross the onward path of the women who would know something.

The high schools and colleges of the country, once closed against women, are now in great measure open to them. Their record in these institutions shows their studious zeal and capacity. After and beyond this

SCHOLASTIC TRAINING,

the education of practical life is now vouchsafed them, in the variety which corresponds with the variety of their gifts and predilections.

"What will he do with it?" is the title of one of Mr. Bulwer's novels. The question, "What will she do with it?" has often retarded the granting of the higher education to woman. We of to-day can answer: "She is doing good work with it. Thorough intellectual training is making plain to her the laws which underlie her most gracious instincts, giving her the rationale of the poetic saying that

Spirits are not finely touched
But to fine issues.

The pursuit of the higher education for women has been met by two grave difficulties—viz., the fear that its emancipation would react unfavorably upon their moral nature, and the persuasion that severe mental application would impair the physical condition of the mothers of the race.

The first of these foregone conclusions springs from the tyrannical instinct which is at certain stages of society the leading force among human tendencies. Not men only, but women also, wishing to command, naturally desire that others should be incapacitated from sharing their rule. The surest way to do this is to keep for themselves the secrets of the knowledge which is power. Statecraft and Priestcraft have closely allied themselves with these views, and in our days a sort of "rank craft" has done what it could in the same way.

The heroic men who have vindicated the cause of human freedom have brought society out of the rut of fear and repression. They have shown, and history has shown with them, that the true danger of society lies in ignorance, and not in intelligence. The Channings, Garrisons, Phillips, have made the atmosphere all clear and bright about us. Before their time, the saintly women of the Puritans and of the Quakers, and in their time the brave women of the anti-slavery movement, have aided in tramping out the embers of the old inquisitorial fires. And to-day the women of the suffrage movement may point to Ann Hutchinson, Maria Weston Chapman, Harriet Martineau, and a host of others, and ask whether a woman

IS LESS A WOMAN

because more a citizen, less fit for home duties because she has learned to apprehend rightly the relation of these duties to the State?

The question of woman's physical improvement comes last in my list of queries. Question it here as being closely allied to the topic of extended education.

The demand that the college curriculum should be as free to women as to men called forth from members of the medical profession an indignant protest. All the evils that flesh is heir to would visit them and their posterity if this demand should be granted. Insanity, sterility, deformity, would afflict the college-bred women. Either they would stay the men fatally in the race for academic honors or the effort to keep up with them would shipwreck the health of the young girls for life.

In spite of these [illegible] coming from high quarters, the demand was persevered in, granted, and availed of.

What followed? The inevitable conclusion that young women are as well able to bear the strain of college studies as young men are.

It also appeared that if some girls are physically disqualified for sustained intellectual labor, a certain proportion of the young men are subject to the same limitation. Cases of breaking down among the male undergraduates came to be observed and reported. Non omnia possumus omnes.

We can't all go to college, men and women of us, but many women can and should go. And, thank heaven, they did go, and still continue to do so.

What an hysterical view was this, that all the discoveries of science, the improvements of hygiene, the ameliorated views of diet, ventilation, and of the use and

CARE OF THE BODY,

should not sufficiently benefit women to offset the danger of a thorough course of Latin, Greek and mathematics!

How much were it to be wished that the zeal of the faculty had directed itself as openly and efficiently against late hours, tight lacing, high-heeled shoes and the use of nerve-stimulants and cosmetics as it did against the healthful and satisfying pursuit of learning!

Much as I consider women to have gained by the position and opportunities secured to them in America, I have yet to name an important item, which is both a condition and a mark of their improvement. This is the fact of their ever-increasing tendency to associated action.

The social instinct is strong in human nature, but it does not attain its best results without study and self-discipline.

The women's clubs which are springing up all over the country are marks of this study and discipline. I know of many of them, and I do not know of one which does not keep in view serious and worthy objects. The feeling of sisterhood which naturally grows out of club intercourse among women tends to put out of sight the inordinate ambitions of the few, and the self-distrusting passivity of the many.

In the club it is soon found that one woman cannot do everything. All must help, and tasks are constantly found which give scope to the activity of each and all. A generous and far-reaching sympathy tends more and more to take the place of fantastic aims and illusory relations.

The women's clubs are, as I see them, the sign and seal of the advance of women in health, in sound life, and in rational enjoyment and service.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

### A Picnic for Everybody.

A few days longer Baltimore merchant tailor-made suits and overcoats of every known material, silk-faced and silk and satin lined, worth $20, going at $9.85.
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### TURGENIEFF'S DINNERS.

**Inviting People to Dine With Him and Being Absent When They Came.**

A habit of Turgenieff's, says the *Fortnightly Review*, was to invite friends to dinner and be absent when they came, not deliberately of set purpose, but because of the little value he set on his pledged word and the very faint impression it used to make upon his mind. He once invited the famous critic Belinsky and five others to dine with him at his house in the country, where he had a chef de cuisine whom he looked upon as a genius. "I will organize a banquet for you the like of which you never dreamed of." He fixed the day and made each person give his word of honor that he would come. "Don't fear for us," remarked Belinsky. "We shall be there without fail, but you must not repeat the trick that you played upon us last winter, when you asked us to dine and were not at home when we came; but lest you should forget your invitation I shall write to you the eve of the day of our arrival." "It was a sultry day when the whole six of us set out for Pargolovo in an open caleche at 11 o'clock in the morning," says one of the persons invited. "We were thoroughly fatigued by the heat and dust of the road. Arrived at Turgenieff's country house we alighted with joy in our countenances, but we were all struck with the circumstance that Turgenieff did not come out to meet us. We knocked at the door of the glass terrace. The silence of death reigned in the house. All our faces grew visibly longer. 'Can Turgenieff have played the same trick as last winter?' exclaimed Belinsky. But we all calmed him, saying that we probably arrived earlier than we were expected. 'But I wrote to him that we should be here at 1 o'clock,' objected Belinsky; 'what can it mean? If they would only admit us into the room we could wait, but here we are scorched.' At length a boy came out of the door and we all piled him with questions. His master had gone off, he said, and the chef de cuisine was in some public house. We gave the urchin money, sent him to fetch the chef, who should let us in, and meanwhile we sat down on the steps of the terrace. We waited long in vain, Belinsky wanted us to return, but our hired coachman refused to take us back until the horses had had a long rest. So we sat on, hungry and hot. Panaleff went to the public house to see if anything eatable could be procured, but there was nothing to be had. * * * At last the chef made his appearance. 'Where is your master?' cried Belinksy. He did not know. 'Did your master order a dinner for us to-day?' insisted the critic. 'He did nothing of the kind,' was the reply. Amazement and terror were depicted on all faces. Belinsky flamed up, and, looking at us in his significant way, exclaimed: 'Turgenieff has indeed given us a banquet!'"

THE quality and superiority of Dr. Enno Sander's mineral waters have been testified to by over 800 leading physicians and professors of colleges. Why will you use any that are not warranted?

### THE ENGAGED GIRL.

**What a Difference Betrothal Makes in Her Manner.**

From London Truth.

Have you ever noticed what a difference there is in a girl's manner when she gets engaged to be married? She flirts as much as ever, of course, and even a little more, for it seems as though a semi-appropriated damsel has more charms for the male flirts than those whose hearts have not capitulated. The difference lies in the manner to other girls of the engaged one. Even the gentlest and nicest assume slight airs of superiority, as though the problem of settlement in life having been settled for them they were now competent to guide and advise all other young women.

If the fiance be young and handsome they are generally too much absorbed in him to pay much attention to any one else; but if he be middle aged and very rich they find abundance of leisure to place at the disposal of their friends. This they employ principally in discussing their own prospects, settling what color their liveries shall be and in arranging the various details of their establishment. But a little egotism is pardonable at such a time, and they are seldom so wholly occupied with their own concerns as to forget to quietly patronize their girl friends. "You must marry well, my dear. You shall come and stay with me, and we will see what can be done." Or, "Mary you must give up young Browne. He will not be able to give you a carriage for years and years, if ever. I shall have dark tan-colored liveries, picked out with crimson," etc.

Then, if anything occurs to break off the engagement, and the girl sinks backs into the ranks of the unengaged, her position is all the more disagreeable if she has put on a lot of style during her betrothal. But, perhaps, the girl who is slavishly in love with her fiance is the greatest bore of all. "Has not Edmund glorious eyes? Have you ever looked deep into them? Have you ever noticed the way his hair curls just above his ears?" Or: "Is not my George's voice charming? So musical and well-bred?" One gets very tired of this kind of thing. We have had an engaged girl staying here for the last week, and, though we have never seen her young man, we all detest his very name, so incessantly does she chatter about him. "My Archie" is dinned into our ears all day long. I should often like to hit that girl.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, wedding presents at lowest prices, cash or time payments; souvenirs to ladies.
AM. ART CO., 8th and Pine sts.

# BROWN-SEQUARD TALKS.

## WHAT HE CLAIMS FOR HIS ELIXIR OF LIFE.

**Also, What He Does Not Claim for His Tonic—An Interesting Interview With the Famous Franco-American Physician—Severe Criticism of the Manner in Which His Discovery Has Been Treated in America.**

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Nov. 5, 1889.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD lives in an elegant apartment on the third floor at No. 19 Rue Francois-Premier, near the Champs-Elysees. The staircase is neatly carpeted. On ringing the bell a servant in black, with a white choker, opens the door and ushers you through an anteroom into an airy drawing-room furnished in the conventional manner of French salons. The chairs and sofa of bourgeoise model are carefully concealed under linen covers. The wainscotting and ceiling are painted white and the mouldings touched up with gold; the white marble mantel-piece has its regulation looking-glass, its bronze clock, with side cups and candelabra to match, and its dog-irons in the hearth. On one side of the room is a grand Erard piano; on another is a glass case with pottery and books inside, while in the center stands a small table with a few books and some Japanese knick-knacks on top. A carpet covers the floor, and five water-color sea views, in narrow gilt frames, brighten the walls.

I was not the only person who had come to see the doctor. There were half a dozen patients awaiting their turn to go in, among whom an American lady and gentleman and a very pale-looking, blue-eyed, exsanguineous Frenchman, who wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button hole. The latter, being talkatively inclined, like most of his countrymen, told me that if he was not already in his grave from anæmia it was owing to the doctor, who had certainly rescued him from the family vault by means of the elixir. He had been

INOCULATED

several times, and felt much stronger and better from the treatment.

The patients filed off one after another into the doctor's inner sanctum, and I went in last, so that the doctor was in no hurry to put me out in order to make way for somebody else.

Dr. Brown-Sequard is a short, thin, aged man, with a thoughtful countenance, gray hair, dark eybrows, and a fiery, penetrating eye. He speaks in a soft, quiet tone of voice, and expresses himself with great fluency in English. Those who fancy that the noted Franco-American physiologist is in his dotage are much mistaken. He is still in the full possession of his mental faculties, and his opinions, are, therefore, to be received with all the respect due to his remarkable achievements.

"I have been away for two months," he began, "seeking rest at Brighton; but I am far from well yet. I suffer from acute muscular rheumatism and renal pains, so that I get but little sleep at night.

"As regards the tonic which your American friends call an elixir of life and regard as a rejuvenating potion, I may here once for all state that it is nothing of the sort. I am a man of science, not an alchemist. If quacks in the United States try to raise money by misrepresentating my discoveries or giving a false color to the results hitherto obtained by me, of course, I cannot prevent them; but I am not to be held responsible for their quackery. Questions like these take years of patient study and investigation before we can be sure of any one fact. Without being wealthy, my means are such that I can afford to proceed scientifically. My experiments date as far back as 1869, when I was in the

FULL VIGOR

of middle age.

"What I do pretend to have discovered is a valuable and powerful tonic or stimulant, the good effects of which are produced by injecting subcutaneously the blood obtained from the spermatic veins, mixed with the fluid expressed from the testes of certain animals, especially the guinea-pig, and to which is added a little distilled water. I have tried ten injections of such a liquid on myself—two in my left arm, and the others in my lower limbs, in less than three weeks' time, from May 15 to June 4 of the present year. For each of these injections I used one cubic centimetre of the liquid. The first five injections were made on three succeeding days with a liquid obtained from a dog. In all the subsequent injections—which took place on May 24, 29 and 30, and June 4, the liquid used came from guinea pigs.

"The effects of these injections on myself were extraordinary. I must tell you that I am 72 years of age, and that my general strength, which has been considerable, had diminished to such an extent that, prior to my first injection in May last, I had to sit down after half an hour's work in the laboratory. I got to be so weak, in fact, that when I came home at 6 o'clock every evening, I took a light meal and at once went to bed. Often my exhaustion was so great that, though very sleepy, I could get no sleep, and rose tired in the morning.

"From the day I took my first injection, a radical change occurred. I felt my old strength return. I went to work at the laboratory as I had not been able to do for years. The succeeding injections improved my general health and vigor to such an extent that Dr. d'Arsonval and Dr. Henocque, my two head assistants at the laboratory of the College of France, where I prosecute my

PHYSIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

were astounded at my unwonted activity. I could run up and down-stairs as I did at 60. One day, after upwards of three hours' hard labor at the laboratory, standing all the while, I felt so strong that I went to work after dinner—a thing I had not done for twenty years—and wrote part of a very long article on some scientific subject. My daily cycle being only twenty-two hours, instead of twenty-four as with most people, I have always been an early riser, doing most of my writing work between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. So that the fact of taking up the pen after dinner, when forty years had confirmed the habit I was in of retiring early and writing in the morning, may be looked upon as a more serious test in my case than it might be for another.

"Ever since 1860, when I first established myself in London, I have kept a record of the strength of my fore-arm. For two years after that date, I occasionally moved 100 pounds. Within the last three years the maximum was seventy-six pounds. This year, before I took my first injection, the highest figure recorded was seventy-four pounds. Since the injection it has risen to eighty-eight pounds. Pray feel the muscles of my right fore-arm. They are as hard as they were twenty years ago.

"Now you see that instrument on the table. It is a

DYNAMOMETER.

My limbs tested with it for a week before and a month following the first injection, showed a decided gain of strength. The average number of pounds moved by the flexers of my right forearm, before the first injection, was 68½ pounds, and after the injection 82, the advance being from 13 to 14 pounds. My fore-arm re-acquired well-nigh the strength it had when I was living in London, upwards of twenty-six years ago. The average number of pounds moved by me in London in 1863 was 86 pounds.

"We will now examine the assertion that imagination plays the chief part in curing people to whom the tonic is administered. The effect, some say, is mental and not physical. This objection I had foreseen. If stimulating effects were obtained on myself, it might possibly be the result of auto-suggestion. But if the same effects were obtained on others, who had no idea of what was being done, such an objection would fall to the ground immediately. That was why I communicated my discovery to the Paris Biological Society. Other medical men advanced in life would make on themselves experiments similar to mine. Ready as I was to make on my own person experiments which were exceedingly painful, I refused absolutely to yield to the wishes of many people who, at this early stage of proceedings, were anxious to obtain the effects I had observed on myself.

"Thereupon Dr. Variot, without consulting me on the subject, made a trial of my method on three old men, who were utterly ignorant of what was going on; and on each of them the strengthening effects were found to be much the same as those I had obtained on myself.

"Do I apprehend any dangerous effects in the administration of the tonic? No. Injections of animal matter offer no danger as a rule unless the substances begin to be

DECOMPOSED.

In the latter case there is, of course, great danger that inflammation may set in and even death supervene. One bright medical authority objected to the injection of albuminous solutions, as it might determine albuminuria. Now I take it to be immeasurably less dangerous to take the quarter of an egg's meat under the skin than an omelet of a dozen eggs into the bowels as Gudin, the painter, used to do every day at breakfast.

"Great care should, however, be taken to avoid septic trouble incident on putrified meat, as butchers have an elastic conscience regarding the number of hours or even days since their animals were brought to the shambles. The strictest attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the tools and vases employed, and as often as possible a Pasteur filter should be used for filtering the fluid. Doctors who have recourse to the process should bestow on the operation, simple as it is, as much care as they would in the case of any more serious surgical operation. While I was at Brighton an experiment was made, and when blood poisoning ensued from utter disregard to ordinary precautions taken in subcutaneous injections of animal substances, the fact was made known to me and my advice asked for. I replied: 'The mischief is done now. Why didn't you ask me about it before the operation?'

"What about the higher class of animals. Well, I suppose you allude to lions and tigers? I don't think the fluid obtained from such animals as those would prove half as active as that from dogs, lambs, tom-cats, rabbits, cock-towls, and especially the guinea pig. Lions and tigers are of a dastardly, treacherous nature, unless driven by hunger to face any odds, like the wolf. Besides, none of these beasts are to be compared with the

PROLIFIC NATURE

of the guinea-pig. With a single couple, says Buffon, the great naturalist, a thousand young ones may be reproduced in a single year. I have a friend who has promised to let me know the results of a trial he intends making with the testicular juice obtained from an elephant.

"Another doctor, I am told, intends to make a departure from my theory by injecting the fluid that is near the ventricle in the lamb's head, and which he found by the microscope to contain a mass of granular cells similar to those from other parts of the lamb. He will only waste his precious time if he does. If ever he has occasion to examine with a microscope an eunuch's brain cavity, which corresponds with the lamb's ventricle, he will also find a mass of granular cells like those to be found in other parts of a person who is not an eunuch. The granular cells of the poor eunuch are as useless to him as the juices from the ventricle of the baa-lamb are likely to be if injected under the skin of a patient. Injections of serum serve no better purpose than to bring up boils and abscesses, and the fluids extracted from granular cells are likely to have a simular result.

"I believe that in America, as elsewhere, much of the trouble which some have sought to throw upon my discovery proceeds from the anti-vivisectionists. Do you know how my tonic was first announced in one of your New York papers? Listen: 'All that can be said of it is, that it is compounded of revolting materials. The physiologist cuts out certain parts of living animals, such as guinea-pigs, and the pieces of

QUIVERING FLESH,

pounded together by the pestle and mortar of pharmaceutical commerce, and are made into a kind of paste with water. The essence of this compound is then ejected under the skin of a patient with a syringe similar to that employed by the votaries of morphine. It is needless to say that the results of Dr. Brown-Sequard's experiments are awaited with eagerness by elderly Fausts.'

"Now, you will agree with me that the man who wrote those words knew perfectly well he was asserting a downright falsehood. I never gave out that it was necessary to do anything of the kind. There are more horses flogged to death in the streets of Paris, more lobsters cut up alive, more sels skinned alive in New York, more cruelty wrought in any one city in a single day than can be laid at the door of all the vivisectionists in the world during a twelve-month. When Mme. Huot, the rabid Paris anti-vivisectionist, struck me on the head with her slipper at the College of France, I had come forward, not to dissect an animal, but to demonstrate publicly that I had discovered a very simple means by which to produce insensibility to pain for a long time without affecting the consciousness, the voluntary movements, or even the sense of touch in any part of the skin. Wounds made on animals while in this state of analgesia may heal without causing pain. The method until then had not been applied to man. It consists in irritating the mucous membrane in the upper part of the larynx by carbonic acid or chloroform vapor. Not being allowed by the

ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS

publicly to show the truth of my discovery on dogs or rabbits, I have tried it on myself. Vivisection naturally has its opponents among people who only regard the act without weighing a thought upon the beneficial results attending the practice. It is difficult to reason with these, as the word torture is a very ugly one, and although generations of humanity may be benefited by injury to a frog, the latter, in their opinion, evidently has the most claims to consideration.

"Now, as regards my recuperative and revitalizing agent, I have something new to impart to the scientific world. Whilst I was away at Brighton and since my return, experiments were carried on as usual at my laboratory, and with the following results. Our studies for some time past have been directed towards accomplishing for women the same result that we had reached in the case of men. While men, we thought, had to be treated with the juices of male animals, we concluded that women would have necessarily to be treated with the fluids obtained from female animals. This, however, seems to be a mere theory; for we have gone a step further and found, much to our astonishment, that the juices obtained from female animals may be applied to men and those extracted from male animals applied with equally favorable results to women. In both cases

THE TONIC

infuses fresh doses of vital energy into constitutions shattered by age or illness. This strange fact will in a few days be the object of a fresh communication to the Paris Biological Society.

"I may add in conclusion that there is now no denying the fact that my tonic has a marvelous toning effect upon the system, and is a nervous stimulant remarkably rapid in operation. As such, it will ere long come into general use by physicians. To say that it will conquer death, however, is a preposterous exaggeration. I do not pretend to rob death of its sting or the grave of its victory. So far experiment has not yet shown even that it will restore certain functions that depart with the advance of age. But I do hold that by imparting strength to an otherwise weakened constitution, it will prolong the life of the patient, and render one less subject to the attacks of disease. It will rejuvenate only in that it restores physical animation, and thereby has an exhilarating effect upon the spirits, giving to the aged that gaiety of youth which some people never lose, even in their eighties. As a recuperative and revitalizing agent it is the most effective tonic which has yet been found. I claim for it no higher virtue, no greater potency."

HENRY LA LUBERNE.

**The Globe for Hats, Caps and Gloves.**

Boys and Children's Steamers in plaids and plushes from 25c to 75c. Soft and stiff men's $1.50 hats at 99c. Men's and boys' gloves from 25c up. Men's buckskin gloves and mitts, $1. Regular $3 hats at $2. Five dollar silk hats $3. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

**What Ambergris Is.**

Ambergris, which is used as a basis for nearly all standard perfumery, was at first found an unattractive mass floating upon the surface of the sea or lodged upon the shore. How so unlikely a substance ever suggested itself as a perfume is unknown, but it has been in use for centuries and it is only until comparatively recent times that its origin has become known. It is nothing more than the morbid secretion of the liver of a sick spermaceti whale. It is described as a fatty, waxy substance, disagreeable to sight or touch, but even in its crude state exhaling a pleasant odor. The crude substance is subjected to chemical action to extract the active principle, called amberine. It was recently reported that a Maine fisherman picked up a mass of the substance, which nearly filled a barrel and is worth $25,000. This is probably an exaggeration both as to size and price, for the largest piece on record was found at the Windward Islands, weighing 130 pounds. This was sold for about $2,600.

# DO YOU PLAY SKAT?

## IT IS THE GAME THAT WILL SUPPLANT EUCHRE THIS WINTER.

**The Latest Fashionable Fad in the Way of Amusement—An Old German Game to Be Played in America—It Is Hard, However, but a Very Good Game—The Way to Play It and the Rules of the Game.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

PERHAPS you will be surprised at the question, "Do you play skat?" Well, then if you do not pawn your dress suit, throw away your cane and give your chewing gum to sister, for you are out of society. What is skat? Why, it is the latest fashionable game of cards, though in itself not a new game. All society will play it this winter and it will take the place of euchre. No more euchre parties now; all skat parties.

They say dudes cannot play it. Why? Because it is a complicated game and only intelligent persons can learn it. To master it is to evince as much ability as to become a good chess player, but you must study it to play well. It is so complicated that no one ever plays without making mistakes, but a person of ordinary ability can learn to play well. It is very absorbing and furnishes excellent opportunities for strategies, and much depends on the boldness or timidity of the players.

It is a game for three or four persons. Four may make up the party, but only three can play each hand. The fourth deals in his turn but each player is out of every fourth game. His interest in the game remains, however, for if the caller of a declare makes it, the three others pay him and if he loses, he pays all three.

Skat is played with thirty-two cards, the same as in euchre. Every game is closed when the ten cards in each hand are played.

The game is one of combinations. There are no less than seven games in skat, the "simple game," "tourne," "solo," "nullo," "grando," "nullo-open," and "grando-open." There is a family resemblance between the simple game, tourne, solo and grando which, when understood, makes them all easy.

DEALING.

Shuffle the cards, then the first jack turned determines the dealer. The player to the right cuts, the cards are dealt to the left. An exposed card requires a new deal, but the deal does not pass.

When five cards have been dealt all around two are placed on the table, face down. This is the skat. The other five cards are then dealt.

The order of proposing the game to be tried differs in skat from other games. A deals to B and C. B is known as the first hand, C as the middle and A as the last hand. A does not ask B what he will play, but A makes the inquiry of C, who is to his right. A must have some play or he passes. Should he pass, then C asks B. In case all three have cards which they think can make a game, the one who declares the highest undertaking, incurring the great est penalty, has the call. If two call the same game the elder hand has it. The dealer always is the elder hand when three play and the player on his left when four play. If all three pass and there is no call, there may be a new game deal.

The declare is the naming of the game which is to be tried, turn, solo, grand, etc.

In what are called the simple games—tourne and solo, and in grand—the skat comes into play. Turned down on the table, it belongs to the one who makes or secures a call. It cannot be looked at under all conditions. Sometimes it makes the trump and sometimes the points in it are counted for the person who takes it. In some games it does not figure at all.

The suits have a relative value. Clubs are always highest, spades second, hearts third, and diamonds fourth. The relative value of these suits must be borne in mind. A game in diamonds gives way to a game in hearts, hearts to spades and spades to clubs.

In the simple game, tourne, solo and grand, skat is a game of points, not tricks. A., who declares, might take eight tricks and lose the game. The declaration means that you will make 61 points; failing to make 61 points, you lose.

VALUE OF CARDS.

The cards, without matadors, which will be explained later, have the following values:

| | Each | Points |
|---|---|---|
| Four aces | 11 | 44 |
| Four tens | 10 | 40 |
| Four kings | 4 | 16 |
| Four queens | 3 | 12 |
| Four knaves | 2 | 8 |
| Total | | 120 |

Half of that is 60, and to win in the simple game, a tourne, solo or grand, the player must make 61.

The knave is the highest trump and remembering the order of the value of suits, the knave of clubs is always the highest trump, knave of spades next, of hearts next and of diamonds next, no matter what the trump may be. After the four knaves the ace is the best card, then ten, king, queen, nine, eight, seven. In grand only the four knaves are trumps. In nullo or uno there are no trumps.

In playing a lead calls for the same suit, just as in whist, but if you cannot follow suit you may trump or throw away a card.

All the knaves being trumps, if a heart solo was declared and the knaves of clubs led the other players would follow with trumps.

The games in their order are these, from the lowest to the highest:

| | |
|---|---|
| Simple game in diamonds. | Solo game in diamonds. |
| Simple game in hearts. | Solo game in hearts. |
| Simple game in spades. | Solo game in spades. |
| Simple game in clubs. | Nullo. |
| Tourne game in diamonds. | Solo game in clubs. |
| Tourne game in hearts. | Nullo open. |
| Tourne game in spades. | Uno. |
| Tourne game in clubs. | Grand with or without two or more jacks. |

The simple game is never played by good players but it is the a, b, c of skat and must be understood. It is played in this manner: A, B and C are playing. A has dealt and B declares a game, a simple game in diamonds. There is no opposition, and B sets out to make the sixty-one points, diamonds being trumps. It is a low call because a simple game in hearts would have taken it away from him, as would a call of spades or clubs. B, from the fact of his calling, has the privilege of

TAKING THE SKAT,

which is the two cards not exposed. He does not show them. He takes them into his hand and discards two. It may happen that he holds two single tens, or only one. He may discard one, or two tens, for whatever points there are in the skat or in his discard count for him. If B was positive of making fifty-one and doubtful about one ten which he held, this ten, if he could save it, would make him just sixty-one points, so he would put it away for safety in his discard.

B, the first player after the dealer, begins the lead. He may have the two best knaves, ace, ten of trumps, king of his trump suit, which is diamonds. The other trumps may be divided, and all fail to his lead. His opponents, A and C, who follow suit are doing their best all the time to prevent him from counting sixty-one. When the ten cards in each hand are played then the count of cards begins. If he has sixty-one points in the cards he wins. If sixty or less he loses. The skat is important for it gives a person the sight of twelve cards.

TOURNE.

Tourne is played precisely like the simple game except that the trump is made by the player taking up one of the skat cards, which he turns face up on the table. Whatever it is is trumps. The person making tourne the game may turn up either of the skat cards he pleases but he must expose only one, and he must make his selection before looking at them. The card shown is the trump. The player incorporates the skat in his hand, discards two and the game proceeds like the simple game.

TOURNE GRAND.

When a tourne is declared and a jack is turned, before looking at the second card a tourne-grando may be declared. It is played like a grando but the penalties are less.

SOLO.

The player calling a solo declares a trump and the cards are played without touching the skat. After the cards are played the skat is turned up, and whatever points there may be in it belong to the player who called the solo. The skat is not touched until all the cards are played.

NULLO.

The player who calls nullo declares that he will take no trick. There are no trumps here. The knaves fall into the usual order of cards, as in whist, the ace being highest, then king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight, seven. If the nullo player takes a trick he loses. The skat belongs to him, but is not used.

NULLO-OUVERT, OR OPEN.

The player calling a nullo-ouvert lays his hand down on the table, his cards all exposed, and declares that he will not take a trick. It is precisely like "misery on the table" in Boston. He must take no trick. The skat is not used.

UNO.

Uno is played the same as nullo, except the one who plays the game must take and one only one trick. If he does not take one or takes more than one he loses, and it counts 40 against him, 20 for each player. If he win s it adds 20 on each player's score.

GRAND.

This is a declare when the player dispenses with the skat, as in solo, and depends on the natural strength of his cards. When the call is grando the player must make his sixty-one; failing to do this he loses. The four knaves are trumps and the only trumps. Aces and tens of suits are the highest cards, then kings, queens, nines, eights, sevens.

Two of the terms of the game are "schneider" and "schwarz." A declaration is made in the simple game, tourne, solo or grand. The player who calls it, if he has thirty points or less, looses with "schneider." He ought to have made sixty-one. The opponents have then, of course, made ninety, and there is an increased penalty. The rule works both ways. If no points are made at all by the player he is "schwarz" or "black," or, as Americans say, whitewashed. The same thing happens to opponents. A player with a strong hand, believing he can make his opponents schneider or schwarz, can announce that he will do so. The penalties are increased if he fails.

There are fixed charges which accompany all calls. Say a simple game in diamonds was worth ten chips. B has called it and won. A and C pay B ten chips each. If B had lost he would have given A and C ten each. He may, then, win or lose twenty points. Say B has started out to make his sixty-one points and can only make somewhere between thirty-one and sixty, then he only pays the penalty; but if he makes only thirty he is schneider or "out," and if he makes no count at all he is schwarz. There are increased penalties for both these unfortunate conditions, as when whist used to be played where a double or tripple was lost.

MATADORS.

One of the most complicating of all the elements of the game is the counting of matadors. They are simply accessions to the value of hands holding certain knaves and do not affect the playing, but seriously affect the count. When the leading knave, the knave of clubs, in in a hand the hand has one matador. If it contains the knaves of clubs and spades it has two matadors. If it contains all four knaves and ace, ten, king, queen of trumps in the different suits the number of its matadors, so that a hand holding all the knaves and all the other trumps would have eleven matadors. But a hand can have no matadors unless it has the knave of clubs. If the best knave is found in the skat, of course, it belongs to the player who takes it and so with two or three other knaves, picking up the missing one makes them all matadors. Their absence in a player's hand, if he wins his call, his adversaries holding them, makes the matadors count in his favor. If he loses and holds matadors the having of them increases his penalty. The having or not having matadors by the caller or his opponents is important as affecting what the player receives or has to pay out.

To tell how to count in this limited space would be impossible. Besides the arbitrary values of the cards, the different values in points of the cards, there are separate modifiers for each of the games, and each count is further modified and complicated by matadors; but this need not discourge the beginner. Among old players you will not find one in a hundred who can count without referring to the table of values. The Skat Congress of Altenberg issued a table and it is printed on cards, which may be obtained for nominal sums and these must be at hand always or even experts will not know what they have made or lost.

REMEMBER THIS.

Some good points about skat are these:

No game gives more opportunity for cunning or foxiness than skat.

It is better to skip about from suit to suit if you have the aces, and make them if you can.

It is fair to presume that in the skat there is a king or some other good card.

Always try and get the person making the declare between two fires. A, B and C are playing, and B declares. A should always try and get at lead, so that B must put on high cards or trump. If he did not C would dump high cards on A's lead.

Skat is often a game of inspiration and is won or lost according to whether there is boldness or timidity shown in the play.

There can be few rules laid down for skat, for there never are two games alike.

A dull player, one who risks nothing and only plays to what he regard the active value of these suits must be borne in mind. A game in diamonds gives way to a game in hearts, hearts to spades and spades to clubs.

In the simple game, tourne, solo and grand, skat is a game of points, not tricks. A., who declares, might take eight tricks and lose the game. The declaration means that you will make 61 points; failing to make 61 points, you lose.

THE highest prize for portrait photographs, a silver medal, was awarded to F. W. Guerin at the World's Exposition, Paris, France.

## AN ENGLISH OPINION.

**Our Progress Toward a New Navy Thought Remarkable.**

From the London Army and Navy Gazette.

Englishmen cannot help being interested in the remarkable strides which have been taken on the other side of the Atlantic, where the rehabilitation of the Navy of the United States is being pushed ahead with the characteristic energy of our American cousins. If, perchance, there are any who have not taken note of what is there going on, the imminent advent of four new and important cruisers in our waters should direct their attention that way. It is not so much, however, that the United States have made a very good beginning towards building up a modern navy—this is but a trifle where "money is no object"—but there have also been developed in the country facilities of every kind for the creation of that navy without outside assistance. This can hardly yet be said of any other power except France and Great Britain. In 1885 it was not only the case that the United States had no vessel-of-war which could have kept the seas for one week as against any first-rate naval power, but they were absolutely dependent upon our manufactories for forging of guns, for armor, for machine and rapid-fire guns and the like. Now, four years later, not only has much been done in the way of constructing vessels which are as good as anything of similar type afloat, but arrangements have been made by which they will be able shortly to create entirely from their own resources every modern implement of war, including steel-clad battle ships of the heaviest tonnage, with their guns and armor.

By the end of the year the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., one of the largest manufactories in the States, has guaranteed to have erected the plant for the production of armor and gun forgings of the largest kind. Other companies have taken in hand the supply of war material and within the last month three or four firms have tendered bids for the construction of cruisers and a similar number for the provision of steel projectiles. Moreover, there is now nearly completed at Washington an ordnance factory for finishing heavy naval ordnance and all the necessary plant for handling gun forgings up to the quantity required to make the very largest guns afloat. Nearly half a million sterling has been expended, or is in course of expenditure, on this factory alone. Of developments which we may call by comparison minor, there is the opening of a new dock, 460 feet by 70 feet by 27½ feet, at Mare Island, San Francisco, and another at Newport, Pa., within the last fortnight, which is 600 feet by 98 feet by 25 feet. The Americans have quite evidently realized that they are obliged to spend money on a navy the disbursements may as well be for their own benefit as not."

It will be seen that the United States are in earnest in the intention of reasuming their position as a naval power. It is, however, somewhat significant that at present all this construction seems to tend in the direction of vessels more fitted to run away from an antagonist of real weight than to sustain the glorious traditions of the American sea service. With but one or two exceptions, these ships are better prepared to destroy commerce than to protect it. There is no sign of a fleet fitted to cope with European armorclads if they cross the Atlantic as they have done before. After all, though, it is better to crawl before trying to run, and we may yet see designed, laid down and built by native talent in a United States navy yard that crux of naval constructions, the "battleship of the future."

# CRIMES OF NEW YORK.

## DESPITE ITS MULTITUDINOUS SINS, THE METROPOLIS IS GROWING MORAL.

**Wm. F. Howe, the Great Criminal Lawyer of New York, Finds in His Experience in Divorce Cases a Strong Defense for Women—Nineteen Actions Against Husbands to One Against Wives—Disappearance of the "Whyos," Etc.**

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—It has been the fashion from time immemorial, almost, to talk of New York as a sink of iniquity and a den of unspeakable wickedness. In the country, particularly, the custom has been to decry it at every turn and to warn the young and unsophisticated against its temptations and perils. While it is not denied that at one time there may have been very good grounds for this characterization of the great city, it cannot fail to strike even a superficial observer that things have changed greatly within a very few years—certainly not more than a decade. New York has improved in morals. When you find a man of the type of Rev. Howard Crosby paying a compliment to the Superintendent of Police, there is surely something in the situation to be thankful for.

*A Wedding Ring.*

Of course, like every other great city in the world, New York has its vices, but they are the faults that are inseparable from large mixed communities. Wherever people are gathered together by the million, you may expect to find practices and pursuits for both pleasure and profit, that would be condemned anywhere else. It would be idle to say that, because New York has grown better, there are therefore no gambling-houses within her borders. So long as a mixed society always demands varied amusements, so long as the swell gambling clubs of London are patronized by the nobility, and while the Parisian Jockey Club allows baccarat to be played, it can hardly be considered a deadly offense to permit such games as we find in vogue here.

But there is a very general impression that such gambling houses as do exist are a temptation set to catch the unwary victim. Now, speaking from a wide experience as a criminal lawyer, I have no hesitation saying that in almost every case, the gambling-houses under the ban of the police are places where none but professional gamblers are permitted to enter and sit at play. Clerks and merchants and trusted employes are not to be found there, no matter how much the romancists may harp upon this favorite string, and for very good reasons. Were such persons to be entrapped into a gambling-house and lose their money, or the funds of their employers, discovery would certainly follow and the closing of the gambling house would be the inevitable result.

WHERE ARE THE WHYOS?

But there are other and abundant evidences of the growth in grace of the metropolis which I, as a criminal lawyer, am specially cognizant of. Within five years the class of professional thieves formerly existing here, and which was recruited from England, France and different sections of the United States, has almost totally disappeared. The severe and very positive manner in which they have been treated has resulted in exiling the majority, and now they all give the city a wide berth. Then, too, the gangs which were for twenty years or more the terror of New York are broken up and dispersed. It is impossible now for any one to point out even a remnant of the disbanded and scattered gangs that were the authors of most of the murders and many of the other crimes of the last quarter of a century, antecedent to 1884. The Whyos, some of whose young members—all typical toughs—have graced the gallows; the McGloin gang; the Tenth avenue



*A Victorious Crook.*

gang, of whom the notorious "Dutch Harmon" was the leader, and who lived by robbing the freight cars; the "Bowery Boys," famous alike at fires and free fights, and caring nothing for a broken head, whether it was their own or somebody else's; the "Dead Rabbits;" the wild and murderous "Mackerelville gang; the riotous Gas-house District gang, and last, but not least, the Hell's Kitchen gang, with its foul record of murder and outrage, all have vanished, and their old haunts are taken by an orderly and peaceable population.

But strangely enough, although morals have greatly improved, the number of offenses has increased. This is explained by the fact that the Penal Code is now so full of offenses that almost everything one does against public morals and interest is a statutory crime. The lawmakers, in compiling this Code, have simply given more work for the lawyers; yet I notice that every session of the Legislature increases the list of misdemeanors. The courts, too, have been kept very busy. There are many philanthropic societies, but there are laws enough and crimes enough to keep all their machinery going, such has been the effect of this multiplication of crimes; yet while they have been augmented by Legislative enactment, the criminals themselves have decreased, owing to the energy and persistence of the police in enforcing the laws.

CRIME WAVES.

Crime, like many other aspects of our social life, comes in waves and cycles. At one time we will have a succession of startling robberies; at another a remarkable series of equally daring burglaries. Only a short time ago the city had a visitation of pickpockets; this was followed by robberies in which men were boldly attacked on the streets in broad daylight. Before that period and probably five or six years ago, the city was shocked at a succession of bold crimes, in which bank messengers and messengers were assaulted and in some instances, gagged by thieves, while the latter were riding the safes of the banks. Inspector Byrnes has been mainly instrumental in putting a quietus on these reckless criminals. There has been no bold bank robbery of moment since the Manhattan Bank was robbed. This is certainly astonishing when it is remembered that for twenty years bank robbery was the leading calling of experts in the criminal profession, and that almost every noted offender in the country had been, at one time or another, guilty of it.

The latest illustration of this crime-wave theory is the epidemic of sneak-thieving which has afflicted the metropolis and its suburbs for some time past. A sneak-thief is very different from a burglar and takes no such chances as the latter does. Still, some of the recent sneak thefts have led to murder. The only way to minimize this despicable sort of crime is for the residents themselves to make their dwellings secure by the use of ample locks and bolts on the front doors. No safeguard should be neglected; but all the protection really required is to have the front doors thoroughly fastened. Sneak-thieves avoid a locked and bolted front door.

A criminal lawyer necessarily sees every side and aspect of human life and interest. Statistics are dry and uninteresting, but it is a singular fact that rarely do two cases, even with a precisely similar basis of action, resemble each other in any essential particular. There is almost always the element of novelty in every case. This shows that in spite of the skillful provisions of our lawmakers, the causes for each different species of litigation are by no means stereotyped. They present an interminable and seemingly exhaustless variety, whether the case be the ordinary action for breach-of-promise of marriage, or is based on any other of the thousand and one complications that combine to make a subject for the lawyers and the courts.

THE DIVORCE COURTS.

It is worth noting that a very large proportion of the cases that come up in the criminal courts in New York City are suits brought by young girls whose lives have been blighted. Unlike the regular criminal cases, in which an arrest has been made and publicity incurred at every step of the proceedings, the public know nothing of these suits until they come up for trial. This fact keeps them well in the background, and so people are ignorant of their number and of the extraordinary prevalence of this form of crime. Now, there is a partial explanation of this abnormal phase of metropolitan morals. New York is a cosmopolitan city. Its doors are opened to all sections of the globe. There is here a certain freedom from restraint in domestic affairs and in the relations of parents and children which is not found elsewhere—and certainly not in either London or Paris. There the daughters of the family grow up under the strictest guardianship, and are never allowed to enter society until they are beyond their teens. A young Parisienne is not permitted to go outdoors without the accompanying father, mother or chaperon; and in London, among the wealthy and even with the middle classes, it is almost the same. Here, on the contrary, there is so much latitude and independence in the relations between parents and daughters—and specially between mother and daughter—that more freedom is permitted and the young girl is largely her own mistress. She has the privilege of accepting a thousand attentions from the other sex, which would not be allowed her abroad. Even while she is very young, she is not deterred by any notion of parental authority from accepting the escort of gentlemen to theaters and other places of amusement. Her whole notion of the proprieties is very hazy and indefinite, and it is not surprising that this condition of things affords an opportunity for license and privileges that would never be contemplated under different auspices. It is not that the American girl is less moral than her European cousin, but that she is less securely hedged about by the safeguards that belong by right to her youth and inexperience.

Of course, a very large proportion of such cases as I have indicated never see the light of publicity and are settled without even bringing the offenders before the courts. Where reputable connections, he is generally glad to have the matter quietly adjusted rather than have his conduct known and his friends scandalized. Under our criminal laws, a late amendment to the penal code makes it a State prison offense to betray the life of a young girl. This consideration has little weight in effecting a settlement in many cases. I am happy to say that I have been an humble factor in bringing to an agreeable conclusion many cases of this kind and in witnessing the marriage of the principals. Most of these unions turn out very happily indeed.

One of the peculiarities of suits of this character is that they are almost all brought by girls under 21. Indeed, I cannot now remember a single case in which the plaintiff was not under 21, and the majority were under 18.

In divorce cases—a field in which I have probably had a larger experience than most members of my profession, and certainly a varied one—the vast majority of the litigants are women. By this I mean to be understood as saying that there are nineteen actions brought against husbands to one against a wife. The proportion of five in 100 is really on the safe side. It is certainly a pleasant fact to be able to say that in twenty-five years' experience at the criminal bar I have met only six parties who were convicted of the flagrant violation of marriage vows by the woman.

THE FLACK CASE.

On the other hand, marriage, as viewed in the light of the Flack case, seems always more of a burden to the man than to the woman, especially after he has made his way a bit in life and been fairly successful in business. When the world begins to prosper with him the marriage bond too often grows irksome, and he longs to throw it off. Cases of this description are almost countless. If such a man has the slenderest reed to stand on, he will take his position unhesitatingly, and will enter the divorce court to seek relief. It is an old and trite saying that wherever there is trouble there is sure to be a woman at the bottom of it. Well, I would just reverse it. In my experience and observation, wherever the marriage vow has been violated I have found, as a French writer cynically remarked: "There is a man at the bottom of it, instead of a woman."

For the sake of American women, and women married in general, I am happy to state these truths. No merit of any statement I might make can give them any greater force of significance than they derive from the facts themselves, which are in the highest degree creditable to woman.

Very few divorce suits, based on the ground of unhappy marriages or incompatibility of temper and cruel treatment, are tried in this State, for the reason that there can be but one ground for absolute separation, and that is infidelity. As a rule, where there are children, the parents usually come together and settle their difficulties; for it is hard to break up the family, even to gratify personal passion or resentment. Besides, it is a difficult matter for the plaintiff to establish cruelty. Most women are tender of heart and open to persuasion, and I have known many instances where married ladies have been advised against persisting in action for divorce, and after a while have relented. Time, the healer, has covered up all the wounds and brought husband and wife together again and they have kissed and made up. One such lesson generally lasts a lifetime.

DIVORCES BY COLLUSION.

There is still another method of endeavoring to secure a divorce, and that is by collusion. This was the means adopted in the Flack case to which I have already referred. In all such cases where collusion exists, or is presumed, the divorce is illegal, and can be set aside. But the collusion in the Flack case was peculiar, being wholly different from the collusion contemplated by law, which points to an agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant shall give the necessary cause for action, with the knowledge and connivance of the plaintiff. Now the defendant, Flack, stood in the absolutely unique position of a man who, having given cause for action against himself, and having also secured a decree against himself, afterward opposed the reversal of that decree and practically adopted the attitude of a man who was fighting his own interests. It was collusion of a character which the lawmakers who framed the statutes on divorce could hardly have imagined likely to exist in real life.

A majority of the criminal cases that occupy the attention of the courts have their origin in marital troubles of some sort. Either it is about a wife, or a mistress; jealousy or revenge. The two latter are undeniably the strongest passions that impel men to commit crime. Then, there are crimes from impulse and from premeditation; all of them equally guilty in their various degrees before the law, yet some of which would seem to be crimes to which the perpetrators are driven by irresistible forces, for the arousing of which the victims are largely responsible. Such was the case, apparently, in a recent murder in New York City, when it was shown that the murderer had been reduced to absolute poverty by the man he afterwards killed. While the law cannot, of course, recognize such provocation public sentiment is strongly impressed with the conviction that such a criminal is deserving of consideration beyond what is extended to ordinary cold-blooded murderers. At the same time, crimes of impulse are far more numerous than those of premeditation.

Regarded as a whole, the criminal element in the metropolis is under better control than in any other large city in the world. Our effective police and superior detective system are the main caus

# INDIAN BURIAL CUSTOMS.

### THE STRANGE NOTIONS THEY HAVE OF DEATH AND THE FUTURE LIFE.

**Customs That Prevail Among Different Tribes—The Fate of the Suicide—Scaffolding the Dead—Self-Torture While Mourning—The Dead Not Soon Forgotten—Some Think Hell a Cold Place.**

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

IN December, 1868, I was camping on the high "divide" between the Arkansas River and the Beaver, with a small party of Indians—Government scouts—members of three or four friendly tribes employed by order of Gen. Sheridan in his celebrated winter campaign" against the allied Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes. It was one of those terribly gusty days, characteristic at certain seasons of our mid-continent climate; and as we huddled around our little fire of buffalo chips the dust and ashes would rise in miniature wirlwinds and go dancing over the prairie until they exhausted themselves.

asked an old chief what these fitful spirals indicated, and he replied:

"They are the spirits of some Indian, recently killed up North, going back to the lodges of his people!" If he had said matter, he might possibly have been nearer the truth than in his statement of the superstition of his race?

Among the many myths of the Indians the disposition of the soul after its separation from the body varies according to the belief of the tribe. With some the journey to the "happy hunting grounds" commences immediately; with others the spirit remains near the grave. Again, if one dies away from the lodges of his people the spirit returns at once to them—as in the case I have cited—where it hovers, as if reluctant to leave.

Among the Omahas there is a belief that before the spirit finally departs from those who have died of wounds "it floats toward a cliff overhanging the Missouri, and cuts upon its wall a picture showing the manner of death." One who kills himself has no hereafter, and those who are struck by lightning, or some other direct visitation of Manito, are buried where they fell, and no mound is erected over them.

The Fox heads wrap the newly born babe in rabbit skins and place it in a little coffin-like looking cradle, from which it is not taken out for some weeks, while its head is going through the process of flattening, and if the child dies during the rigid ordeal its cradle becomes its coffin, forming a little canoe, which is placed on some sacred pool, where are fastened the canoes containing the dead bodies of both old and young bandaged in many skins with paddles to propel and ladles to bail out, provisions to last and pipes to smoke as they are performing their "long journey after death to their contemplated hunting grounds," which these people think is made in canoes. Among all tribes the idea that the spirit requires food on its way to its destination seems to prevail and provisions are placed on the grave to that end. No Indian, though he were starving, would partake of this. "If he did the ghost would snatch from him what he had taken, and paralyze the mouth of the thief, twist his face out of shape for the rest of his life, or else he would be pursued by the spirit and food would lose its taste and hunger ever after

HAUNT THE OFFENDER."

The Dakotahs (Sioux), or at least some branches of them, never bury their dead, but place the bodies on slight scaffolds, just above the reach of human hands and out of the way of wolves, leaving them there to molder and decay. Whenever a person dies in a village the body is dressed in its best attire, painted, oiled, feasted, supplied with bow and quiver, shield, pipe and tobacco, knife, flint and steel, food enough to last a few days on the journey he is supposed to perform; then a fresh buffalo hide, just taken from the animal's back, is wrapped around the body and tightly bound with thongs of rawhide from head to foot. Other robes are soaked in water until they are soft, which are also bandaged around the body and fastened in the same manner. A separate scaffold is erected for it, constructed of four upright posts, and on the tops of these are small poles passing around from one post to the others, across which a number of willow rods, just strong enough to support the body which is laid upon them on its back, with its feet carefully pressed toward the rising sun. Where these scaffolds are aggregated the Indians call it "the village of the dead," and there is scarcely a day in the year that fathers, mothers, wives and children may not be seen lying under them prostrate upon the ground with their faces in the dirt howling forth incessantly the most piteous and heartbroken cries and lamentations for the misfortunes of their kindred, tearing their hair, cutting their flesh with knives and doing other penances to appease the spirits of the dead, whose sad fate they attribute to some sin or omission of their own, for which they sometimes inflict the most excruciating self-torture. When the scaffolds on which the bodies lie decay and fall to the ground, the nearest relations, having buried the rest of the bones, take the skulls, which are perfectly bleached and purified, and place them in circles of a hundred or more on the prairie, at equal distance apart (some eight or nine inches) with the faces all looking to the center—where they are religiously protected and preserved in their exact positions from year to year, as objects of most affectionate veneration.

In the center of each ring or circle, 30 or 40 feet in diameter, is a little mound, three feet high, on which uniformly rest two buffalo skulls (male and female) and on top of the mound is erected a "medicine-pole" about 20 feet high, supporting many curious articles of mystery and superstition, which the Indians suppose have the power to guard and protect the sacred arrangement. Here then to this strange "Golgotha" do these people come again, to evince their further affection for the dead; not in groans and lamentations as at the scaffolds with the newly deceased, however, for several years have cured or

HEALED THE ANGUISH.

But fond remembrances and endearments are here renewed and conversations held with the cherished ones. Each one of the skulls rests upon a bunch of wild sage, which has been pulled and placed under it. The wife knows, by some mark, the skull of her husband or child which lies in the group, and she seldom passes a day that she does not visit it with a dish of the best cooked food that her lodge affords, which she sets before the skull at night, returning for the dish in the morning. As soon as it is discovered that the sage is beginning to decay, the woman cuts a fresh bunch and places the skull carefully upon it, removing all of the old that was under it before.

Independent of the above-named duties which draw the women to this spot, they visit it from inclination and linger upon it to hold converse and company with the dead. There is scarcely an hour on a pleasant day but a number of these women may be seen sitting or lying by the skull of their child or husband, talking to it in the most endearing language they can use—as they were wont to when it was in the flesh—and seemingly getting an answer back. It is not infrequently the case that a mother brings her needlework, spending the greater part of the day by the skull of her child, chatting incessantly with it while she is embroidering or garnishing a pair of moccasins, and perhaps, overcome with fatigue, falls asleep with her arms encircled around it, forgetting herself for hours, when she gathers up her things and returns to the village. There is something exceedingly interesting and impressive in these scenes, which are so strikingly dissimilar, and yet within a few rods of each other. The one is the place where they pour forth the frantic anguish of their souls, and afterward pay their visits to the other to jest and gossip with their dead.

In 1871, when en route to the Yellowstone, I saw on "Ta-ehanta-wak-pa," (stis-steart-River) on the top of a high hill, a circle composed entirely of buffalo-skulls, with the mound and medicine pole in the middle, but I never understood what it meant. I have been wicked enough—for scientific purposes years ago—to "resurrect" several of the skeletons of the Sioux buried on platforms or scaffolds, and was struck by the peculiar, pungent odor and absolute absence of anything repulsive on the bodies; a confirmation of the recently promulgated "mausoleum theory"—to take the place of interment and cremation—that a current of perfectly pure and dry air, in a short time completely desiccates the corpse.

The women of this tribe have a curious custom regarding their infant-children. The baby from the moment it is born, has its back lashed to a straight board, being fastened to it by bandages that pass around the cradle, and on the back of the board are tightened to the necessary degree by lacing strings, which hold it in a healthy position, with its feet resting on a broad hoop at the bottom of the cradle, while another broad hoop of elastic wood passes around in front of the child's face to protect it in case of a fall, and from which is a little toy of exquisite embroidery, besides many tinselled trinkets and tinkling things of the

BRIGHTEST COLORS,

to amuse both the eyes and ears of the infants. The baby is carried around strapped to this board or cradle until it is 6 or 7 months old. If the infant dies during the time that is allotted to it to be carried in this manner, it is buried (scaffolded) and the disconsolate mother fills the empty cradle with black quills and feathers, and in this way carries it around with her wherever she goes for a year or more, with as much care as if her infant were alive and in it, and she often lays or stands it against the side of the lodge, where she, all day long engaged in her needlework, chats to it as familiarly and affectionately as if it were her loved infant instead of its shell she is talking to. So lasting and strong is the affection of these women that it mattered not how heavy or how cruel their load, or how rugged the route they had to pass over, they would faithfully carry the empty cradle from day to day, and even more strictly perform their duties to it than if the child were alive in it. The little toy that was always suspended before the child's face was a potent charm in the superstition of the tribe; in it was carefully preserved the umbilical cord, cut from the infant at the moment of birth, and being rolled up and dried until it was the size of a pea, was inclosed in the center of the highly embroidered little bag and put in its place on the cradle, as the baby's protector and its security for "good luck" and long life. You might purchase the cradle, and the sack, but its sacred interior would invariably be cut open, the "medicine" wrapped up in cotton or moss and removed. To part with it would endanger the health of the child.

In mourning, the women in most all the tribes are obliged to crop their hair all off, and the usual term of the condolence is until it has grown again to its former length. When a man mourns for the death of a near relation, the case is quite different; his long, valued tresses, are of much greater importance, only a lock or two can be spared. Just enough to tell of his grief to his friends, without destroying his most cherished ornament, and doing proper reverence and respect to the dead.

The Mandarins, who became nearly extinct in 1858, by small-pox and suicide, had a religion which in some of its aspects, is the most severe of any Indian belief in regard to a future state. They believed in the existence of a Great or Good Spirit, and also in an Evil Spirit, who they said existed long before the Good Spirit, and was far superior in power. They also believed in a future state and a future administration of rewards and punishments, but that the punishment was not eternal, but commensurate with their sins—"let the punishment fit the crime." Living in a climate where they suffered from cold, they naturally revered the orthodox idea of hell. They described it to be a country very far to the north, of barren and

HIDEOUS ASPECT,

and covered with eternal snows and ice. The torments of that freezing place they described as most excruciating, while heaven they supposed to be in a warmer and more agreeable latitude, where nothing was felt but the keenest enjoyment, and where the country abounded in buffalo and other game. The Great or Good Spirit they believed dwelt in the former place for the purpose of meeting those who had offended him, increasing the agony of their sufferings by being himself present, administering the penalties. The Bad or Evil Spirit they at the same time supposed to reside in paradise, still tempting the happy. Those who have gone to the regions of punishment, they believed to be tormented for a time proportioned to the amount of their transgressions, and that they are then transferred to the land of the happy, where they are again liable to the temptations of the evil spirit, and answerable once more at a future period for their offenses. When a noted chief dies his favorite horse is immolated on his grave usually, but in the case of the famous Blackbird (Wa-Shin-ga-Sah-Ba), the most powerful and feared Sachem of all the Omahas, an exception was made, because his people dared not disobey his last request, and stood in awe of him even after death. He died about eighty years ago, of small-pox, and was buried on the top of a celebrated bluff on the Missouri, noted for the lovely landscape presented from there, and over his grave a cedar post was erected, which stood for thirty years, and during Long's first expedition supported a white flag and was a notable land-mark for nearly half a century—all vestiges, of course, have long since disappeared and probably but few, except some old Indians, could now point out the spot. While dying he enjoined upon his warriors to take his body, as soon as he should be dead, to the top of the towering bluff—a favorite haunt of his while living—and bury him seated on the back of his favorite war-horse, which was to be buried alive under him, from whence he could see, as he said, "the Frenchmen passing up and down the river in their boats." He owned, among many horses, a noble white steed that was led to the top of the grass-covered bluff and, in the presence of his whole nation, several of the fur-traders and the Agent of the tribe, with great pomp and ceremony, "Blackbird" was placed astride the horse's back, with his bow in his hand, his shield and quiver slung, with his pipe and "medicine-bag;" his supply of dried meat and his tobacco-pouch replenished to last him through his journey to the beautiful hunting-grounds of the shades of his fathers; with his flint, steel and tinder to light his pipe on the way. The scalps that he had taken from his enemies' heads could be trophies for no one else, so they were hung to the bridle of his horse. He was in full dress himself and fully equipped; on his head waved to the last moment his beautiful headdress of the war-eagle's plumes. Thus majestically appointed, and the

LAST FUNERAL HONORS

having been performed by the "medicine-men;" every warrior of his band painted the palm and finger of his right hand with vermillion, which was stamped and perfectly impressed on the milk-white sides of his devoted horse.

This all done, sods were brought and placed around the feet and legs of the horse, and gradually laid up to its sides and at last over the back and head of the unsuspecting animal, and culminating above over the eagle plumes of its valiant rider. His skull and that of his horse were taken out of the mound in 1832 by Catlin, and that of Blackbird is now in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. For a great many years food was regularly placed on his grave by the tribe. I do not pretend to know how long a spirit requires to be fed, but it seems that there is a limit beyond which it is not necessary for the living to furnish aliment to the dead. In 1865, the river having changed its course far to the eastward, leaving at the foot of the hill a lake in the old bed; "yet the hill of the Blackbird continues an object of veneration to the Indian, and a land-mark to the voyager of the Missouri."

The manner of mourning and superstitions connected with it among the Omahas is curious and impressive in the extreme. As soon as the death agony commences, the nearest relations congregate and set up the most horrid wailings, which are continued by spells until death ensues. At that moment the closest related by consanguinity and marriage, in a frenzied manner tear off every ornament they happen to be wearing and cut their hair, throwing it in the ashes of the fireplace. Old married women, who are mothers, cut it close to the ears, while the maidens deprive themselves of only an inch or two. The young "bucks" do not touch theirs, but the old men shear some of theirs. The eldest women then take off their leggins and moccasins and cut their calves up and across till the blood flows, all the time wailing and talking to the dead. The young men who are nearly related do the same thing, only they pierce with knives; the old men do not. After death the corpse is caused to sit upright, face to the east and dressed in its best clothes, its hair is richly ornamented, and sometimes the face painted. The body lies in state in the lodge for three or four days, and if the dead was highly thought of by the tribe, all the young men not less than 20 years old, nor over 30, meet and

PERFORM A CEREMONY

indicative of their deep sorrow; throwing off all clothing but their "breech-clout" they cut a hole through the flesh on their arm, between shoulder and elbow, into which a willow twig with the leaves left on, is placed, the blood trickling down on to the leaves. They then all march slowly to the door of the lodge, where they stand before it and chant their strange funeral song, each two as they face each other striking their willow twigs together, and shedding tears as they sing; this song, the only funeral song of the tribe, has been handed down from a remote period of antiquity, but the ceremony of the willows has been abandoned, it is alleged, by these people. The sad refrain ended, the principal mourner, whether male or female, comes out of the lodge where the corpse lies, wailing; the young men join in, and the mourner with hands uplifted walks along the line, stopping for a second or two before each individual composing it, and when the end is reached, retraces her or his steps and pulls out the willow twigs, all blood-stained, one by one, and throws them on the fire; after which ceremony the men depart, redress themselves.

The grave is closed as follows: A wooden crotch is put down on both ends, and a pole laid across them, forming a ridge pole, and hardwood sticks resting against this, one end on the ground, making the framework of the roof, on which prairie grass is laid, and over all earth well packed and then sodded, forming a symmetrical mound several feet high.

For four nights successively after the interment, the mother of the deceased, or if she be dead, the nearest female relative, carries wood out to the grave-yard on her back, and at the mound keeps a fire burning until morning "to light the dear departed one to the land of happiness," and this is done without mourning or tears, so that the spirit may not be distressed as it travels onward.

There are many other ceremonies and different with various tribes, but enough has been given to show that respect for the dead and love and honest mourning are not confined to the whites, and that Rip Van Winkle's remark when he returns to his native village after his long sleep, "Good God! how soon we are forgotten," does not apply to the poor and despised Indian.

**Ladies' Dongola Kid button shoes, worth $2 at $1.25. Ladies' Dongola patent leather tip button, worth $2.50, at $1.50. Ladies' Dongola patent leather tip button worth $3, at $2. Ladies' hand-sewed French kid button shoe worth $5 at $3.50. Infants, all colors, warm-lined button shoes, 25c.**

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

## KATE FIELD'S NEW PAPER.

### She Will Begin Its Publication in Washington Next Month.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Kate Field's weekly newspaper will make its initial bow to the public next month in all probability. Over her breakfast at the Victoria the other morning, brilliant and aggressive as always, she described her sessions with an artist who has been designing the heading.

"*Kate Field's Washington* is the name to be given to the journalistic infant at the christening. I wanted the 'Washington,' my friends insisted on the 'Kate Field.' Of course there will be plenty of well-wishers—people are always so kind—to say that my friends wanted the 'Washington' and I insisted on the 'Kate Field.' But my name appears in the title to stamp it like Harper's or Frank Leslie's publications with an individuality.

"I publish in Washington because my paper is to be national in its scope and Washington is the center of all topics. I was sick when how riotously I squandered my substance in photographs. I thought I wanted the Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument, the statue of Farragut for the navy and somebody for the army, with Arlington maybe in the background, all in the design for the heading. The artist sketched them for me and the monument loomed up over the Capitol like a snuffer coming down on the Goddess of Liberty. Then I told him to take out the White House and Arlington and Farragut and the rest of the celebrities and he brought me a sketch showing nothing but the Capitol and a toothpick, and the toothpick was the monument, this time in the background. 'Take out the toothpick,' I entreated him, 'this is not a gastronomic journal'; the third attempt showed just the facade of the Capitol, but 'Kate Field's' progress across the sheet interfered with the cupola. 'Retire Kate Field' was my final direction, and at last I had something satisfactory, the familiar facade with simple lettering in the background."

"What topics will you discuss in your paper?"

"It will have a political, a social and a literary side. In politics I shall be independent"—who could imagine Kate Field otherwise? "Published within sound of the voice of Congress, the paper will praise and blame without regard to party lines. I shall not advocate turning the rascals out, because I believe in civil service reform. I shall urge the strengthening of the army and navy, the extension of commerce with Mexico and South America, and shall try to point out some of the requirements of the new States and Territories. What does the East know about the West? New York is wrapped up in itself. New England does not care. Alaska needs a government, the Gentiles in Utah need friends, the industries of the Pacific slope need fostering. I have spent much time in the far West within the past few years and shall steer a course in accordance with what I have learned and seen."

"How about prohibition?"

"*Kate Field's Washington* will advocate high license and will be against all sumptuary laws.

"Do you know how reasonable are some of the W. C. T. U. women? I agreed to lecture for the benefit of the Methodist Church in Plattsburg. My subject was the harmless one of 'Alaska,' which need not bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the most innocent. But the W. C. T. U. leaders drove about in carriages all day long urging people not to go to hear me.

"One of their peculiarities is that they don't understand the English language or else they willfully deceive. I have a package of W. C. T. U. circulars which quote Scripture texts on temperance and wherever the word occurs insert total abstinence after it in brackets. Don't they know that in the Bible temperance is enjoined against gluttony as well as against wine bibbing and that it doesn't mean total abstinence but does mean moderation in all things?

"To return to our mutton. The prospectus of my paper shows some good names. Ex-President Cleveland, Vice-President Morton, Senator Edmunds, Charles Dudley Warner and T. S. Stedman are only a few of the people who have subscribed before it is born and stand sponsors, so to speak, at the christening. And, yes, I shall have some good fiction," and the rings on the slender white fingers sparkled in rivalry with the keen gray eyes in the animation of discussion.

FIRST-CLASS pictures make the test. Strauss's photos are the best.

## INVENTOR OF SOAP.

### It Is a Comparatively Modern Discovery and Chevreul Was Its Discoverer.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The famous chemist Chevreul, who recently died in Paris at the advanced age of 100 years, became, through his discoveries in relation to the combination of greases, really the founder of the modern soap manufacture. The general use of soap dates back only about 200 years. This may seem quite strange to us, but the ancient Greeks and Romans, notwithstanding the luxuriousness of their baths, were not acquainted with soap. Luther uses the word "soap" in his translation of the Bible, but the Hebrew expression on which it is based means alkali. Homer in his manifold detailed descriptions of the baths and bath houses of his days mentions no soap, but speaks of the rubbing of oil into the skin after ablution.

Plinius (first century after Christ) speaks of the soap and describes its composition as consisting of ashes and the fat of goats. It must have been a sorely odoriferous product, which undoubtedly was never used for toilet purposes.

The entire Middle Ages knew nothing of the soap as a toilet adjunct and its fabrication and general employment was not begun until the seventeenth century. But our modern soap manufacture originated at the beginning of the present century through Chevreul's discovery of glycerine and that of the manufacture of soda, which falls into the same period. The enormous progress which has been made in this essential toilet article is well known. This ought to be a very pleasing sign, for Liebig asserts that the quantity of soap used in a country is a good indicator of the prosperity and culture of its people. And he adds: "By taking two States with an equal number of inhabitants, one may reliably declare the one which uses the greater quantity of soap according to statistics far the wealthier and more cultured of the two."

**Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. *Sold only in boxes.***

# AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

### A VARIETY OF AMUSEMENTS OFFERED THE PUBLIC BY THE MANAGERS.

**Rose Coghlan's Breadth of Artistic Beam—A St. Louis Girl's Hit—Hoyt's "A Brass Monkey," the New Comic Opera "Paola," the "New Faust," "Lost in Africa" and Burlesque Make Up the Week's Attractions—Musical Events—Coulisse Chat.**

WOULD be afraid to wager that Rose Coghlan couldn't walk a tight rope or turn a flip-flap on a high stool. There is a suggestion of unlimited reserve in her wonderful versatility.

The rare thing about Miss Coghlan is that she not only does a great many things, but she does them well. Her Irish jig in Peg Woffington is a whirlwind of merry abandon and her denunciation of Soviani in "Jocelyn" is a cyclone of intense dramatic fervor. She is brilliant in many things and her week here proves her to be the best, most forceful and skillful artiste for all work on the American stage.

Her artistic ability is like a cat's suppleness. Toss her anywhere on the stage and she alights on her feet. Miss Coghlan has no business devoting herself to melodrama, no matter how absorbing, but should fill the large place reserved for her as the exponent of brilliant and versatile comedy art in the broad sense of comedy.

That "The King's Fool" is only half as good as its setting is a reflection only on the judgment of Mr. Conreid. The opera is poor in entertaining qualities. The larger part of the little comedy which has been injected into it is an unqualified bore. The music is ambitious and contains a few popular melodious airs. The special features are all good and the topical songs are clever, but with them all there is a sense of deep disappointment over the performance.

While there are some clever people in the company the general impression, especially to St. Louisans who have heard and seen most of them at cheap prices, is that the aggregate does not warrant an advance in prices.

There was one revelation for St. Louisans, however, in the performance. That was the proof of unusual cleverness in the work of Della Fox. Miss Fox can improve in ease and grace of motion, but her methods are quiet, suggestive and effective. She catches the sympathy of her audience and promises to develop a big share of chic. Her voice top is pleasing and amply strong. She shows extraordinary capabilities for soubrette work.

"After Dark" proves what hard work and good judgment will do for a young man. W. A. Brady who owns the attraction has not aimed to make a refined or high-class entertainment, but a popular entertainment made up of a little of everything to please all tastes and the big audiences at Pope's is evidence enough of his success. JINGLE.

### The Choral Society.

The final preparations for the first event of the Choral Society's season which is to take place on Monday, December 2, are now being made. Rehearsals are being held three times a week, the male chorus meeting on Monday and Wednesday evenings, the female chorus Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock. The subscribers will have an opportunity to make choice of their seats for the season on and after Monday, November 25, so that those intending to subscribe and to have the advantage of the very low rates which the society offers, should do so as soon as possible. The Ludwig Concert Co., Messrs. Wm. Ludwig and Henry Beaumont, and Madam Adaleide Mullen, will appear here in the manner of a rehearsal with orchestra, which will be held on Saturday afternoon, November 30. Mr. Ludwig created the part of Mephistopheles in the cantata "Damnation of Faust" when it was first presented in New York.

### Attractions of the Week.

Mr. Charles Hoyt has had many farce-comedy successes, but none of them have reached the point of "A Brass Monkey" which opens an engagement at the Grand Opera-house to-night. None of Mr. Hoyt's preceding farces have the quality of this one. It combines their rattling, laughter-making fun with something better. There is some clever characterization and pretty satire in the piece. Many weaknesses and foibles of men and women are hit off in a happy manner. It is needless to remind the public of Mr. Hoyt to any great extent. It has a plot, or what passes for one, in the brass monkey. The monkey is an heirloom in the Work family. It is a noodoo. The member of the family who accepts the family business and fortune must take the monkey with them. Doolittle Work undertakes the job of handling the family money with the monkey thrown in. The result is told in a series of disasters, in which the unfortunate Jonah, his pretty daughter, Baggage, and various members of the Work family, take active parts. Interspersed with the laughable incidents is a lot of good music, songs and dances. No one in St. Louis has been allowed to forget the "Razzle-Dazzle" song, and Mr. Hoyt is said to have introduced a new one called the "Wild Man From Borneo," which is credited with as big a success. In the company will be Charles Drew as Jonah, and bright and pretty Flora Walsh, who in the midst of the fun manages to impart a gleam of sweetness and grace which is altogether charming. A good company throughout and a host of new and entertaining things are promised.

* * *

"Paola," a new comic opera by Paulton and Jokobowski, the author and composer of "Erminie," will be presented for the first time here by the J. C. Duff Comic Opera Co. at the Olympic to-morrow night. The opera is credited with a bright and pronounced success in New York and everywhere it has been given. The story of the opera deals with a vendetta between two Italian families, of which Sapolo Baroni and Lucien Caroli, two young men, have been sent abroad to be educated and have become fast friends. But when having become of age they return home it is necessary, in order to retain the respect of their friends, that they appear enemies. They accordingly carry huge dirk knives and pretend to seek each other's life's blood. According to the grudge law the feud stops with a matrimonial alliance and this feud ends happily in this way. Mr. Paulton, assisted by his son, is said to have worked out a harmonious result in the libretto, and Jokobowski is credited with a bright, tuneful and winning result in the music. It contains several tender ballads, and some catchy airs and pretty choruses, according to report. The beautiful and picturesque staging is promised for the opera. Mr. Duff brings a selected company, and a chorus of 60 people. Among the principals are several old and new favorites. Lenore Snyder is a new singer who is credited with success, and Louise Beaudet in the soubrette role is said to have made an emphatic hit. She proved herself an exceedingly bright, vivacious, graceful and winning actress when she was here with the Bandmann Co. Henry Paulton, the librettist, is the comedian, and Will McLaughlin, Chauncey Olcott, Fred Clifton and others are in the company.

* * *

Lewis Morrison's "New Faust" will be the attraction at Pope's this week, commencing with a matinee this afternoon. Mr. Morrison is said to have touched an impressive height in his production of the drama based on Goethe's creation. It is produced spectacularly, the principal scenes brought out realistically being the garden scene, the duel, the Brocken and the apotheosis of Marguerite. The use of electricity and mechanical effects is said to add much to the effectiveness of the production. Mr. Morrison will appear as Mephisto, in which he is said to have accomplished a most effective piece of work. Miss Rosabel Morrison will be the Marguerite, and Miss Carter, Rose Whytal and others compose the company.

* * *

"Lost in Africa," Howard P. Taylor's new adaptation from the French, will be witnessed for the first time in this city at the People's Theater at this afternoon's matinee. The production is well spoken of by the press elsewhere and the company is credited with excellent work. It will be given by the original New York company, headed by George Wessells. The scenery is said to be new and realistic; one scene in particular, that of the explosion on board ship in mid ocean, being described as very effective.

* * *

The May Howard Burlesque Co. promise a varied and entertaining programme at the Standard this week. The organization includes the Great Sefton, Harry Morris, the Dutch dialect comedian; Max Pettenglil, May Howard, Connors and Collins, Bryant and Holmes, and Harrigan, the manipulator. The programme will open with "Social Pleasures" and close with a burlesque on "The Old Homestead," while tableaux of historic scenes with draped and undraped characters as principals will be shown between the acts.

* * *

The managers of the Musical Union have about completed all arrangements for the season, which will open next month. The subscription is extraordinarily large and a list of exceptionally good artists to assist Mr. Waldauer and his excellent orchestra is promised. The opening of the box-office at Exposition Music Hall for the selection of season seats will take place next Saturday. No seats will be reserved beforehand, but a clean sheet will be presented. Each person will be allowed to reserve only ten seats. The first concert will be given December 16.

### Coulisse Chat.

Katie Putnam and George Boniface, Jr., are back from Australia.

Miss Laura Burt has abandoned her starring tour, at least until after the first of the year.

Vernona Jarbeau is reported to have made a success in her new play, "Strictly Confidential."

Louise Montague, the $10,000 beauty, is at present in Milan studying for the operatic stage.

Rose Eytinge's son, Frank Butler, has been engaged for one of the "Shenandoah" companies.

Louis Hayward plays the juvenile lead in "The Shanty Queen" in support of Frankie Kemble.

Stuart Robson has shelved "An Arrant Knave," and is doing much better with "The Henrietta."

The "Mikado" will shortly be seen in French in Paris. The version is said to be very Frenchy.

James O'Neil has a new romantic play which he expects to produce before the close of the present season.

Henry Aveling, Nestor Lennon, Charles H. Bradshaw and Adele Belgarde are in the cast of "The Exiles."

Otto Hegner's tour extends across the continent, and he will be heard in San Francisco early in January.

Mrs. Ed Dunn, who started with the Pearl of Pekin Co. this season, is now a member of the Duff company and is doing excellently.

Mrs. W. O'Sullivan Dimpfel, the society belle, who tried to become an actress, has brought suit for divorce against her husband for non-support.

The exact amount paid Uncle Sam for duties by Mr. Wilson Barrett is $1,460. He will sue to recover on the ground that the goods are his tools and implments of trade.

Mr. Henry Irving will not visit this country next season. He may run over for a visit, but he will come back professionally it will not be before the season of '92.

Manager Charles Mathews has signed a contract with Violet Melnotte, giving her the right to produce "The Burglar" in England. It will be put on there immediately.

Lois Fuller seems to have followed in Kate Forsythe's footsteps in London. "Caprice," has been a dead failure, but she herself has encountered some small degree of praise.

Madeline Lucette has sold her play, "Christopher, Jr.," to Daniel Frohman. It will be produced at the Lyceum, before the season closes, with E. A. Sothern in the title role.

In the interest of Patti Rosa, Clay M. Greene has tackled the work of rewriting Margery Daw. The reconstructed Margery will be first seen at the Tabor Grand Opera-house, Denver.

The debut of Miss Lottie Gerak, the brilliant young pianist of this city, will take place at Music Hall on Wednesday evening next. Miss Gerak will be assisted by the best of local talent. A delightful programme is promised.

It is said that Marie Holtan, who eloped from the Casino with the English diamond broker, has wearied of her broker and wants to get back to New York. Doubtless she expects her notoriety to have an encouraging effect upon her salary.

Bronson Howard is receiving royalties of $1,400 a week on his play, "Shenandoah" and when the Chicago, Frisco and London companies get to work they will amount to about $4,000 if the business should be anywhere near expectations.

George Wilson, the minstrel, is going to put out an opera company next season. It will travel close on the heels of his minstrels through the South. The organization will be known as the George Wilson's Comic Opera Co., and Bert Davis will be the manager.

Mrs. D. Dana Dunn, the sister of Ed, otherwise known as "Rustler," Dunn, now advance representative of J. C. Duff, and who was one of the most strikingly handsome women in St. Louis, is now a member of Daly's stock company with bright prospects of advancement.

"Jocrisse, the Juggler" is being rehearsed by the De Bar Dramatic Club. There are several old people in the cast among whom are Frank Milford, R. W. Brandon, William Sicols, W. B. McBride, C. E. Forbes, Clarke Hutchins, Miss Eva Duncan and Miss E. Stith.

F. Noe de Varenne y Montez has adapted a one-act play from the French of Fourmier and the English of Charlee Reade, entitled "Ambition or Celebrity or Comedy and Tragedy," and it has been accepted by Helen Barry, to be used by her as a lever de rideau on tour.

Miss Marie Hilforde has opened a starring tour without any flourish of trumpets. Her repertoire consists of "A Bitter Atonement," "Sentenced to Death," and "The Fatal Curse," and she is under the management of Will A. Courtland, a young Washingtonian of experience in the business. The organization is known as the Courtland Comedy Co.

Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, the Kentucky giant, has taken unto himself a second wife. His first wife, who died a few years ago, was Mme. Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess. They were married, with great pomp, at the Crystal Palace, London, some seventeen years ago. Bride No. 2 was a Miss Weatherby, daughter of a clergyman. Weight of groom, 421; weight of bride, 120. Capt. Bates is very well-to-do.

Monday night Robert Mansell begins an engagement at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia, appearing in a spectacular production of "The Corsican Brothers," in which he will be seen in the dual role of Louis and Fabian dei Franchi. A feature of the production will be the Bal Masque scene, in which will be introduced the original Hungarian lady ballet. Augustus Schlke and Lena Hoffman will be seen in a grotesque dance, and Violet Newman, an English dancer, will endeavor to show her agility.

**1,000 Men's Overcoats for $1.50.**

**Good chinchilla beavers, $5 this week.**

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

## FOR A BAD COMPLEXION.

### How It Is Bettered by a Beauty Doctor in Paris.

From the New York Press.

The patron is seated in an adjustable chair and a hand glass placed on her lap. By degrees the shade is rolled down from the window and madame looks her customer over and knows the thing to be done in an instant. A greasy, gray face is thoroughly washed by steaming it, to open the pores and eruptions. Blotches and soreness of the lips are treated with sweet oil and cream. Inflamed lids are anointed, lashes are combed and clipped, eyebrows shaped to describe pretty curves, and where there is a tendency to meet, the bridge of the nose is cleared of straggling hairs by an electric needle. She trains the hair to grow about the temples in the manner most becoming to the face, and "scolding locks" and "ear pieces" are effectually dealt with.

A poor complexion is made the subject of dietetic philosophy, and if necessary she will make out a bill of fare which, if adhered to for a year, will certainly prove beneficial not only to the face, but to the general health of the body. She has great faith in perspiration, and advises long walks, even in the hottest weather, with the face heavily veiled. Kitchen work is also prescribed. Not long ago a lady in society who pays a cook $1,000 a year was told to go into the kitchen and shell peas, mix a cake or knead bread for an hour every day to freshen up her complexion. Madame is an enthusiast on the subject of cleanliness, and argues that there is a degree of personal neatness equally as fascinating as beauty.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Why Suffer from CATARRH? Be Cured by POND'S EXTRACT

As this man was.

"I have been a constant sufferer for years (from about Nov. 1st until the following June) severe from colds in my head and throat, in fact, the whole mucous tissue from the nose down to and including the bronchial tubes, were more or less affected. It was fast developing into CHRONIC CATARRH. I had tried most known remedies and was finally persuaded last March to use POND'S EXTRACT. I snuffed it up my nose and inhaled it; gargled my throat with it and swallowed it. It relieved me wonderfully and has effected almost a radical cure. I have used it for burns, bruises, and sprains, and believe it invaluable in such cases. I believe also that no family should be without it in the house, feeling as I do that it comprises a whole Pharmacopeia within itself."

FREDERIC E. FINCK.

**Beware of Imitations!**

**Be sure to get the Genuine.**

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*76 Fifth Av., New York.*

**TO WEAK MEN** suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

**LADIES**

Stanton's American PENNYROYAL PILLS

Ensure regularity in the most obstinate cases. Married ladies and others using them according to directions will find them safe and infallible. Guaranteed 50 per cent stronger than the so-called English article and absolutely harmless. Stanton's American Pennyroyal Pills are GREEN in color, in $1 USD boxes, stamped with red Trade Mark. At Druggists everywhere or by mail, $1. Full particulars, 4 cts.

Specific Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

STILL IN VOGUE.

### The Dress Coat Cannot Be Ousted From Popular Regard.

Dress coats, according to Mr. Andrew Lang, are going out of fashion, says a London journal. As much the same announcement has been made any time these twenty years, an expectant world will receive the ukase with some doubts, especially as it seems that the only basis for so revolutionary a movement is the report that some young men moving in good society are coming to dinner in sack coats, while other daring individuals have even gone so far as to eat their evening meal in smoking jackets with purple collars. If this is the worst they can do we are afraid that the oft-threatened coat, like doomed institutions generally, is destined for a long career of festive usefulness. Again and again attempts have been made to replace it, or, at any rate, to give it a less somber appearance. Purple has been tried, with the result that, instead of the wearers looking less like waiters, they only succeeded in looking more like footmen in some eccentric kind of livery. Brass buttons were attempted and a great personage lent the movement his countenance. Yet, even under such august patronage, the innovation failed and diners-out came back to the old garment but in the old style. The change of material was, if possible, a greater fiasco. Velvet was tried, but even velvet did not save the reformer from being laughed at, and, when he added knee breeches, matters went very ill with him indeed. Then whispers went around that some Parisian children of pleasure, remembering the days when the French capital set the model after which all mankind and womankind shaped their garments, were determined to return to the costumes of last century, and to have something not only more artistic, but also more expensive. Velvet and silk, brocade and satin, were to be the materials, and gold lace was not to be spared. But enough some of the gammeux of the French capital have had, from time to time,

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CHAPTER XLVII.

THE PATIENT AND MY LORD.

There now remained but one other person in Lord Harry's household whose presence on the scene was an obstacle to be removed.

This person was the cook. On condition of her immediate departure (excused by alleged motives of economy), she received a month's wages from her master, in advance of the sum due to her, and a written character which did ample justice to her many good qualities. The poor woman left her employment with the heartiest expressions of gratitude. To the end of her days she declared the Irish Lord to be a nobleman by nature. Republican principles, inherited from her excellent parents, disinclined her to recognize him as a nobleman by birth.

But another sweet and simple creature was still left to brighten the sinister gloom in the cottage.

The good Dane sorely tried the patience of Fanny Mere. This countryman of Hamlet, as he liked to call himself, was a living protest against the sentiments of inveterate contempt and hatred with which his nurse was accustomed to regard the men. When pain spared him at intervals, Mr. Oxbye presented the bright blue eyes and the winning smile which suggested the resemblance to the Irish lord. His beardless face, thin towards the lower extremities, completed the likeness in some degree only. The daring expression of Lord Harry, in certain emergencies, never appeared. Nursing him carefully, on the severest principles of duty as distinguished from inclination, Fanny found herself in the presence of a male human being, who in the painless intervals of his malady, wrote little poems in her praise; asked for a few flowers from the garden, and made prettily arranged nosegays of them devoted to herself; cried, when she told him he was a fool, and kissed her hand five minutes afterwards, when she administered his medicine, and gave him no pleasant sweet thing to take the disagreeable taste out of his mouth. This gentle patient loved Lord Harry, loved Mr. Vimpany, loved the furious Fanny, resist it as she might. On her obstinate refusal to confide to him the story of her life—after he had himself set her the example at great length—he persisted in discovering for himself that "this interesting woman was a victim of sorrows of the heart." In another state of existence he was offensively certain that she would be living with him. "You are frightfully pale, you will soon die; I shall break a blood-vessel, and follow you; we shall sit side by side on clouds and sing together everlastingly to accompaniment of celestial harps. Oh, what a treat!" Like a child, he screamed when he was in pain; and, like a child, he laughed when the pain had gone away. When she was angry enough with him to say, "If I had known what sort of man you were I would never have undertaken to nurse you," he only answered, "My dear, let us thank God together that you did not know." There was no temper in him to be aroused; and, worse still, on buoyant days, when his spirits were lively, there was no persuading him that he might not live long enough to marry his nurse, if he only put the question to her often enough. What was to be done with such a man as this? Fanny believed that she despised her feeble patient. At the same time the food that nourished him was prepared by her own hands—while the other inhabitants of the cottage were left (in the absence of the cook) to the tough mercies of a neighboring restaurant. First and foremost among the many good deeds by which the conduct of women claims the gratitude of the other sex is surely the manner in which they let an unfortunate man master them, without an unworthy suspicion of that circumstance to trouble the charitable serenity of their minds.

Carefully on the look-out for any discoveries which might enlighten her, Fanny noticed with ever-increasing interest the effect which the harmless Dane seemed to produce on my lord and the doctor.

Every morning after breakfast Lord Harry presented himself in the bedroom. Every morning his courteous interest in his guest expressed itself mechanically in the same form of words:

"Mr. Oxbye, how do you find yourself to-day?"

Sometimes the answer would be: "Gracious Lord, I am suffering pain." Sometimes it was: "Dear and admirable patron, I feel as if I might get well again." On either occasion Lord Harry listened without looking at Mr. Oxbye—said he was sorry to hear a bad account or glad to hear a good account, without looking at Mr. Oxbye—made a remark on the weather, and took his leave, without looking at Mr. Oxbye. Nothing could be more plain than that his polite inquiries (once a day) were unwillingly made, and that it was always a relief to him to get out of the room. So strongly was Fanny's curiosity excited by this strange behavior, that she ventured one day to speak to her master.

"I am afraid, my lord, you are not hopeful of Mr. Oxbye's recovering?"

"Mind your own business," was the savage answer that she received.

Fanny never again took the liberty of speaking to him, but she watched him more closely than ever. He was perpetually restless. Now he wandered from one room to another, and walked round and round the garden, looking increasingly ill. Now he went out riding, or took the railway to Paris and disappeared for the day. On the rare occasions when he was in a state of repose, he always appeared to have taken refuge in his wife's room; Fanny's keyhole observation discovered him, thinking miserably, seated in his wife's chair. It seemed to be possible that he was fretting after Lady Harry. But what did his conduct to Mr. Oxbye mean? What was the motive which made him persist, without an attempt at concealment, in keeping out of Mr. Vimpany's way? And, treated in this rude manner, how was it that his wicked friend seemed to be always amused, never offended?

As for the doctor's behavior to his patient, it was, in Fanny's estimation, worthy of a savage.

He appeared to feel no sort of interest in the man who had been sent to him from the hospital at his own request, and whose malady it was supposed to be the height of his ambition to cure. When Mr. Oxbye described his symptoms Mr. Vimpany hardly even made a pretense at listening. With a frowning face he applied the stethoscope, felt the pulse, looked at the tongue—and drew his own conclusions in sullen silence. If the nurse had a favorable report to make he brutally turned his back on her. If discouraging results of the medical treatment made their appearance at night, and she felt it a duty to mention them, he sneered as if he doubted whether she was speaking the truth. Mr. Oxbye's inexhaustible patience and amiability made endless allowances for his medical adviser. "It is my misfortune to keep my devoted doctor in a state of perpetual anxiety," he used to say; "and we all know what a trial to the temper is the consequence of unrelieved suspense. I believe in Mr. Vimpany." Fanny was careful not to betray her own opinion by making any reply; her doubts of the doctor had by this time become terrifying doubts even to herself. Whenever an opportunity favored her, she secretly and brilliantly watched him. One of his ways, jolting amusement, in his leisure hours, was in the use of a photographic apparatus. He took little pictures of the rooms in the cottage, which were followed by views in the garden. These having come to an end, he completed the mystification of the nurse by producing a portrait of the Dane, while he lay asleep one day after he had been improving in health for some little time past. Fanny asked leave to look at the likeness when it had been "printed" from the negative, in the garden. He first examined it himself, and then deliberately tore it up and let the fragments fly away in the wind. "I am not satisfied with it," was all the explanation he offered. One of the garden chairs happened to be near him; he sat down, and looked like a man in a state of torment under his own angry thoughts.

If the patient's health had altered for the worse and if the tendency to relapse had proved noticeable after medicine had been administered Fanny's first suspicions might have taken a very serious turn. But the change in Oxbye—sleeping in purer air and sustained by better food than he could obtain at the hospital—pointed more and more visibly to a decided gain in vital strength. His hollow cheeks were filling out and color was beginning to appear again on the pallor of his skin. Strange as the conduct of Lord Harry and Mr. Vimpany might be there was no possibility thus far of connecting it with the position occupied by the Danish guest. Nobody who had seen his face when he was first brought to the cottage could have looked at him again after the lapse of a fortnight and have failed to discover the signs which promise recovery of health.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

"THE MISTRESS AND THE MAID."

In the correspondence secretly carried on between the mistress in London and the maid at Passy, it was Fanny Mere's turn to write next. She decided on delaying her reply until she had once more given careful consideration to the first letter received from Lady Harry announcing her arrival in England and a strange discovery that had attended it.

Before leaving Paris Iris had telegraphed instructions to Mrs. Vimpany to meet her at the terminus in London. Her first inquiries were for her father. The answer given, with an appearance of confusion and even shame, was that there was no need to feel anxiety on the subject of Mr. Henley's illness. Relieved on hearing this good news, Iris naturally expressed some surprise at her father's rapid recovery. She asked if the doctors had misunderstood his malady when they believed him to be in danger. To this question Mrs. Vimpany had replied by making an unexpected confession.

She owned that Mr. Henley's illness had been at no time of any serious importance. A paragraph in a newspaper had informed her that he was suffering from nothing worse than an attack of gout. It was a wicked act to have exaggerated this report, and to have alarmed Lady Harry on the subject of her father's health. Mrs. Vimpany had but one excuse to offer. Fanny's letter had filled her with such unendurable doubts and forebodings that she had taken the one way of inducing Lady Harry to secure her own safety by at once leaving Passy—the way by a false alarm. Deceit, so sincerely repented, so resolutely resisted, had tried its power of temptation again, and had prevailed.

"When I thought of you at the mercy of my vile husband," Mrs. Vimpany said, "with your husband but too surely gained as an accomplice, my good resolutions failed me. Is it only in books that a true repentance never stumbles again? Or am I the one fallible mortal creature in the world? I am ashamed of myself. But, oh, Lady Harry, I was so frightened for you! Try to forgive me; I am so fond of you, and so glad to see you here in safety. Don't go back! For God's sake, don't go back!"

Iris had no intention of returning, while the doctor and his patient were still at Passy; and she found in Mrs. Vimpany's compunction good reason to forgive an offense committed through devotion to herself and atoned for by sincere regret.

Fanny looked carefully over the next page of the letter, which described Lady Harry's first interview with Mr. Mountjoy since his illness. The expressions of happiness on renewing her relations with her old and dear friend confirmed the maid in her first impression that there was no fear of a premature return to Passy, with the wish to see Lord Harry again as the motive. She looked over the later letters next—and still the good influence of Mr. Mountjoy seemed to be in the ascendant. There was anxiety felt for Fanny's safety and curiosity expressed to hear what discoveries she might have made, but the only allusions to my lord contained ordinary inquiries relating to the state of his health, and on one occasion there was a wish expressed to know whether he was still on friendly terms with Mr. Vimpany. There seemed to be no fear of tempting her mistress to undervalue the danger of returning to the cottage, if she mentioned the cheering improvement now visible in Mr. Oxbye. And yet Fanny still hesitated to trust her first impressions, even after they had been confirmed. Her own sad experience reminded her of the fatal influence which an unscrupulous man can exercise over the woman who loves him. It was always possible that Lady Harry might not choose to confide the state of her feelings toward her husband to a person who, after all, only occupied the position of her maid. The absence in her letters of any expressions of affectionate regret was no proof that she was not thinking of my lord. So far as he was personally concerned, the Dane's prospects of recovery would appear to justify the action of the doctor and his accomplice. Distrusting them both as resolutely as ever and determined to keep Lady Harry as long as possible at the safe distance of London, Fanny Mere in writing her reply preserved a discreet silence on the subject of Mr. Oxbye's health.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE NURSE IS SENT AWAY.

"You have repented and changed your mind, Vimpany?" said Lord Harry.

"I repented?" the doctor repeated, with a laugh. "You think me capable of that, do you?"

"The man is growing stronger and better every day. You are going to make him recover, after all. I was afraid"—he corrected himself—"I thought"—the word was the truer—"that you were going to poison him."

"You thought I was going—we were going, my lord—to commit a stupid and a useless crime. And, with our clever nurse present, all the time watching with the suspicions of a cat, and noting every change in the symptoms? No—I confess his case has puzzled me because I did not anticipate this favorable change. Well, it is all for the best. Fanny sees him grow stronger every day—whatever happens she can testify to the care with which the man has been treated. So far she thought she would have us in her power, and we have her."

"You are mighty clever, Vimpany; but sometimes you are too clever for me, and perhaps too clever for yourself."

"Let me make myself clearer"—conscious of the nurse's suspicions he leaned forward and whispered. "Fanny must go. Now is the time. The man is recovering. The man must go; the next patient will be your Lordship himself. Now do you understand?"

"Partly."

"Enough. If I am to act it is sufficient for you to understand step by step. Our suspicious nurse is to go. That is the next step. Leave me to act."

Lord Harry walked away. He left the thing to the doctor. It hardly seemed to concern him. A dying man; a conspiracy; a fraud; yet the guilty knowledge of all this gave him small uneasiness. He carried with him his wife's last note:

"May I hope to find on my return the man whom I have trusted and honored?"

His conscience, callous as regards the doctor's scheme, filled him with remorse whenever—which was fifty times a day—he took this little rag of a note from his pocketbook and read it again. Yes, she would always find the man, on her return—the man whom she had trusted and honored—the latter clause he passed over—it would be, of course, the same man; whether she would be able to trust and honor him, that question he did not put to himself. After all, the doctor was acting, not he himself.

And he remembered Hugh Mountjoy. Iris would be with him—the man whose affection was only brought out in the stronger light by his respect, his devotion and his delicacy. She would be in his society; she would understand the true meaning of this respect and delicacy; she would appreciate the depth of his devotion; she would contrast Hugh, the man she might have married, with himself, the man she did marry.

And the house was wretched without her, and he hated the sight of the doctor—desperate and reckless!

He resolved to write to Iris; he sat down and poured out his heart, but not his conscience, to her.

"As for our separation," he said, "I, and only I, am to blame. It is my own abominable conduct that has caused it. Give me your pardon, dearest Iris. If I have made it impossible for you to live with me, it is also impossible for me to live without you. So am I punished. The house is dull and lonely; the hours crawl, I know not how to kill the time; my life is a misery and a burden because you are not with me. Yet I have no right to complain; I ought to rejoice to think that you are happy in being relieved of my presence. My dear, I do not ask you to come at present"—he remembered, indeed, that her arrival at this juncture might be seriously awkward—"I cannot ask you to come back yet, but let have a little hope—let me feel that in the sweetness of your nature you will believe in my repentance, and let me look forward to a speedy reunion in the future."

When he had written this letter, which he would have done better to keep in his own hands for a while, he directed it in a feigned hand to Lady Harry Norland, care of Hugh Mountjoy, at the latter's London hotel. Mountjoy would not know Iris's correspondent, and would certainly forward the letter. He calculated with the knowledge of her affectionate and impulsive nature—that Iris would meet him half way, and would return whenever he should be able to call her back. He did not calculate, as will be seen, on the step which she actually took.

The letter dispatched, he came back to the cottage happier—he would get his wife back again. He looked in at the sick-room, the patient was sitting up, chatting pleasantly, it was the best day he had known; the doctor was sitting in a chair placed beside the bed, and the nurse stood quiet, self-composed, but none the less watchful and suspicious.

"You are going on so well, my man," Dr. Vimpany was saying, "that we shall have you out and about again in a day or two. Not quite yet, though—not quite yet," he pulled out his stethoscope and made an examination with an immense show of professional interest. "My treatment has succeeded, you see"—he made a note or two in his pocketbook—"has succeeded," he repeated. "They will have to acknowledge that."

"Gracious, sir, I am grateful. I have given a great deal too much trouble."

"A medical man can never give too much trouble—that is impossible. Remember, Oxbye, it is Science which watches at your bedside. You are not Oxbye; you are a case; it is not a man, it is a piece of machinery that is out of order. Science watches; she sees you through and through. Though you are made of solid flesh and bones, and clothed, to Science you are transparent. Her business is not only to read your symptoms, but to set machinery right again."

The Dane, overwhelmed, could only renew his thanks.

"Can he stand, do you think, nurse?" the doctor went on. "Let us try—not to walk about much to-day, but to get out of bed, if only to prove to himself that he is so much better; to make him understand that he is really nearly well. Come, nurse, let us give him a hand."

In the most paternal manner possible the doctor assisted his patient, weak, after so long a confinement to his bed, to get out of bed, and supported him while he walked to the open window and looked out into the garden. "There," he said, "that is enough. Not too much at first. To-morrow he will have to get up by himself. Well, Fanny, you agree at last, I suppose, that I have brought this poor man round? At last, eh?"

His look and his words showed what he meant. "You thought that some deviltry was intended." That was what the look meant. "You proposed to nurse this man in order to watch for and to discover this deviltry. Very well, what have you got to say?"

All that Fanny had to say was, submissively, that the man was clearly much better; and, she added, he had been steadily improving ever since he came to the cottage.

That is what she said; but she said it without the light of confidence in her eyes—she was still doubtful and suspicious. Whatever power the doctor had of seeing the condition of issues and hidden machinery, he certainly had the power of reading this woman's thoughts. He saw, as clearly as if upon a printed page, the bewilderment of her mind. She knew that something was intended—something not for her to know. That the man had been brought to the cottage to be made the subject of a scientific experiment she did not believe. She had looked to see him die, but he did not die. He was mending fast; in a little while he would be as well as ever he had been in his life. What had the doctor done for it? Was it really possible that nothing was ever intended beyond a scientific experiment, which had succeeded? In the case of any other man, the woman's doubts would have been entirely removed; in the case of Dr. Vimpany these doubts remained. There are some men of whom nothing good can be believed, whether of motive or of action; for if their acts seem good, their motive must be bad. Many women know, or fancy they know, such a man—one who seems to them wholly and hopelessly bad. Besides, what was the meaning of the secret conversation and the whispered colloquies of the doctor and my lord? And why, at first, was the doctor so careless about his patient?

"The time has come at last," said the doctor that evening, when the two men were alone, "for this woman to go. The man is getting well rapidly, he no longer wants a nurse; there is no reason for keeping her. If she has suspicions there is no longer the least foundation for them; she has assisted at the healing of a man desperately sick by a skilful physician. What more? Nothing—positively nothing."

"Can she tell my wife so much and no more?" asked Lord Harry. "Will there be no more?"

"She can tell her ladyship no more, because she will have no more to tell," the doctor replied quietly. "She would like to tell more; she is horribly disappointed that there is no more to tell; but she shall hear no more. She hates me—but she hates your lordship more."

"Why?"

"Because her mistress loves you still. Such a woman as this would like to absorb the whole affection of her mistress in herself. You laugh. She is a servant and a common person. How can such a person conceive an affection so strong as to become a passion for one so superior? But it is true. It is perfectly well known, and there have been many recorded instances of such a woman, say a servant, greatly inferior in station, conceiving a desperate affection for her mistress, accompanied by the fiercest jealousy. Fanny Mere is jealous—and of you. She hates you; she wants your wife to hate you. She would like nothing better than to go back to her mistress with the proofs in her hand of such acts on your part—such acts, I say," he chose his next words carefully, "as would keep her from you forever."

"She's a devil, I dare say," said Lord Harry, carelessly. "What do I care? What does it matter to me whether a lady's maid, more or less, hates me or loves me?"

"There spoke the aristocrat. My lord, remember that this woman is a woman. You have been brought up to believe, perhaps, that people in service are not men and women. That is a mistake—a great mistake. Fanny Mere is a woman—that is to say, an inferior form of man; and there is no man in the world so low or so base as not to be able to do mischief. The power of mischief is given to every one of us. It is the true, the only equality of man—we can all destroy. What! A shot in the dark; the striking of a lucifer match; the false accusation; the false witness; the defamation of character—upon my word, it is far more dangerous to be hated by a woman than by a man. And this excellent and faithful Fanny, devoted to her mistress, hates you, my lord, even more"—he paused and laughed—"even more than the charming Mrs. Vimpany hates her husband. Never mind. To-morrow we see the last of Fanny Mere. She goes; she leaves her patient rapidly recovering. That is the fact that she carries away—not the fact she hoped and expected to carry away. She goes to-morrow, and she will never come back again."

The next morning the doctor paid a visit to his patient rather earlier than usual. He found the man going on admirably, fresh in color, lively and cheerful, chatting pleasantly with his nurse.

"So," said Dr. Vimpany, after the usual examination and questions, "this is better than I expected. You are now able to get up. You can do so by and by, after breakfast; you can dress yourself, you want no more help. Nurse," he turned to Fanny, "I think that we have done with you. I am satisfied with the careful watch you have kept over my patient. If ever you think of your own calling—that of a nurse by profession rely on my recommendation. The experiment," he added thoughtfully, "has fully succeeded. I cannot deny that it has been owing partly to the intelligence and patience with which you have carried out my instructions. But I think entirely with the individuals, and not with the innocent machine. What would be thought if a person entering an office or premises of any kind, knowing and seeing the proprietor present, should begin and persist in calling attention by repeating over and over again the word, 'hello?'"

The criticism perhaps made a strong impression upon the officials of the local telephone company. Certain it is that the word is now tabooed in the St. Paul Exchange, although, as a local paper says, many tender memories linger about it. The subscribers, of course, cannot be dictated to, but is hoped that even they may be induced to discontinue the historic word as time rolls on. The call now in use is "Number, please?"

"LORD HARRY WALKED AWAY."

A CAR-LOAD of boys' pants from 20c up to the finest. GLOBE, 705 to 715 Franklin av.

# ELECTRICAL INVENTION.

## WONDERFUL ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY AMERICAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

**The United States Far Ahead of the Rest of the World in Inventive Genius as Applied to Electricity—What the Patent Office Reports for a Few Weeks Show.**

AMERICA has always been noted as the country most prolific in invention, and the number of labor-saving devices and improvements in all mechanical appliances made since this Government was established far exceed those originating on the continent of Europe during the same period, although the transatlantic population far exceeds that of the United States.

IN NO BRANCH

of invention is this superiority so marked as in all that pertains to electrical appliances. Not only does the New World exceed the Old World, but in this department the United States may fairly be said to have surprised itself. A glance at the Patent Office reports during the last few weeks will give some idea of the ceaseless activity of those engaged in perfecting electrical appliances of different kinds. The following is a partial list of the patents issued since October 22. This period is chosen, not because it has been particularly prolific in patents, but simply as an example of what is being done every month.

Electric car lighting—An engine on the train derives its steam from the locomotive and drives a dynamo. The train is also equipped with storage batteries and the incandescent circuit is arranged to be fed by either the dynamo or the batteries.

Underground conduit—The combination of test-box, an armored or lead-covered cable extending through an opening in the box, a collar secured to the cable and fitting said opening, and having a flange exterior to the box and clamping devices on the collar within the box.

Central station calling apparatus—The combination in a call apparatus for telephone exchanges, of a series of magneto-electric generators operated by power, connecting wires extending therefrom to the signal sending appliances of a series of telephone switchboard sections, each of the wires being adapted to form part of a sub-station circuit for sending outgoing signals. A distributing switchboard placed in the circuit of the wires between the generators and the telephone switchboard, and means are provided for testing the generators and their connecting wires.

Electric regulator—In an electric regulator, the combination, with a series of carbon sticks or pencils, forming an electric resistance, of a series of blocks each having two contact seats or sockets receiving pairs of the pencils at one end, and a second series of spring plate sockets secured in pairs to a common conducting support, each spring socket of a pair receiving the ends of rods or pencils resting at their opposite ends in adjoining blocks.

Electric pendulum clock—In a clock, the combination, with the pendulum rod hung or pivoted at a point below its upper end, of an armature on the pendulum rod, electro-magnets between which the armature vibrates with the oscillations of the pendulum, a battery cell or cells, or other source of electrical energy, and a circuit changing device operated by the oscillations of the pendulum, which device operates to alternately magnetize and demagnetize the electro magnets.

System of electrical distribution—A system of electrical distribution comprising constant potential mains having translating devices of any desired character in multiple between them, a series circuit of distribution connected across the mains and containing translating devices in series, and a current regulator in the series circuit.

Conduit for electrical railroads—The invention consists in closing the slot of the conduit with a brush of broom-like septum or guard, the fibers of which extend transversely into the slot from the side thereof. One brush extending across the slot thereof may be used, or two meeting at their free ends in the slot may be employed. The brush effectually closes the slot, although not solidly, because of the capillary action of the spaces between the fibers or individual stems making up the brush or broom, while its springy nature enables it to yield in the direction of the slot to permit the plow or bar carried by the car and supporting the contact shoes or brushes within the conduit to pass.

Dynamo-electric machine—In a dynamo-electric machine, the combination of a rectangular frame having a top and bottom, which serve as portions of an electro-magnet, and ends which are bolted to the top and bottom and serve as standards for an armature shaft, a field coil substantially rectangular in outline, mounted within and parallel with the top and bottom of the frame, and concaved cheek pieces, which are bolted to the opposite edges of the frame at the top and bottom, having width substantially equal to the interior length of the coil, confine the coil in place, and afford between their concave faces and within the coil a cylindrical space for the reception of an armature of appropriate length and diameter.

Electric regulator for pendulum clocks—In a clock, the combination, with a threaded spindle for adjusting the vibrating length of the pendulum and a ratchet-wheel secured thereto, of an oscillating armature, pawls carried thereby and adapted to engage with the ratchet-wheel on opposite sides of its axis, electro-magnets on opposite sides of the armature, and circuit controlling mechanism adapted to energize one or the other of the magnets.

Electrical train signals—The invention consists in the combination, with the railway track and locomotive or car running upon the track, of an insulated conductor supported parallel with or near the track and grounded at each end, a series of induction coils carried by the locomotive or tender, relay, signal box and generator also carried by the locomotive or tender, an electric current generator located at a fixed station, with signal box or annunciator and a transmitting key.

Electrical signalling apparatus—In accordance with this invention, an operator at any one of the transmitting or sub-stations may, by the aid of swinging the lever through any one of the several different distances of arcs, cause a record to be made at the receiving or main station, as, for instance, by printing on a strip of paper characters to designate the number of the sub-station, and also, when the lever is swung through a certain one of the arcs to bring into action an audible signal, as the ringing of a bell, and through another of the arcs bring into action a visible signal, as by means of an indicator.

Electric railway—In an electric railway, the combination of a traveling vehicle, a stationary source of electric supply, a bared working conductor extending along the path of the vehicle, and a current-collector device of less width than the diameter of the wheel, and supported immediately outside of the wheel of the vehicle and upon the axle box.

Metallic circuit—The invention consists in forming a shunt circuit around the fusible strip so constructed as to receive the entire current immediately upon the destruction of the fusible strip and then itself become interrupted in such a manner as to form an opening of the circuit.

Conduit for electric railways—The combination with a metallic box having interior stay ribs, with supporting shoulders at the upper ends, also having exterior laterally projecting base flanges and brace webs, of slot rails resting on the upper edges of the box sides, having bracket braces inside of the box and resting on the shoulders of the stay ribs; also having outside flanges resting on the brace webs and provided with downwardly projecting lips embracing the brace webs and bolted to the box sides.

Telephone diaphragm—The combination of a diaphragm for a telephone, phonograph, or other instrument divided radially into sections from the periphery toward the center; a pair of clamping rings and screws therefor, common to all the sections; a circular bearing, common to all of the sections and tension screws, for drawing the clasping rings over the bearing, and so applying tension to all of the sections.

Alternate current induction motor—An electro-dynamic motor for use with alternating or intermitting currents, comprising an armature wound with closed circuit conductors, an exterior field magnet system acting to polarize the armature core, and a stationary secondary field magnet system within the armature for reacting upon the poles induced by the exterior field magnet, and then in turn creating other poles to be reacted upon by the exterior field magnet.

Electric railway—In an electric railway the combination of the main or traffic rails, a slotted conduit, one or more longitudinal working conductors arranged along the railway within the conduit and divided into sections, one or more continuous main or supply conductors normally connected with each of the sections of working conductors, a source of electric supply connecting with the main conductor, and a motor mounted upon a car traveling upon the traffic rails and provided with suitable current-collecting devices extending into the conduit and bearing upon the longitudinal working conductor or conductors.

Method of regulating electric motors—The method of operating electric motors with constant lead, which consists in short circuiting opposite armature coils successively and maintaining a continuous operative electrical connection between the terminals thereof during the entire time the coils are passing at the neutral zone through an arc equal to the length of one coil sectoin of the armature, whereby when the positions of the polar points of the field magnets change with varying load and speed the short circuited coils will themselves generate currents acting to correct distortion of the field of force.

Electric current generator—In an electric current indicator, the combination, with a magnet included in a circuit conveying an alternating, pulsating, or intermittent electric current, of liquid receptacle, an elastic diaphragm provided with an armature and connected with the liquid receptacle, and an indicating tube connected with the liquid receptacle, the diaphragm and tube being arranged in a vertical position.

Telephone supporting device—In a telephone supporting device, the combination with two jaws adapted to clamp a movable supporting rod between them of a rotable disc carrying thereon a cam adapted to press the jaws together, a movable lever adapted to engage with the disc in one direction and a spring adapted to hold the lever normally in one position.

Electrical fire signal—In an electric signaling apparatus the combination, with an electric circuit embracing a battery and signaling device, of two rigid terminals, one of which is provided with a cup into which the other terminal dips, an interposed insulator which separates the rigid terminals, and an interposed fusible plug.

This only includes a small portion of the patents issued between October 22 and November 6. In all they number nearly one hundred, and the patents applied for will number fully five times as many.

### The Telephone "Hello."

At the last convention of the Telephone Association at Minneapolis a paper was read on "Telephone Salutations," in which the following reference to the word "hello" was made: "On the advent of the telephone the want was immediately felt for some form of salutation which should have the effect of attracting the attention of the party at the distant station, so that conversation might readily pass between the telephone correspondents attempting it. Some bright genius invented the word 'hello,' which, by the way, is not usually approved as a proper salutation in polite society, but which, for telephone purposes was at once generally adopted, the word having the apparent disability of being spoken over a circuit utterly incapable of transmitting any other word in the English language; and while the word may be the one of all others most suitable for telephone purposes, its use has developed into most annoying abuse. With intelligent people, as well as with others not so intelligent, and with telephone experts in a great measure, it is customary to stand at one end of a telephone line, and by reiterating the word a great number of times in quick succession, entirely drown out the fellow's voice from the other end of the line and who, by going through a similar formula with energy and patience frequently mixed with anathemas against the telephone, succeeds in slowly getting into actual conversation, while the fault lies entirely with the individuals, and not with the innocent machine. What would be thought if a person entering an office or premises of any kind, knowing and seeing the proprietor present, should begin and persist in calling attention by repeating over and over again the word, 'hello?'"

### Electrical Gossip.

The telephone people of Salt Lake City, Utah, are kicking against the electric street cars, claiming that the frequent contact of the wires of the street car line with the telephone wires is the cause of accidents and a menace to their employes.

The Electric Light Co. of Berlin, says the London *Electrical Engineer*, is introducing sewing-machines driven by small electric motors supplied from its central station. The price for a strong tailoring machine is not over 6 cents per hour, and quite a number are being employed.

C. Benedict of Jacksonville, Fla., has invented an arm rest to be attached to the telephone sets. With this invention the arms enjoy perfect rest while one is receiving or sending messages. A part of the device takes the place of a desk so that the messages can be written down as they are received.

Petitions are being circulated among telephone subscribers in Lowell, Mass., remonstrating against the extension of an electric system to the entire system of street railways. The remonstrance is prompted, it is claimed, by the fact that telephone service over lines near that portion of the Lowell and Dracut road, where the trolley electric system is now in use, is rendered at times almost wholly useless by reason of induction. A petition for permission to use electricity on all the street railroad lines is pending before the city council and is to be heard this week.

The opening of the Beverley & Danvers Electric Street Railway recently was an important event in street railway circles. A "new storage battery system" is used, it is claimed. In the trial trip fifty-five passengers were received, and the time between Beverley and Danvers, a distance of three miles, was made in twenty-two minutes and the return in the same time. The car was stopped on curves and in the center of up grades, and then started as easily as on level ground. At times it made the speed of nine miles an hour. The actual cost of the system is 5 cents a mile, it is said.

A novel electrical contrivance for the announcing of approaching stations was experimented with on a passenger train on the Lehigh & Susquehanna division of the Jersey Central Railroad. Over the door of each passenger coach is attached the name of each station on the line. By the pressing of a button in the baggage car the name of the station is changed to the next one to be stopped at, and a bell is rung to attract the passengers' attention to the change. The names are sufficiently large to admit of them being easily read at the furthest part of the car.

A series of buttons along the inside of a horse car within easy reach for the conductor connect with the register at the end of the car in somewhat the same manner as the present existing arrangement. By pressing one of these buttons the fare is registered and the announcing bell rings simultaneously. In the system used at present the conductor pulls the leather strap which rings the bell and the fare is registered by the return action of the belt. It is said that in the present method the gong may be rung without registering the fare by skillful manipulation. Again, in unloading the ship, switches can be so arranged that each parcel of a similar size, as in "package" goods, registers as it passes the electrical connection. The same device can be applied in a pork-packing establishment, or in any place where it is necessary to record repeated action.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Herald* believes in electric railways, and earnestly advocates their adoption. It says: "The scientific obstacles are rapidly giving way before the inventive genius of the age, and practically it is now only a question in economics whether the storage battery shall be adopted or not. So far as the overhead wire system on the railway between Rochester and the lake shore, a distance of some four or five miles, is concerned, it is apparently a complete success. The equipment embraces all the latest improvements and the road has worked admirably since it was opened until the present. One or two of our exchanges speak of the underground cable system as the most promising at present in sight. We do not believe a cable line will be in existence ten years from to-day. The original outlay is very heavy, the system even in such cities as Chicago cannot be universally applied, and the machinery is very liable to derangement. Electricity is to be the motor power of the future, and judging from the rapid strides made in perfecting the apparatus for street railways within the past five years, he would be a very daring capitalist who would put his money in a grip-car system with the prospect of having to tear up the plant before it was half worn out.

FIRST-CLASS pictures make the best, Strauss's photos are the best.

# OLDEST CITY EMPLOYE.

## THE QUEER STORY OF JACOB LEOPOLD OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

**A Man Who Has Been in the Service of the Municipal Government for at Least Forty Years—The Novel Collection His Old Desk Holds—A Curiosity at the City Hall.**

THE desk of "Old Leopold" at the City Hall was taken away from him last week. He felt the separation keenly. He had used that same desk off and on for twenty years, during which time he had been in the service of the city, and to be separated from it and to be reduced to a little scrap of a table [illegible] no drawers and no pigeon-holes was a [illegible] more than he could bear. The boys [illegible] Street Department office say that the [illegible] man's eyes filled with tears when the precio[illegible] old relic was carried off to the [illegible]umber room in the City Hall. Jacob Leopold, or "Old Leopold," as he is called by those around there, is an accountant in the Street Department and has been occupying various positions under the city government for forty years or more. He is in no sense of the word an office-holder. He works for every penny of pay he gets and gives full return for it as well. Leopold and his desk have long been a familiar picture to those about the City Hall. The desk was a large old-fashioned arrange-

*Jacob Leopold.*

ment, high up on four straight legs, with a high upper partition full of nooks and crannies and pigeon holes and drawers. In this old desk he had stored his papers and a curious miscellaneous collection of all sorts of odds and ends picked up at random. Bits of glass, pieces of wire, umbrella steel, scraps of tin and leather, fragments of broken china, wax, pins, hooks, springs, needles, bottles, nails, screws, and a host of other such trifles picked up here and there as he passed along the streets to and from his work, were stored there. He was very fond of his collection and the removal of the old desk disturbed the arrangement very much. Sometimes he wanted something, a punch or a fastener, or a patch, and then the collection would be drawn upon to supply the want. His collecting mania is, however, only a single trait in the old man's character and is but a fancy which pleases him. He has many other peculiarities, and they are of an unobtrusive nature, and give offense to no one. He is a solitary man and but little concerning his mode of life and his home affairs is known to those who have worked by side him for years. What he does with his spare time, whether he has a family or not they do not know. All attempts to go beyond a formal office acquaintance have been checked at their beginning, and none of his fellow workmen can say much of him or his doings beyond what they see every day.

HE IS A FAMILIAR FIGURE

in the city, yet few know him or know where he belongs. He can be seen every day about noontime going across Eleventh street toward the City Hall with his old ragged clothes and his hand across his back supporting the painful result of a spinal accident of some fifteen years ago. He plods along with his heavy winter cap drawn well down over his eyes, which are gazing steadily at the pavement through his thick spectacles. His shoes are worn and the bottoms of his trousers frayed out, and his entire apparel much neglected. But his carelessness is not beyond his personal appearance. His books and his papers are models of accuracy and neatness, and throughout his work no error is not to be found. In his working habits he is as methodical and regular as it is possible for a human being to be. He has certain daily duties to perform and he does them at certain times every day.

A great many years ago, either fifteen or twenty, his associates in the office do not exactly know, it was the custom of the Street Department to take daily readings of the stages of the water in the river and make regular reports to a Government officer who was at the time stationed in St. Louis. The task of going down to the river and taking the readings of the gauge was given to Leopold. He did it regularly and faithfully for many years. After a time the Harbor and Wharf Department was created, and the matter turned over to that department. Old Leopold still took the readings. He is taking them yet. The Government officer to whom he reported has been moved along the river from New Orleans to Cairo, but old Leopold still takes the readings and sends them, getting in return a little pay for his services. It is said that since he commenced the work he has never missed a day, rain or shine.

His connection with the city workshops is interesting and as told by one who has been in the harness for nearly as long as Leopold is entertaining. He says, "I remember way back in the forties when I first came

LEOPOLD WAS THEN KEEPING BOOKS

for the Street Department. He was an excellent man and his books were marvels; no mistake in them. He was then a quiet, reserved fellow with many eccentricities, but he kept to himself and we knew but little about them. He worked away steadily, piling up records after record, many of which still exist and are being daily used in the Street Department. Hundreds upon hundreds of street openings and gradings have been recorded by him. For six years, to my knowledge, he was at that work. Then about 18[illegible] the California gold craze came along and [illegible] he went to California. Ten years later he came back. What he did while away I don't know, but he soon got down to work again and kept books of various kinds for a long time. In 1862, when the war broke out he left again and was connected, I think, with the Quartermaster's Department until 1866, when he came back again and has been working in the city ever since. Some time ago he was given lighter work and is now making abstracts of all the Street Department ordinances. He is a strange fellow, as trusty and faithful as can be, and a hard, conscientious worker. He has some strange ways about him. When I was working right next to him sometimes while in the midst of a lot of writing and figuring, he would drop his pen and sit perfectly still looking at nothing sometimes for half an hour. Then suddenly he would resume his work where he left off. He had some thought or other far away, but he never told what it was."

Of late years he has been slow